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# JOINT DOCUMENTS

OF THE

# STATE OF MICHIGAN, *Legislature*

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

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**VOL. II.**

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1872.



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**1872.**



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# JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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**THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**WITH**  
**ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1871**

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## NOTICE.

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A copy of this Report is furnished to School Directors (and should be placed in the library, if the district has one), Township Clerks, County Clerks and Treasurers, and County Superintendents; and a sufficient number is designed to be sent to the County Clerks to supply the officers named, in the several counties in the State.

The publication has been delayed solely by neglect of so many school officers to make their reports in the time required by law. Such delinquents are requested to look at *Duties of School Officers in Making Reports*, commencing on page 153. All school officers, especially, ought to make the reading of the whole book a question of business, and not a mere matter of amusement, as they would read a novel. Education is not a matter of romance; it is the sober business of life; and they to whom the great work is committed cannot keep themselves too well posted in its progress, or in their duties. This Report, though some of it may not be exciting, is still full of information upon what is being done, and what needs to be done, to secure most efficiently the education of the four hundred thousand youth in the State, who are soon to control the State.

The County Superintendents' reports are full of interest to those who will sit down to a patient perusal of them. They bring the reader in close contact with the schools, and furnish more accurate knowledge of their condition than can be obtained, perhaps, from all other sources.

All the amendments made to the School Laws since the publication of the edition of 1869, will be found, commencing on page 298. In examining the School Laws, these amendments should be constantly kept in mind. They are the same as published in the Report for 1870.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }  
*Lansing, Michigan, December 15, 1871.* }

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

*Governor of the State of Michigan :*

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this State, the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, and the accompanying documents, for the year of our Lord 1871.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours, etc.,

ORAMEL HOSFORD,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*





# REPORT.

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The record of the year shows that labor has received an abundant reward in whatever direction it has been put forth. Marked prosperity has attended the various educational institutions of the State, and those engaged in the various industrial pursuits have received ample reward for all their toil.

Statistics show that in nothing have we reached the point of rest or the maximum of advancement. The population of the State is constantly and rapidly increasing. The agricultural interests are yearly becoming more important. Great improvements are seen in the mechanic arts. Manufactories of all kinds are springing up on every hand. The immense lumber interest has by no means reached the limit of its importance, but is annually increasing the amount of lumber produced.

Railroads were never, in the history of the State, multiplying so rapidly as at the present. They stop not with the frontier of civilization, but push boldly into almost interminable forests, those building them knowing full well that where these go men will be sure to follow.

Amid all this strife and push to develop material resources, the people do not lose sight of the necessity for securing mental training and moral culture, in order to render our material wealth a real good; hence, churches and school-houses are among the first buildings to be erected in the village, and the school-house is found in every neighborhood. The kind of edifices erected for the use of schools and churches

shows the estimate in which mental and moral training are held by the people. The school-houses and the churches are usually the finest and most expensive edifices to be found in the cities or villages. In the erection of these elegant and costly buildings we have by no means reached the point of culmination. There has never been a year in which so many beautiful school buildings have been erected as during the one just past. These have been built at an expense of from twenty to eighty thousand dollars each. Great care has been taken to secure the most convenient internal arrangement, and supplying them with the best quality of school furniture and apparatus. The county superintendents, in their reports, speak especially of the numbers of new school-houses that have been erected during the past year in many of the districts, costing from two to five thousand dollars each. These houses are usually seated with the best iron-frame seats, with desks, and the rooms well furnished with blackboards, globes, maps, charts, and other articles of school apparatus needed in school work. Many of the old houses have been repaired, and many of them remodeled, making them almost the same as new. This work is by no means complete. Preparations have been made in many places to build, and in some the work has been commenced, so that the next year will be as noted for the erection of new school-houses as the past.

More attention is now given to the care of the grounds about the school buildings than formerly. Many of the country districts have the school-yard graded, fenced, and planted to trees. These things show the increasing interest felt in the prosperity of the school in different parts of the State. There are, however, communities, I regret to say, who seem to be far more interested in rearing choice flocks and herds than in giving to their children the best advantages for education. These build beautiful barns for their cattle, and often fine dwellings for themselves, while they continue to use the old open, worthless structure for a school-house, rather than to be

to the expense of building a new one. The excuse is want of ability. "When we become able we will build a good house," they say; but it is to be feared that they will defer building for a long time, under the delusion that they are poor, for the declaration often comes from those who are abundantly able to build a beautiful house that shall be in every respect worthy of them.

The average length of time the schools were formerly taught was about six months. This has been increased to seven months. In many districts the schools are continued nine months. One County Superintendent reports the average of months they are taught in that county to be seven and one-half, and the average attendance to be ninety per cent of those enrolled. It should be remembered, however, that not all of those whose names appear upon the school record are constant attendants. Some are in the schools but a few weeks, others might more properly be called occasional visitors rather than members of the school, so frequent and continued are their absences. This irregularity is a great annoyance to the teachers, and is a source of incalculable evil to the schools.

Many parents seem to think that all the loss that is suffered by their children being tardy or absent, falls upon themselves and their children, hence it is a matter that need not concern any one but themselves. Such persons know but little of the inconvenience which the teachers suffer from these irregularities, or of the unavoidable derangement they occasion in the whole school work. It is hoped that the compulsory law will have an influence to remedy this sad defect.

It has been too short a time since the compulsory law became operative to enable us to judge of its efficiency. Some of the Superintendents say in their reports that the compulsory law is already producing good results. Parents are more thoughtful in sending their children to school, the children that are seen about the streets during school hours attract attention, and the inquiry is at once raised why they are not in school. It

will doubtless be seen at the close of the year that a much larger per cent of attendance has been secured than ever before. The schools are now much larger than during the last year, and the attendance is more regular. The determination is frequently expressed to see that the compulsory law is enforced.

Notwithstanding the effort that has been made to secure a uniform series of text-books, there are comparatively few schools which are not annoyed by the great variety of books. The report still comes from almost every county that much confusion results from the great diversity of text-books. This is a serious evil, and ought by some means to be remedied. The trade in school-books has become immense. A large number of publishing houses are engaged in making these books. The profits are large, and the temptation is very great, both to book writers or *compilers*, and to publishers, to frequently bring out a new series of some kind; hence, within the last few years text-books upon the same subject have been multiplied to such an extent that their number has become legion. It would be no small task to count up the number of authors who have prepared their valuable series of arithmetics, grammars, geographies, readers, spellers,—indeed, the number who have written upon every variety of study found in the public schools. Almost every teacher, after years of experience, finds that he has formed certain notions with regard to methods of teaching, and of the manner in which different topics should be treated,—he finds he has *peculiar views* which would be of great value could they be made known.

Often it is true that these teachers have ideas of value, and a real and permanent good results from the publishing of the books they are induced to write; but this is by no means true of all. It would have been far better for the schools if many of the books found in them had never been published. With regard to many of the books in use, it may be said that there is but little choice between them. Each series may be a good one, and no one possesses such peculiar merits as to make that

*the series par excellence.* The truth is, that nearly all of the prominent series of books now in use in the schools are good ones. The strife for the mastery has compelled all publishers to make as good books as they could. Each book has its peculiar merit, and the choice of a teacher would be determined more by his familiarity with certain series than by any great superiority of one over another. If a school board should adopt any one series they would not go very far astray. It is not of half as much importance what books are adopted as that they should be uniform in the schools, and when once adopted that they should be retained. The frequent changes not only produce confusion, but subject the people to great annoyance and expense. The aggregate cost of books is very large; this could be greatly reduced, and with great advantage to the schools. If the school boards of a county could agree upon the series of books that should be used in the schools of the county, arrangements could be made with the publishers of those books to furnish them at reduced prices. Those selling the books could well afford to sell at less profit, and doubtless would do so, as they would, by this arrangement, be relieved from the danger of having a quantity of useless books left on their hands, on account of some change which had been made. As things now are, book-sellers often find a large amount of dead stock, that they are compelled to work off at a loss. Besides this, the books could be received directly from the publishers, thus saving the expense of agents and middlemen. By these several reductions, the price of books could be greatly reduced, and the aggregate amount saved to a county would be very large, and the advantage to the schools would be beyond estimate.

#### THE FIRES.

The terrible fires that have produced such fearful destruction in this, as well as other States, have proved disastrous to many schools, in the burning of school-houses, and well nigh

annihilating, for the time being, whole neighborhoods. In the new county of Huron, not less than seventeen school-houses were burned. The most of them were framed buildings, of a better class than are usually found in newly organized districts. One of these was valued at \$2,000; the best district school-house in the county,—large enough to accommodate 100 pupils. It was supplied with the best kind of school furniture and apparatus, consisting of maps, charts, blackboards, reference books, and the like. It was not only an ornament to the little hamlet, but showed clearly the character of the people who built it. Other houses were burned, whose valuation was from \$500 to \$800. The report says that “over one hundred square miles of our timbered lands have been burned over and converted into ‘charred wastes’ and impenetrable windfalls. But however extensive this loss of property, how is it to be compared with the loss of human life, or to the destitution and suffering which followed? Charred remains were all that was left of several families, and many more only escaped meeting the same fate by taking refuge in the waters of Lake Huron.” Four hundred and fifty-one families, comprising nineteen hundred and fifty-seven persons, were rendered homeless and penniless, and many almost entirely destitute of even wearing apparel. Nearly nine hundred children are thus deprived of the privileges of school in this county, and must be prevented from attending school for some time to come, unless aid be furnished from abroad. It will be all that these people can possibly do, for the present, to build their houses and barns, and re-fence their lands, and raise enough for their subsistence. Other sections of the State have suffered most severely. Many school-houses have been burned in other counties, but the destruction was less extensive and complete. In those sections which are most appropriately called the “burnt districts,” it will require years to restore the schools to their former prosperity, unless foreign aid be furnished, while in other sections a year or two of vigorous labor will obliterate

the most serious evidences of the fire. The school-houses will be rebuilt, and farm buildings restored, and families returned to their homes. In Saginaw county the fires were less severe than in Huron, yet in this county eight school-houses have been burned, and great destitution brought upon many of the people. Ten school-houses were burned in Sanilac county. Notwithstanding this depressing state of things, from the interest already shown to the suffering, we are led to believe that the deprivation referred to will be but temporary. Aid will be furnished to the destitute, and they will soon be permitted to enjoy their former prosperity.

#### THREE TERMS OF SCHOOL.

One of the first defects in the present mode of conducting the district schools, noticed by the Superintendent, is the attempt to continue the school through the months of July and August. Almost without exception, the schools are nearly destitute of pupils during these months. In schools numbering forty or fifty pupils during the early part of the term, not more than ten or twelve pupils are found in July and August. Reference has been made to this fact in former reports, and the recommendation made, to change the school year, having three terms instead of two, an autumn, winter, and spring term, leaving July and August for a long vacation. The attempt has been made by a number of the Superintendents to secure such an arrangement, and their efforts have not been fruitless. In several counties a sufficient number of schools have adopted the plan to test its practicability. The change has been found to be a most desirable one. In these schools the average of attendance has been very largely increased, there has been greater interest manifested by the pupils, and of course much better progress made in study. As the year is now divided by the two-term system, the vacation occurs in September and October, as pleasant months as are found in the whole year. The memory of being chained in the school-



room six almost endless hours, as they then seemed, each day, during those hot, sultry, scorching summer months, is anything but pleasant. Wherever this change has been effected there is but one opinion expressed as to its desirableness, there is a better attendance, and the pupils are able to pursue their studies with greater vigor.

The plan proposed is to have the fall term commence with the school year, the first Monday of September, or as soon after that as possible, and continue two months, with a vacation of one week; then follows a winter term of four months, with a vacation of two weeks; then a summer term of three months; then a vacation until September. There can be but one opinion as to the fact that the time thus indicated is the best for school work. The only objection ever offered is the unpleasant weather of spring, and the difficulty the children may experience in reaching the school. With the arrangement indicated, the spring vacation would occur at the time of the breaking up and settling of the roads, and when the spring rains are the most abundant. It is found by experiment that more pupils attend the schools in these months, although it may be difficult for some to go, than during the hot summer weather. It is to be hoped that the three-term system will yet become the only one.

#### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The labors of the County Superintendents have never shown more valuable results than during the past year. All persons who have given any attention to the condition of the schools, freely admit that they were never in so flourishing a condition as they are at the present time. This improved condition of the schools, and the advancement made in the various kinds of school work, are largely owing to the untiring efforts of the County Superintendents. Knowing, as they did, that it would be impossible to have good schools without competent teachers, and knowing that many utterly incompetent persons were

employed in the schools, they made it their first work to remove such ones, and supply their places with those worthy of the position. This was no easy task; but few could be found who were thoroughly prepared to teach. Hence the Superintendents made it their first and special effort to induce teachers to prepare themselves for their work; and believing that they would not be likely to seek higher attainments than were demanded, they at once advanced the standard of scholarship required to secure a certificate, and they have made their requirements more and more stringent year by year. This has given dissatisfaction in many instances, as might have been predicted. Those who had been employed for years, it may be, in the schools, but who were destitute of nearly every qualification to fit them for their position, and too opinionated or too indolent to consent to make any effort to improve themselves in the branches to be taught, or in methods of instruction, would, of course, complain when they found themselves set aside, and others occupying their places. But how is it with the schools? Are they the worse for the change? This question needs no reply, at least to those who have been at all observant of the condition of the schools as they were a few years ago, and as they are now.

It has been the policy of the more experienced Superintendents to retain every well tried and competent teacher in the county, and so far as possible to persuade them to continue in the profession. They have also endeavored, so far as they could, to induce the school boards to retain the same teacher for a series of terms. The frequent change of teachers is a great injury to the schools, as well as to the teachers. No teacher can build up a permanent reputation if compelled to change his situation every term, nor can a school become noted so long as a constant change of teachers is permitted.

Not every one who is able to pass a satisfactory examination proves to be a good teacher. It was no unfrequent occurrence formerly for persons to secure certificates who proved them-

selves entirely incompetent, and their schools were worse than failures. Such persons were often removed, and the school discontinued, because the school officers knew of no one to fill the place. By the present system the difficulty is fully met, in the first place by preventing in a large measure, such teachers from entering the school; but if they find their way there, as they will sometimes, they are easily removed, and the Superintendent, from his general knowledge of teachers unemployed, is able to fill the place at once. One Superintendent, who has been compelled to make a few changes during the year, says that the schools were discontinued but a few days, the longest time being but one week, and some of them not a day. In most counties the greatest harmony exists between the Superintendents and the teachers. Those who are willing and anxious to fit themselves for their work, have no complaints to make of severe and unreasonable requirements. They prize a certificate that costs them toil, and they are gratified with the better results of their labor.

#### THE KINDERGARTEN.

Mention should be made in this report of the growing interest in Frœbel's system of primary education, called the Kindergarten system.

This system is now most highly prized in many parts of Germany, although most violently opposed by the Government at its introduction. It was first introduced into this country about twenty years ago, but in a private way, Dr. Douai then founding a private school for Germans. This at first, did not comprehend the entire plan of Frœbel, especially its more minute details, but subsequently a teacher, trained in one of Frœbel's Normal Classes, was imported from Germany to instruct teachers in all the details of his plan.

In speaking of this system one has said, it "not only insures healthy physical development, but trains the artistic imagination, the scientific mind, and the skillful hand of labor;

and this without taking the child out of the innocence of the childish sphere of imagination and affection. The Kindergarten is a *child's* world, corresponding, point by point, with the adult world, and yet does not deprive children of their beautiful and harmonious infancy, but lengthens its term. The play of it rehearses all the serious occupation and beautiful morality which ought to characterize society, combining the soul of the saint and the sage with the artless address of the child." Another says: "The fundamental idea which led the great educator, Frederick Fröbel, to the invention of the Kindergarten ('Children's Garden') was to render the first schooling attractive, to connect learning with pleasure, and to make mental food as much conducive to mental growth as bodily food is to bodily growth. At the same time, moral education was to be facilitated by making the youthful learners as happy as possible, so that they should need the least possible discipline from without, their occupation disciplining them from within and prompting them to *create* order."

To secure this result, it was deemed necessary to bring children together in some form of association. Children have large social natures, and childhood is largely developed into true manhood by associating children together under the guidance of a skillful educator. Another important condition was that the place where the children assembled should be made attractive. Fully to meet this demand, would require a large, airy, pleasant room, adorned with flowers, and adjoining this a flower-garden that should be planted and cultivated by the children under the direction of the teacher or an assistant. A small plot is assigned to each pupil, in which he sows the seeds and cultivates the plants, receiving, in due time, the flowers or fruits, as a reward of his industry. The room should be large enough to allow the children to engage in all their occupations, both sitting and standing, and to practice all the varied movements they may be required to make.

Fröbel calls all the occupations of the children "plays,"

ing the senses. The purpose is to train the various organs of perception, that the child may be able to get correct and complete impressions of the objects of the outer world. The child at first perceives but few features of the objects presented to him. Indeed this might be said of most men they see but little as they go through the world; they daily pass unnoticed a thousand things that would give them great pleasure to examine if they had only seen them. The child is questioned about the objects given him, and his attention thus directed more particularly to the object; he is thus led to search out one quality after another, and by his answers is taught to express what he has discovered, in correct speech. He thus comes to have a clear and accurate notion of objects around him. Our ideas are never complete and permanently fixed until we are able to give expression to them in appropriate language. The child, therefore, is not only taught to see, but is also taught how to tell to others what he has seen. After a child has been taught to examine objects, to look for things before unnoticed, he sees in the most familiar objects a hundred features which other children and even adults never see. A cat is an object seen every day and at all times of day, yet how few are the things that an untaught child sees in the cat. The rose is beautiful in color and has a fragrant odor, yet how short is the story that the child is able to tell about it.

All intelligent physicians agree in this, that it is unwise to place children, less than seven years of age, in the primary school, and even then they should be kept there not more than two hours each session. But children may enter the Kindergarten with safety and profit at five. There are no long weary sittings, but frequent changes in exercises. To relieve them from any given position, and to develop a free, and easy, and graceful movement of the body and limbs, very light and simple gymnastic exercises are frequently practiced. In the early part of their training, children learn the names of objects, their qualities, and uses, and learn to express in appropri-

ate language what they observe in objects. In the schools referred to, children are carried farther than this, they are taught to represent these various objects by drawing their outline on the slate or blackboard. To be able to draw skillfully is a most desirable acquisition for any one. It is of great service in every department of industry. To be skilled in the use of the pencil is to possess a power whose exercise is ever in demand. Yet how few are the competent draftsmen, engravers, architects, or painters. But a very small number of those who give special attention to drawing, as it is usually taught, ever become even tolerable artists. A very small per cent only of those who are engaged in any of the arts can with any propriety be called skillful artisans. The more skillful are said to have a natural taste for work. Who can tell when the taste was begotten, or what apparently trifling incident fixed the attention of the very young child, awakened his curiosity, aroused his imagination, and set to work his inventive genius? We find that in the study of language, or of the exact sciences, the large majority of the pupils are successful in their studies, and are successful in their calling in after life. Success in the study of science or language depends upon the mastery of a certain number of laws and principles. All other matters connected with either study can be accomplished with comparative ease. The whole is purely intellectual labor, and any one of sufficient mental acuteness may become a scholar in either or both branches. But to become an artist requires not only mental work, but also trained muscles. One may understand all the principles of a given art, and be a sharp critic of others' labors, but utterly unable to produce a single thing in any department of art.

The advocates of the Kindergarten system claim "that they have found means to develop every pupil into a tolerably good and sometimes an excellent designer," provided, of course, that the pupil is possessed of the necessary bodily organs in a perfect condition. This, they say, implies no miracle. "The condi-

tions given, the effects will inevitably follow, if the teacher is what he ought to be. These conditions are, that the teaching ought to begin at an early age, when the susceptibilities of the mental and bodily organs are plastic; next, that the teaching should inspire the pupil with the greatest possible love for the beautiful, of which the particular art is productive; then that the mental and bodily organs requisite for the art should be carefully trained, by beginning with the simplest exercises, but in such a manner that they produce from the outset something beautiful and correct in its kind, and should, by a studiously graded series of exercises, be *just as rapidly* advanced in skill as nature will allow."

Pupils of five years of age are set to drawing, using pencil and paper ruled in squares of a quarter of an inch in size. The exercises are at first the simplest possible; then, by the most careful gradations, the children are led on to those less simple. After two years they are prepared to enter upon more complicated and difficult work. But as it is not my purpose to give a particular account of the methods or means employed, I will not continue the subject longer,—indeed, I have been into a fuller statement already than was at first designed. I will simply say further that there is a Kindergarten school in Detroit conducted upon Frœbel's plan. Another in Lansing, modeled in part after the one in Detroit. This perhaps ought not to be called a Kindergarten. The general principles upon which it is conducted are the same, but the exercises are varied, as they have not the facilities for carrying out the full plan, and it was thought that the circumstances and wants of the children here demanded a somewhat different training from those in Germany. So far, the experiment—for it was looked upon as such—has proved a complete success.

#### THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The report of the Board of Regents is a most gratifying exhibit of the present prosperous condition of the University. Changes have been made in the institution which have given

new courage to its friends, and inspired them with renewed confidence in its permanent prosperity and ultimate complete success.

A great and long existing want has been met, by the grant of \$75,000 by the Legislature, to be expended in the erection of a new edifice to be called "University Hall." For years the institution has suffered the greatest inconvenience from lack of recitation-rooms for the constantly growing classes. Those that they have are small, low, inconvenient, and every way unworthy of any institution, and especially of a State University whose reputation is already world-wide. There was no audience-room in which more than one-half the students could be conveniently assembled. The corner stone of "University Hall" was laid in June last, as the closing exercise of the annual Commencement. This edifice, when completed, will furnish relief, if it does not meet the entire wants. The large audience-room will furnish ample accommodation for all the students, and the large number of commodious recitation-rooms will be fully appreciated by the professors, as well as the students, who have been so long confined to those dingy, unventilated, and inconvenient places for their daily work.

Although a resolution was passed two years since by the Board of Regents, that they recognized the right of every resident of Michigan to the enjoyment of the privileges afforded by the University, and that no rule existed in the statutes of the University that would exclude any one, who possessed the requisite qualifications, from the enjoyment of these privileges, yet it was not found advisable to open all the departments to women, as in some of them it would require some time to make the necessary arrangements for their accommodation. But during the present year, all of the departments have been opened to female students. There has been no discrimination made with those entering the several departments, except the Medical Department, nor has it been



found necessary to make any special arrangement for those entering the various classes, for they were found fully prepared to enter whatever class they wished, and at once took a position among the best of the class, and have nobly held it. Those entering the Medical Department have formed a separate class, and the same course of lectures is given them as to the male students. Whatever of opposition or fear may have been felt by any member of the Faculties in regard to the admission of women to the University, the experience of the year has pretty fully removed. There are doubtless many outside the University who still look upon the measure as an experiment of doubtful policy, and are equally doubtful as to the final result. Those who have given attention to the working of co-education in other institutions most fully believe that this is one of those experiments which will be continued so long as the University exists, and that the final result is no more doubtful than is any future event. The influence of this action has already reached other institutions. Committees of inquiry have already visited Ann Arbor, endeavoring to learn the probable results of this innovation. President Angell, in his inaugural address, said: "If the admission of women to this University be followed by no undesirable results of importance, then this action will, in my opinion, have a more marked influence on the colleges and professional schools of the country than any other event in the history of the institution has ever had. The question of opening the halls of colleges to both sexes, which seems to be practically settled at the West, is attracting deep attention at the East.

"I think I do not err in saying that the number of academic men in that section of the country, who are in favor of this measure, is rapidly increasing. I believe that when it can be said with confidence that the University of Michigan feels itself justified in declaring the experiment, beyond dispute, successful, the doors of several Eastern colleges will open to young women. And it is not extravagant to believe that the

effect may be felt at some of the great European schools. The relation of this University to its sister institutions of high grade was therefore never so important as it is to-day."

Notwithstanding this confident prediction, the very language of which shows that the President had little doubt as to the final result, yet he was hardly prepared to find his Eastern friends following him so closely to inquire into this peculiar feature of the University. He had occupied his official chair scarcely a single month, before the men came whom he thought to look for at a time in the somewhat distant future. These colleges were hardly prepared to wait for results of co-education in the University, but were rather inclined to seek for the evidences that influenced the Regents to open wide the doors of this institution.

The addition to the general University library of the large and valuable private library of a professor of Heidelberg, purchased and presented by a prominent business man of Detroit, is an event in the history of the University, worthy the special mention made of it in the reports of the acting President and Regents. In no way can the permanent interests of any institution be more fully subserved than by adding to its general library rare books on important topics; and when a whole library, made up of books treating upon a special subject, gathered with great care and labor from different countries, the products of the best thinkers and most learned men, is presented, such donor grants to the college the richest gift in his power.

The election of Dr. J. B. Angell to the Presidency of the University meets with universal approval. His liberal culture and large experience eminently fit him for his responsible position. Under his supervision all are confident that the future history of the University will be one of continued progress and constant, rapid advancement. The whole spirit and tone of his inaugural address show that he has no sympathy with "stolid complacency in a stereotyped system," neither is he rash and chimerical.

He says: "Never in this era of educational discussion and experimental activity has there been a moment when the University could hope to learn so much from looking abroad as at present, or when its own example could so profoundly affect other schools of learning; for at no time have the colleges and universities been so energetic in the trial of various methods, and at no time have they been so ready to welcome new ideas of college work, from whatever source they may come." Again he says: "Honorable as has been the history of the University, there is no friend of it who does not wish to see it doing yet higher and larger work. The desire of intelligent men throughout the country for a few American Universities, which shall be to our high schools, and even to some of our colleges, what the universities in Europe are to the secondary schools of England, the lycees of France, and the gymnasias of Germany, is so strong and prevailing that it may be regarded as a prediction of the upbuilding of such institutions of highest grade."—"We must have these universities in time. But they cannot be imported ready made. They cannot be extemporized. Like governments, they must grow."—"The work is one which requires great wisdom and patience. Let us carefully guard against one peril. While aiming to reach university work at last, let us not underrate or neglect the strictly collegiate work to which the academic department must for some time be mainly confined. Excessive haste and impatient ambition may spoil good colleges without making even poor universities. It needs still, however, to be remembered in this country that calling an institution a university does not make it so. Neither do buildings, however imposing, nor endowments, however splendid, constitute a university. Nor does it convert a college into a university to abolish recitations and give all the instruction by lectures. I fear that the public do not sufficiently understand that the essential thing in a university is *men*, both in the students' seats and in the Professors' chairs."

These statements surely indicate that the views of the President in regard to the educational wants of the age, and especially the great needs of our country, are broad and comprehensive. They also indicate a firm, earnest, progressive policy. His evident purpose is to elevate the University to a higher plane where it can do a grander work, yet will not impair its present prosperity by radical changes, nor endanger the prospects of final success by adopting immature plans, hastily formed.

#### FACULTIES.

The following are the changes made in the different Faculties:

James B. Angell, L. L. D., President; Theodore McGraw, M. A., M. D., Lecturer on Surgery; P. R. B. DePont, A. B., B. S., Instructor in French; Wooster W. Beman, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics; Robert Harbison, M. A., Instructor in Modern Languages and Literature; Frank A. Blackburn, M. A., Instructor in Latin; Marcus Baker, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics; Edward L. Mark, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics; Raymond C. Davis, Assistant Librarian.

The following have resigned their positions:

Alpheus B. Crosby, M. A., M. D., Professor of Surgery; Charles D. Lawton, A. M., C. E., Assistant Professor of Engineering; Augustus Maasberg, PH. D., Instructor in German; Rufus H. Thayer, Assistant Librarian.

#### STUDENTS REGISTERED.

The whole number of students registered in all the departments was 1,110, as follows:

##### *Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts.*

Resident Graduates .....	6
Seniors .....	60
Juniors .....	91
Sophomores .....	89

Freshmen .....	139
In Selected Studies .....	51
In Higher Chemistry .....	13
In Pharmacy .....	39
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Total .....	488

*Department of Law.*

Seniors .....	121
Juniors .....	186
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Total .....	307

*Department of Medicine and Surgery.*

Students .....	315
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Total in the University .....	1,110

## GRADUATES.

The whole number of diplomas conferred during the year has been 302, as follows:

Doctors of Medicine .....	81
Bachelors of Laws .....	117
Bachelors of Arts .....	34
Bachelors of Philosophy .....	6
Bachelors of Science .....	8
Civil Engineers .....	14
Mining Engineer .....	1
Pharmaceutical Chemists .....	21
Masters of Arts, in course .....	18
Master of Arts, on examination .....	1
Doctor of Laws, honorary .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	302

The additions to the Museum, as shown by the report of the Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany, are as follows:

	Entries.	Specimens.
Geological.....	579	678
Zoological.....	421	1670
Botanical.....	270	777
Archæological.....	26	43

#### SUMMARY OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total of receipts.....	\$104,096 44
Total of expenditures.....	79,447 36

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Balance in treasury June 30, 1871,..... \$24,649 08

#### BOARD OF VISITORS.

The State Superintendent appointed the following named gentlemen as the Board of Visitors for 1871-2:

Hon. Dwight May, Kalamazoo.

Edmund P. Christian, Wyandotte.

Rev. J. H. McCarty, D. D., Adrian.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An appropriation was made by the last Legislature to the Agricultural College for building a Laboratory. The room that had been used for that purpose was a small, dark, unventilated, and inconvenient one, in no respect fitted to serve the purpose of a Laboratory; besides, it had become so crowded with students that they could not find places in it to work. Not more than one-half of those prepared to pursue the study of chemistry could do so from lack of room, so that enlarged accommodations were imperatively demanded.

The new Laboratory is now completed and occupied. It contains all the latest improvements, including the Bonn Self-Ventilating Evaporating Hoods. It is fitted up with work-tables for 48 students in Analytical Chemistry, and can

accommodate 75 in Elementary Chemistry. Rooms are provided for the use of students who wish to make researches in Higher Chemistry.

In addition to the Laboratory, other buildings have been erected for the use of the farm. Improvements are made every year upon the farm, which enable the Professor of Practical Agriculture to give more complete illustrations of the principles he teaches, and also offers an opportunity to test the worth of the science of agriculture by applying these principles to actual field work. Thus one difficulty after another is removed, and one want after another is supplied, enabling the Faculty to do each year more satisfactory and better work, and as a consequence they are permitted to see richer fruits of their labor. The appropriations from the State Treasury required to meet the current expenses, will be diminished each year as the lands granted to the College are sold. It is believed that, at no distant day, the income derived from those lands will make the College self-sustaining.\*

The summary of officers and students is as follows:

#### FACULTY.

Instructors .....	9
Other officers.....	4

#### STUDENTS.

Resident graduates.....	1
Seniors .....	12
Juniors.....	9
Sophomores .....	26
Freshmen .....	81
Specials.....	4
Ladies .....	8
<hr/>	
Total .....	141

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\* The fund, on the 1st of October, 1871, had reached \$38,517 82. This will yield an income of over six thousand dollars.

## ALBION COLLEGE.

The financial condition of the College has greatly improved, and its future prospects are very hopeful. About \$14,000 have been expended in reconstructing and refurnishing the College buildings and improving the grounds.

The effort that was commenced last year to raise an endowment fund of \$100,000 has proved successful; a wealthy gentleman in Detroit pledging himself to furnish \$60,000 provided that \$50,000 could be secured from fifty persons or less. The \$50,000 has been pledged by less than fifty persons, thus securing an endowment of not less than \$110,000. Aside from this, the College has cash assets amounting to \$100,000, and buildings, real estate, etc., amounting to \$65,376 91.

The summary of officers and students is as follows:

## FACULTY.

Instructors .....	8
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## STUDENTS.

Resident graduates .....	1
Seniors .....	13
Juniors .....	9
Sophomores .....	7
Freshmen .....	11

Total .....	41
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Preparatory students .....	137
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Whole number in attendance .....	178
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## HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

The report from Hillsdale College represents that institution as having enjoyed more than its usual prosperity during the last year. A larger number of students have been in attendance than for several years before, and the general condition of the College is very satisfactory to its numerous friends.



The Trustees have adopted a plan by which they hope to add at least \$50,000 to the endowment fund; \$15,000 of which sum has already been pledged. The present endowment, aside from subscriptions not collected, is about \$70,000. The College buildings and grounds are estimated to be worth \$100,000. Rev. D. M. Graham, D. D., was appointed President of the College at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Graham was the first President of the College, and the principal mover in founding it. It was then located at Spring Arbor, and under another name. He comes to his work not as one who has known nothing of the early struggles and self-denying labors of those who laid the foundations. During these years of absence, he has never lost sight of the institution, and now comes back with the earnest purpose of doing all in his power to aid in extending its influence, and in securing its permanent prosperity.

The summary of officers and students is as follows:

#### FACULTY.

Instructors .....	13
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#### STUDENTS.

Graduates, classical .....	10
Scientific .....	16
Ladies' Course .....	3
Seniors .....	30
Juniors .....	44
Sophomores .....	50
Freshmen .....	81
Preparatory .....	252
Theological Department .....	22
Commercial Department .....	89
Music Department .....	56
Art Department .....	34
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Total in all departments .....	687

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

From the brief report from Kalamazoo College, we learn that no special changes have occurred during the year. The funds of the College are as follows: Building and grounds, \$35,000; endowment funds, \$70,000; income from all sources, \$8,000.

The summary of teachers and students is as follows:

FACULTY.	
Instructors .....	10
STUDENTS.	
Graduates, classical .....	5
Latin, scientific, { Gentlemen .....	1
Ladies .....	3
Scientific .....	2
College Students .....	49
Preparatory .....	212
<hr/>	
Total .....	261

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

Three years ago, the college building known as South Hall, which was occupied by ladies, was burned. Not being able to secure suitable accommodations, these students were compelled to return to their homes. Although immediate steps were taken to rebuild the edifice burned, which resulted in replacing it within a year, yet the College has not entirely recovered from the blow thus inflicted. Marked success, however, has attended the college during the past year. The indebtedness of the College has been diminished and its endowment fund largely increased.

The summary of teachers and students is as follows:

FACULTY.	
Instructors .....	10

STUDENTS.

Gentlemen .....	99
Ladies .....	61
<hr/>	
Whole number, in attendance .....	160

OLIVET COLLEGE.

The report represents that the year just closing has been one of steady and growing prosperity to Olivet College. The number of students has been larger than in previous years, the resources of the college and facilities for the work of instruction augmented, and additions made to the corps of permanent instructors. The following are the assets of the College: Value of buildings, \$69,950; lands in Olivet, \$14,000; libraries, apparatus, cabinet, etc., \$7,800; endowment fund bearing interest, \$60,000; notes and subscriptions, \$46,000. Total of assets, \$197,750. The work of canvassing to secure a further increase of the endowment fund is to be vigorously prosecuted during the coming year. Conditional pledges to the amount of \$20,000 have been made, and the effort now is, to meet these conditions. It is confidently expected that the conditions will be met, and the College placed on a basis of substantial support.

The summary of officers and students is as follows:

FACULTY.

Instructors .....	14
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STUDENTS.

In the College (gentlemen) .....	48
“ “ “ (ladies) .....	40
Preparatory Classical Course .....	52
“ Normal Course .....	13
“ English Course .....	107
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Total in attendance .....	260

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The report of last year stated that it was the purpose of the State Board of Education to take measures to secure a more extended and complete course of *professional training* than had been given in the Normal School. So large a number of students have been admitted who were prepared to enter only a part of the regular classes, being conditioned in many of the branches, the Faculty have been compelled to form classes in preparatory studies, and as there was no preparatory department, the members of the Faculty have given personal attention to these classes. The result has been a demand for a large amount of academic labor and less professional. The State Board took measures to remedy this evil. A Preparatory Department was organized and rooms prepared for its accommodation in the "New Normal," or what was called the museum, and a principal appointed over the department, subject always to the supervision of the Normal School. Arrangements were made with the School Board of Ypsilanti by which the pupils of the High School were permitted to attend the Normal Preparatory, and all the departments of the city graded school opened to inspection for Normal training classes. As there seemed to be some misapprehension in various parts of the State in regard to this arrangement, a member of the Faculty was requested to prepare a full statement of the agreement entered into, and the reasons for it; and although the paper prepared has been published, yet few would be likely to see it who are accustomed to receive this report. The following is the article :

"THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The first term of the State Normal School, under the new Principal and the new organization, has now fairly opened.

"The number of pupils in attendance is large, and everything indicates a prosperous and successful year.

"Some changes have been made in the organization and arrangements of the school, with the hope and confident

expectation of increasing its efficiency and usefulness, and of giving it, in the near future, a more strictly professional character. The present is deemed a proper time to explain briefly these changes, and to state some of the reasons for making them. They have not been made hastily, nor without careful consideration.

“The Board of Education and members of the Faculty have given much time, investigation, and study to the subject of organization, and to the best means of giving value to the school. During the last spring the Principal, Prof. Estabrook, accompanied a portion of the time by Prof. Putnam, visited the Normal Schools at Toronto, Oswego, Albany, Boston, Salem, Trenton, and several other places, for the purpose of studying their organization, character, and practical working, and observing their excellencies and defects.

“The present arrangements of our own school are the results of past experience in the work of education, both in the Normal and other schools, aided by the study and observation of the Normal Schools of other States. The members of the Faculty of the school at Ypsilanti have certainly had some opportunities of becoming acquainted with the wants of the schools of our State, and of the qualifications needed by the teachers both of graded and district schools.

“The Principal and some of the other teachers have had long experience in the supervision and instruction of large union schools; and two of the Faculty have served, for considerable time, as County Superintendents.

“It has been the earnest desire of the Board of Education and the Board of Instruction to meet and supply, as fully as possible, the demands of every class and grade of our schools. In order to accomplish this, it seemed necessary, first, to provide different courses of studies and instruction for different classes of teachers.

“Accordingly one course has been arranged with especial reference to the wants and demands of the common district

schools; another with reference to graded schools, which require only English studies; and still another with reference to the larger schools, in which the ancient and modern languages are taught. These courses will be modified and improved as experience shall suggest.

“In addition to this arrangement of studies and instruction, it was believed to be desirable to separate, as much as possible, the purely academic from the more strictly professional work of the schools; with the expectation that a part of the academic teaching may gradually be dispensed with; or, if it shall be found necessary to continue it for any considerable time, with the determination of making this kind of instruction pay for itself, instead of being a charge upon the funds of the Normal School proper. The old Model School, so called, has, therefore, been reorganized; and the High School department of it made more full and complete in character and in its courses of studies, thus becoming a regular Academic or High School, while still constituting a department of the School of Observation and Practice.

“As far as practicable, the purely academic work of the Normal School will gradually be transferred to this department, which promises to be self-sustaining. This change has been made for the advantage of the Normal School work, and not for the benefit of Ypsilanti or any other locality.

“If experience shall prove that the plan is not a good one, it will be modified or abandoned, as the interests of Normal instruction shall require.

“In addition to this change, the Board and Faculty desired to secure, if possible, all the other departments and grades of a complete School of *Observation and Practice*, or what is sometimes, though usually incorrectly, termed a Model School.

“It is now generally conceded that such a school, properly organized and conducted, is a very important, if not, indeed, an absolutely essential, part of a Normal School. To secure this seemed the most natural and effectual, if not the only

way to remove the cause, or one of the causes, of complaint in respect to pupils of Normal Schools generally, and of our own among the others. It has been said, sometimes with some degree of truth, and especially by those in charge of the larger graded schools of the State, that students go out from these institutions wedded to pet theories and methods, and without sufficient practical knowledge of a real school, and of the best ways of organizing, managing, and teaching the various departments and grades. This necessary knowledge can be acquired only by observation and practice in a properly organized and well managed school, of sufficient numbers to embrace all departments and grades. The Normal School at Toronto has such a graded school of three or four hundred pupils. The famous Training School at Oswego has, for its School of Observation and Practice, one of the city schools numbering several hundreds. All the newly organized Normal Schools of New York have an arrangement of the same kind, so that their pupils have the advantages of observing and working in a real school. The managers of the Normal School of Michigan believed it worth an effort to secure such opportunities and advantages for their own students.

“There were only two ways of reaching this desired end: one by enlarging the old Model School, so called; the other by making an arrangement with the School Board of Ypsilanti by which their large union school could be used for purposes of observation and practice. It was found very difficult, if not quite impossible, to sufficiently enlarge the former Model School, both from lack of suitable rooms and from lack of a sufficiently large number of scholars. An arrangement has accordingly been entered into by which, for the present, the Ypsilanti union school is to be used for these purposes.

“The State Board of Education assume no responsibility for the general management or government of the school, and incur no expense on its account. No organic connection exists between this and the Normal School. The State Board,

through the Principal of the Normal and the Director of the Model School, have the privilege of nominating two or three teachers to be employed in the primary and secondary departments, for the purpose of securing, at least, a certain number of experienced and thoroughly competent instructors. The professor of principles and methods of elementary teaching in the Normal, in connection with the Principal, is made superintendent of the *instruction* in the school, as a part of the duties of his professorship.

“For this supervision the State Board receives a proper consideration toward the payment of salaries, as it also does for instruction in the elements of vocal music. The people and schools of Ypsilanti pay for all which they receive in the way of supervision, teaching, or other service.

“Under this arrangement the city union school is expected to furnish opportunities both for observation and practice on the part of Normal students, so far as practice may be required, in all departments below the high school.

“The whole arrangement is to some extent experimental; and it is entered into with a hope of securing important advantages, especially in the way of giving *practical knowledge and practical skill* to those who are to become teachers. If, upon trial, its working proves satisfactory, it will be continued; if not found advantageous, it will be improved, modified, or abandoned.”

This statement sets forth clearly the action of the State Board, and the reasons for it.

Very extensive improvements have been made on the Normal School buildings, and upon the grounds. The “Normal” has been thoroughly renovated and painted. The “New Normal” has been remodeled so as to meet the wants of the Preparatory School. The grounds have been thoroughly graded. A new and beautiful fence has been built. Sidewalks have been built around three sides of the grounds, and also from the different entrances leading to the buildings. Furnaces



have been placed in the "Normal." This work has been so thoroughly done that it will require but little expenditure by way of repairs and improvements for years to come.

The summary of officers and students is as follows :

FACULTY.

Instructors ..... 10

STUDENTS.

*Normal Department.*

Preparatory class..... 119  
First year..... 150  
Second year..... 48  
Junior year..... 21  
Senior year..... 8  
Resident graduates..... 4

Total ..... 350

Number holding Representative appointments during the year, 76.

*Model School.*

	Winter term.	Summer term.
Primary grade.....	4	13
Intermediate grade.....	14	11
First grammar grade.....	23	21
Second grammar grade.....	7	11
Third grammar grade.....	17	20
Junior High School grade.....	8	7
Senior High School grade.....	23	21
Total .....	99	104

Number appointed by Representatives, 2.

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Board of Control of the State Reform School report, that although they have met with various obstacles and annoyances inseparable from such a school, yet the year has been one of prosperity. Many of the boys who enter this institution have never before known what it was to have a home. Not all the boys who are sent here are, by any means, grossly depraved. Some are sent for very trivial offenses, often for acts that would scarcely be noticed under ordinary circumstances. They are sent for the *crime* of being a burden to somebody, rather than for any other. Others are depraved and incorrigible. Mingling together, as they must of necessity, much of the time, the degraded will exert a most deleterious influence over the others. Arrangements should be made, if possible, to separate the two classes, if reformation is to be hoped for, as the influence of the more degraded is only baneful, and that, too, continually. The report says: "Circumstances of birth and early education have much to do with the formation of character, yet we find some cases in which the propensity to evil seems so thoroughly interwoven with the whole nature of the boy, that no amount of labor seems equal to its eradication. From this class are developed the thieves, pickpockets, burglars, and incendiaries, and the whole calendar of criminals who infest and alarm the community." Although a watchful care is constantly exercised over all the boys, yet there must be opportunities for the baser ones to breathe their own vile spirit into the hearts of those who might be saved.

The following is a summary of the "Teacher's Report:"	
The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	
	262
Received during the year.....	
	73
Whole number under instruction during the year.....	
	335
Dismissed during the year.....	
	97
Number now in school.....	
	238

The scholarship of the boys received into the institution during the year is as follows :

Who did not know the alphabet.....	3
Who knew only the alphabet. ....	5
Could spell easy words and read in primer.....	8
“ read in first reader.....	13
“ “ second reader.....	16
“ “ third “ .....	12
“ “ fourth “ .....	11
“ “ fifth “ .....	5
Total.....	73

Those who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	24
Those who learned to count and knew a little of mental arithmetic.....	40
Those who knew the multiplication table and a little of written arithmetic.....	9

Total ..... 73

Those who could not write.....	34
“ “ “ form letters.....	24
“ “ “ write legibly.....	15

Total..... 73

Those who knew nothing of geography.....	53
“ “ had studied it some.....	20

Total..... 73

The following tables show the attainments in reading, writing, and arithmetic, of the boys who have left the institution during the year :

#### READING.

Those in the primer.....	0
“ “ first reader.....	0
“ “ second “ .....	9
“ “ third “ .....	20

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.	39
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Those in the fourth reader .....	22
“ “ fifth “ .....	46
Total .....	97

WRITING.

Who could not write .....	0
“ “ make letters .....	5
“ “ write words .....	8
“ “ write legibly .....	39
“ “ write well .....	45
Total .....	97

ARITHMETIC.

Of those who were studying Practical Arithmetic, there were in Decimal Fractions .....	4
In Compound Numbers .....	8
In Partial Payments .....	5
In Cube Root .....	3
Those who completed the book .....	4
Total .....	24

Of those studying Davies' Elements—

In Division .....	4
In Common Fractions .....	7
In Decimal Fractions .....	18
In Compound Numbers .....	20
Total .....	49

Of those studying Davies' Intellectual—

In Multiplication .....	8
In Division .....	12
In Fractions .....	16
Percentage .....	18
Completed the book .....	16
Total .....	70

## STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The Spring and Autumn series of Teachers' Institutes were held as follows:

*Spring Series.*

At Owosso, commencing March 27th, Teachers present,	90
At Allegan, " April 4th, " "	100
At Middleville, " April 24th, " "	75

*Autumn Series.*

At Paw Paw, commencing August 21st, Teachers present,	77
At Mason, " August 21st, " "	85
At Benton Harbor, " September 4th, " "	130
At Port Sanilac, " September 11th, " "	45
At Port Austin, " September 18th, " "	50
At Galesburg, " September 25th, " "	60
At Midland, " October 2d, " "	40
At Petersburg, " October 9th, " "	100
At Howell, " October 16th, " "	129
At Ann Arbor, " October 23d, " "	91
At Olivet, " October 30th, " "	120
At Sturgis, " November 6th, " "	198
At Mt. Pleasant, " December 18th, " "	42

The interest manifested in the Institutes seems unabated. In holding so large a number as were held during the autumn, it is not possible to appoint all at the most favorable time. Hence the attendance was not so large at some of them as it would have been, could they have been held at a more favorable time. It is the universal testimony of teachers attending the Institutes, that they have never engaged in any exercises from which they received so much profit in the same length of time, or that gave them so much real practical aid for their peculiar work.

The County Superintendents continue to hold their Institutes. Many hold these in connection with their examinations, continuing them two or three days; others form classes

which they teach themselves, with such aid as they are able to secure. These classes continue from four to six weeks. The influence of these various appliances is most manifest in the improvement of teachers. One who has had a long experience as a teacher, and who has been familiar with Institutes and Institute work, remarks, that "a careful observation, extending over several years, has led us to the conclusion, that the character of the teachers found in these Institutes in respect to intelligence, ability, and professional knowledge, has been slowly but steadily improving."

The natural result of bringing teachers together and freely discussing the various methods of teaching, and having a full interchange of views, is to stimulate each one to engage more earnestly in his work. He is also better prepared to do this from the suggestions he has received and from the instruction given him. Another great good which teachers receive from these meetings is, their views of the teacher's work are greatly enlarged. Teachers whose opportunities have been limited must, from the necessity of the case, have very limited notions of the real character of the teacher's profession. Many persons who had been occupying the place of a teacher for months and even years, learned for the first time that to become a good teacher required a large amount of knowledge beyond what could be gathered from a text-book. Such have been led to see their deficiency, and have left the school-room as a teacher to enter another as a pupil. The Institutes were never more fully appreciated than now, and it is to be hoped that they may continue to exert a constantly increasing influence for good.

#### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1871-'72.

Since my last report several changes have occurred among the County Superintendents by resignation. Their places have been supplied by appointment, and the list now stands as follows:

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Allegan .....	P. A. Latta .....	Otsego.
Antrim .....	Lewis M. Kanagy .....	Atwood.
Barry .....	Theodore B. Diamond .....	Prairieville.
Bay .....	Frederick W. Lankenaw .....	Bay City.
Benzie .....	Arthur T. Case .....	Homestead.
Berrien .....	E. L. Kingsland .....	Benton Harbor.
Branch .....	A. A. Luce .....	Gilead.
Calhoun .....	Bela Fancher .....	Homer.
Cass .....	L. P. Rinehart .....	Cassopolis.
Charlevoix .....	John S. Dixon .....	Charlevoix.
Clinton .....	E. Mudge .....	Maple Rapids.
Eaton .....	John Evans .....	Bellevue.
Genesee .....	Cornelius A. Gower .....	Fenton.
Grand Traverse .....	Elisha P. Ladd .....	Old Mission.
Gratiot .....	Dillis D. Hamilton .....	Pompeii.
Hillsdale .....	George H. Botsford .....	Hillsdale.
Houghton .....	Philander H. Hollister .....	Hancock.
Huron .....	C. B. Cottrell .....	Port Austin.
Ingham .....	Elmer North .....	Lansing.
Ionia .....	Charles A. Hutchins .....	Ionia.
Isabella .....	Charles O. Curtis .....	Mt. Pleasant.
Jackson .....	W. Irving Bennett .....	Jackson.
Kalamazoo .....	E. G. Hall .....	Kalamazoo.
Kent .....	Henry B. Fallass .....	Fallasburg.
Keweenaw .....	R. C. Satterlee .....	Eagle River.
Lapeer .....	J. H. Vincent .....	Lapeer.
Leelanaw .....	Salmon Steel .....	Northport.
Lenawee .....	Willard Stearns .....	Adrian.
Livingston .....	Peter Shields .....	Howell.
Macomb .....	Sidney H. Woodford .....	Mt. Clemens.
Manistee .....	J. W. Allen .....	Manistee.
Marquette .....	Harlow Olcott .....	Marquette.
Mason .....	J. Edwin Smith .....	Ludington.
Mecosta .....	H. C. Peck .....	Big Rapids.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Midland.....	Isaac Swift.....	Midland.
Monroe.....	Elam Willard.....	Monroe.
Montcalm.....	Elijah H. Crowell.....	Greenville.
Muskegon .....	Alexander D. Stowell.....	Muskegon.
Newaygo.....	M. W. Scott .....	Newaygo.
Oakland .....	Johnson A. Corbin.....	Pontiac.
Oceana.....	A. A. Darling.....	Hart.
Osceola.....	Marcus H. Lafler.....	Hersey.
Ottawa.....	Charles S. Fassett.....	Spring Lake.
Saginaw .....	John S. Goodman.....	East Saginaw.
Sanilac .....	George A. Parker.....	Port Sanilac.
Shiawassee.....	Ezekiel J. Cook.....	Owosso.
St. Clair.....	W. H. Little.....	St. Clair.
St. Joseph.....	L. B. Antisdale.....	Nottawa.
Tuscola.....	S. N. Hill.....	Vassar.
Van Buren.....	Henry J. Kellogg.....	Lawton.
Washtenaw.....	George S. Wheeler.....	Ann Arbor.
Wayne.....	Lester R. Brown.....	Rawsonville.
Wexford.....	E. J. Coply.....	Sherman.



## REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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### ALLEGAN COUNTY—P. A. LATTA, SUP'T.

I have to report another year of progress for the schools of this county. I can distinctly see a gradual improvement, not only among the people in the interest they manifest in educational affairs, but especially among the teachers and in the general condition of the schools. I can say, after careful observation, that our school interests are developing rapidly, and the year just closed has been fruitful of good results. More has been accomplished than ever before, in any one year in improving school-buildings and yards and in erecting new school-houses. The schools have been generously supported the past year, and ample means provided to sustain them the coming school year.

I have examined, since my last report, 345 teachers, as follows: First grade, 23; second grade, 77; third grade, 245. Average age of teachers granted first grade certificates, 26 years; average number of terms taught, 12. Average age of teachers granted second grade certificates, 25½ years; average number of terms taught, 8. Average age of teachers granted third grade certificates, 24 years; average number of terms taught, 4½.

The whole number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty years, according to the Inspectors' Reports for the school year ending Sept. 4, 1871, is 11,550.\* Whole number that have been enrolled in the schools

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\* The number reported by the Inspectors to this office is 11,171.

some part of the school year, 9,072, leaving 2,478 that have not attended school any portion of the school year whatever,—nearly twenty-two per cent of the whole number of legal school age. This ought not so to be. It costs just as much to the people to instruct a part as the whole number, and parents are certainly derelict in the duty they owe to their children if they do not give them the full benefit of our free schools. These figures furnish unquestionably a very forcible argument in favor of compulsory education; and there is a growing disposition on the part of those who support these schools to see the law enforced.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The county is at present divided into 176 districts,\* including seven that have organized under the graded school law. Several new districts have been formed during the year, some by the subdivision of districts already organized, while others have been constructed out of new territory never before having any school. There has been organized during the year nine new districts.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The whole number of school-houses reported is 170, of which six are brick, twelve log, and 152 are frame buildings. The majority of these buildings are good and comfortable, and a credit to the districts where they are located; still there are a few old and dilapidated houses that are occupied for school purposes that are a disgrace to the communities where they are situated. These poor buildings are not by any means confined to the new districts, but, on the contrary, some of them are located in the oldest and most substantial communities in the county; and I trust will soon be replaced with buildings more creditable to the intelligence and liberality of the people, and more comfortable and convenient for the children that have to be instructed in them. The greatest defects in all our

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\* Reports are received from 173 districts.

school buildings are poor ventilation and bad seating. It is absolutely necessary for the health as well as comfort of the children, that these evils be remedied as speedily as possible, and that each pupil be provided with plenty of fresh air to breathe, and a good seat to sit upon while in attendance at school. It is a great cruelty to educate a child's mind at the expense of his physical well-being.

#### SCHOOL VISITATION.

I have made 240 examining visits among the schools of the county the past year, exclusive of those to the departments of graded schools. During these visits I have observed carefully the methods of instruction, and given such counsel as I deemed for the best interest of the school. The whole number of visits to the schools by Directors for the year, is 440, against 378 for the previous year—an increase of 62, which shows that the interest on the part of these officers for the welfare of the schools under their charge is improving. Many visits have been made by parents and others interested in the success of our public schools.

#### RESOURCES.

The total resources for the county for the school year ending September 4, was \$88,001 49; which amount includes what was received from the Primary school fund. Of this sum \$40,876 71 was paid for teachers' wages, as follows: Male teachers, \$16,136 70; female teachers, \$24,740 01. The balance was used for building, repairing, and incidentals. The total value of school property in the county, as per Inspectors' reports is \$140,314 00. The amount of resources is certainly an emphatic indication that the people are bound to provide for the liberal support of their free schools, and thus do all in their power to render them as efficient as possible.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

A great deal of confusion exists in many of the schools of the county from the great variety of text-books in use. The

law, as now administered, is practically a nullity, and the result is the people are compelled to purchase new books almost every term, and frequently at exorbitant prices. Any of the standard series of school books are good enough, and I have advised school boards to determine what of a kind are most used, and fill up the balance. What the schools need most of all is classification, and such a course should be pursued as will incur the least expense. I regard it as very unfortunate for the progress of the schools that the bill before the Legislature last winter, securing uniformity by counties, failed to become a law, as it would have accomplished the object desired, and greatly reduced the expense for books.

#### EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

One of the best evidences of progress in educational science is the increased interest manifested by the teachers in availing themselves of opportunities to improve in the art of teaching. At the State Institute, convened at Allegan in April last, over one hundred teachers assembled for instruction, and all manifested a deep interest in the methods presented by State Superintendent Hosford, Prof. Bellows, of the Normal School, and others. The information gained and the excellent instruction given must result in permanent good to the schools.

The Allegan County Teachers' Association assembled at Wayland in June, and a large number of teachers were present. Special attention was given to the practical work of the school-room, and lectures on topics of a general educational character. The exercises were very interesting throughout, and when the session closed all felt a new inspiration for better work. The Normal class held at Otsego, commencing in September, was well attended, and the results attained sufficient to warrant the effort to organize similar classes in connection with all the graded schools of the county next spring, if circumstances will permit. I am convinced such class would furnish excellent facilities for teachers to prepare for their work.

In closing this report, I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not mention the kind hospitality and personal sympathy that have been so generously extended to me while engaged in the school work.

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### BAY COUNTY—F. W. LANKENAW, SUP'T.

This county, situated as it is on the Saginaw Bay, is being settled very rapidly. New towns are constantly formed, and with them new school districts. The whole number of the latter is 38,—an increase of four since the beginning of my term of office, (May 1.) The number of graded schools outside of Bay City, is three; one in Portsmouth, one in Wenona, and one in Banks (formerly Bangor.) The first is under the supervision of Prof. Van Warmer, a gentleman of high culture. Under his supervision the school has gradually been growing to be one of the best in the county. He is ably assisted by three lady teachers. The graded school in Wenona has, I believe, a greater number of pupils than that in Portsmouth. Mr. Cumming has ably conducted the same for the last four years. Of the school in Banks I cannot say much, as the same has just been reorganized, and is now under the management of Mr. J. A. Smith.

The schools of Bay City have been ranked among the best in the State ever since the management of the same has been placed in the hands of Prof. D. C. Scoville. There are, altogether, four school-houses in this city. The schools are now thoroughly graded. The High School prepares students for the University.

The condition of the schools, in general, is satisfactory, and, in some cases, even very good. I have endeavored to get a good corps of teachers, and believe I have succeeded to some extent.

The whole number of certificates granted by me is 32. Of this number three are of the first grade, four of the second, and twenty-five of the third grade.

Very few of the schools are supplied with apparatus, they having nothing but blackboards. I have urged the officers to procure maps, globes, etc., and have received promises that it should be done.

In the greater number of schools a great variety of text-books is used. It is a frequent occurrence to find three different series of readers, and two or three different kinds of arithmetics. It will take some time to get a uniformity of text-books. The school boards have given pretty general attention to the *compulsory* school act. To aid in carrying out the meaning of that law, I have prepared a blank for the teachers, to be filled out by them every term, a copy of which must be handed to me, as well as to the director of the district.

My other duties have not allowed my visiting the schools as often as desirable, but I hope to visit each school in the county twice a year.

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#### BENZIE COUNTY.—A. T. CASE, SUPT.

Our county has been highly favored as to fire. There has been no loss of property, except timber, by fire, to any amount.

No school-houses have been burned, but poor crops and dry summer have deprived some of schooling.

I hardly know when you expect a report from me, and so have not made any yet.

But will say, that I have granted sixteen second grade certificates, and fourteen third grade.

I have held but one Teachers' Institute, of two days' session, and I think it was considered interesting and instructive.

I have visited nineteen schools, and held three public exam-

inations. There are twenty different districts in the county. Only about one-half will support a school this winter, on account of sparse settlements and deep snows.

On the whole, I think the interest in our schools is on the gain. But I find considerable lack in some things, such as want of uniformity of text-books, want of blackboards, and a disposition in teachers to use them, etc.; but I hope to see that overcome.

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### BERRIEN COUNTY—E. L. KINGSLAND, SUP'T.

In making my first partial report of school work and the condition of the schools in Berrien county, I include the period from May 4th, 1871, to November 4th, 1871. Districts Nos. 10 and 30, of Niles township, are not included, as they have failed to report as yet.\*

The school-houses, so far as reported, number 152; 17 are brick, 2 log, and 133 frame buildings. The school property of the county is valued at \$233,603, with a total indebtedness of \$6,833.68.

During the past six months two brick school-houses were built in the township of Pipestone, one each in Benton, Lincoln, and Weesaw townships, and each seated with improved furniture, and well ventilated. Those of Benton and Weesaw are union school-houses. The latter, located at New Troy, is a fine frame building, 32x52 feet, two stories in height, with an entrance hall of 12x24 feet, and will seat 250 pupils in its four rooms. The cost of the building, with furniture, bell, and apparatus included, was \$6,500.

The union school building at Millburg, in Benton township, occupying a fine site, is an honor to the village and the county.

The Buchanan union school building, which will be com-

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\* These districts have made no report to this office.

pleted in time for the winter school, is a fine brick structure, three stories above the basement, containing nine rooms, and will seat 700 pupils. Its estimate cost when fully completed and equipped is about \$30,000.

St. Joseph, too, is leading in the forward march in educational matters. The union school building has already reached its second story, and will be completed during the coming winter. It will have cost, when finished, \$40,000.

The citizens of these districts can justly feel proud of the school-houses they are so liberally providing for their children.

In the general conflagration this fall two school-houses were burned in this county,—one in Chickaming, the other in Lake township.

I have visited the schools in eight of the twenty townships of the county, and all the graded and union schools, except that of the city of Niles, and spent, with one exception, a half day in each school visited. In most of the schools I found the teachers zealously at work, and conducting their class exercises in a satisfactory manner. A few were eminently successful, and only one a total failure. I have endeavored to make my visits pleasant and beneficial to teacher and scholars, making suggestions in methods of teaching when necessary, and in some cases conducting the exercises of a class.

The high standard for successful examination has furnished most of the schools with competent teachers.

The word method, object lessons, and phonetic spelling, are taught in the graded schools, and in many of the rural districts.

The wages paid male teachers during the year are reported at \$18,853.70; to female teachers \$29,979.82; making a total of \$48,833.52.

The attendance upon the schools is highly gratifying. 79.7 per cent, or 9,478, of the 11,892\* children in the county, have attended the public schools some part of the year. Of the

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\* The Inspectors' reports make the number 12,092.



11,892 children of school age, 4,155 \* are between the ages of 8 and 14 years.

The creditable school attendance of the children, and the liberal wages paid many of our teachers, are the results, in a very great measure, of the earnest and efficient work of my predecessor, Henry A. Ford.

The State Teachers' Institute, held at Benton Harbor, commencing the 4th of September, 1871, and conducted by Hon. Oramel Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Prof. C. F. R. Bellows, of the Normal School, was highly satisfactory. One hundred and thirty persons were members of the Institute, and the evening lectures were largely attended.

At the close of the Institute an examination was held, and seventy per cent of the 30 applicants received certificates.

During the month of October I held an examination in each township of the county, and a half day's examination in Niles city.

The applicants during the past six months numbered 162, 12 of whom received certificates of the first grade, 57 of the second grade, and 66 of the third grade. Two of the third grade were complimentary, given to students who were too young and inexperienced to teach, yet sustaining satisfactory examination.

There are 149 school districts in the county, with pecuniary resources for 1871-2 of \$94,631 96, and a school has been taught in each of them some part of the year.† The districts in the fruit-growing section have adopted the "three-term" system, which should become general throughout the county, as the July and August schools have but a very small and irregular attendance,—not more than fifty, and in many cases less than twenty per cent of the enrollment in regular attendance,—and very little progress is made in such schools.

In conclusion, I will say that from the limited experience I

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\* Corrections in the report, and estimates for those failing to report, make the number 5,564.

† But 145 districts are reported to this office.

have had as Superintendent of schools in this county, very much has been accomplished for the good of the schools by the system of "County Superintendency," and much more can and must be done before the whole people are satisfied with its workings.

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## CALHOUN COUNTY—BELA FANCHER, SUP'T.

### STATISTICS.

There are 164 school districts, 170 school-houses, 136 frame, 2 log, 1 gravel, 26 brick, and 5 stone. Two hundred and twenty teachers were employed at one time, and 397 during the year, of whom 88 were males. The aggregate wages paid to teachers, were \$49,214, of which \$31,533 were paid to females and \$17,681 to males. \*

### LEADING FEATURES.

The leading feature of educational interests in this county, is an earnest endeavor for progress in every department. This appears among school officers, in early and earnest inquiries for advanced scholarship and other qualifications of teachers; among teachers, in vigorous application to study for weeks and months before examination, and in the development of new methods, or in the more efficient working of old ones; and in districts, in the building of new houses, or in repairing and fitting up old ones with new seats, apparatus, globes, and maps; in earnest solicitations for visits from the County Superintendent; in the cordial hospitality everywhere shown to him; in the earnest inquiries respecting the working of the school system; and in the hearty approval and co-operation of the board of supervisors in efforts to secure punctuality, advanced scholarship, and deportment. In any of these direc-

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\* Corrected reports to this office give \$17,885 47 to males, and \$34,026 to females.

tions progress is evident, even at first sight, and though not apparently rapid in every part, yet, as in a large tree with its wide-spread branches, if attention be directed to an individual limb or twig, the young growth appears small, but a general view, taking in extension, strength, beauty, and life, with blossoms and fruit, indicates a remarkable vitality and vigorous growth.

#### VISITING SCHOOLS.

Visiting schools, a most laborious and perpetual work, calls for all the time not otherwise employed in the duties of the office. About 225 schools have been reached during the year. By reason of sickness of teachers, the scarlet fever, whooping cough, funerals, or dismissal of schools temporarily for other causes, or on account of severe storms and drifts rendering the roads impassable with the means of conveyance on hand, a few have not been reached. While it is desirable that every school should be visited, and the most vigorous efforts have been made to that end, yet it is deemed far more profitable to devote a suitable time in each school visited, to reach the wants and secure the highest benefit to it, than to hurry over the ground, spending most of the time in traveling, and leaving important work in the school undone. The available school hours of half a day are no more than a reasonable amount of time required for an ordinary school visit.

#### SPECIALTY.

In every school visited, a careful notice of everything commendable in teacher and scholars, with suggestions leading to higher attainments, and a word of encouragement to all, a specialty is always taken up of some one subject, which the school is best fitted to master, or which it most *needs* for its higher advancement, so that an interest is secured in the mind of the Superintendent by the freshness and variety of subjects adapted to the wants and condition of the school.

## EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations, in all cases, are intended to be thorough and fair, calling for and denoting progress. No certificates are indorsed or renewed. When a certificate expires, a re-examination is invariably required before a new one is given. The re-examination is the greatest safeguard against negligence, forgetfulness, and a quiet resting with a low grade of scholarship. Public examinations throughout the county, at places most convenient for teachers of every township, have been held in the spring and fall, and each Saturday is reserved for office work, and for the examination of delinquents. Office examinations are discontinued as much as possible, and are held not in the interest of negligence, but to meet cases occurring from sickness or unavoidable circumstances. Four hundred and sixty-seven certificates have been given; thirty-eight of the first grade, seventy-six of the second grade, and three hundred and fifty-three of the third grade. The oral and written methods of examination are combined, and a system in the arrangement of papers, as the leaves of a book are paged, is adopted, which greatly facilitates the work of examining them, and makes a reference to them easy at any time.

## METHODS.

The best books and methods, new or old, are carefully noted, and in all cases, where practicable, are introduced. Too frequent changes are to be deprecated. It is not the practice of successful workers to be always experimenting with new machinery, but to see that work is well done, by whatever machinery accomplished. There is friction in new machinery, and it often happens that time and labor are misspent in bringing into use some favorite method. The tendency of the times is to open a more *direct* and *easy* route up the hill of science, that with less effort, or more ease, and in a shorter time, the desired education may be attained. The end sought *should be*, with all the improvements of the times, to develop the mind.

by proper methods, and to engage the quickened activities in vigorous and persevering effort.

#### MORAL INFLUENCES.

Education loses half its value if it does not include moral teachings. Denominational preferences, or distinctive tenets of a sect, are out of place in a public school; but the great moral truths, including the principles of uprightness and truth among men, of love to our Maker, God, and obedience to parents, are the elements of moral power, and are essential to good government, and should never be dispensed with, but be always inculcated by precept and example. Without moral influences in school, children become corrupt. The mind should be developed under the influence of truth of morals and of duty, as well as under the influence of the truth of science. Integrity and reliability are as important for a noble character and an honorable standing in society as the knowledge of arithmetic is in business matters. Moral character is required of every teacher, and this is understood to include, not a negative, but a positive influence, both by instruction and bearing among scholars, for purity, truth, and uprightness, and respect for human and divine laws.

#### HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

In Clarence two districts have united and built a good brick school-house, which is an ornament to the town, and a noble testimony in favor of union, rather than a division of districts, to secure the advantages of a good education amid home influences and pleasant surroundings. A like notice and commendation are due to those who have built school-houses in LeRoy, Convis, Verona, Burlington, and Athens; and to those who, as in Albion, Tekonsha, Ceresco, and Clarence Center, are moving in the right direction, in plans and in the raising of funds for union school buildings. Albion has secured a splendid site for a central building, which, with another ward school-house, it is understood, is to be erected next year.

## COMMON-SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

It is very agreeable to notice the fact that Ceresco is taking the lead in the county, in the numbers and use of the dictionary. All, or nearly all, in the higher departments are supplied with Webster's Common-School Dictionary, which is recommended earnestly and persistently in every school in the county, and the attention of teachers is called to the importance of an examination of its *special adaptation* to the wants of schools, and of a few appropriate suggestions to secure an interest among pupils in attaining *from the dictionary* the sounds of the letters, the meaning of words, and their correct pronunciation.

## RAISING UP TEACHERS.

Opportunities for preparatory studies are enjoyed in this county in advance of many others. Hillsdale, Olivet, and Albion Colleges, and the union schools of Battle Creek, Marshal, Albion, Homer, Tekonsha, Burlington, and Athens, with a large number of district schools where grammar and high school studies are successfully pursued, are doing a good work, but there is not enough of it. Institutes, Teachers' Associations, and Normal Schools, while they furnish an important supplement, do not meet the demand. We need more directness, more efficiency, and more completeness in the work of preparation. Candidates for teaching too frequently go a term or two to some college, or high school, or the Normal, and take up there some advanced study, leaving primary deficiency as bad as ever, or a little worse, by neglect and forgetfulness. Some go six months or a year to the Normal, and attend a few Institutes. They are studious and ambitious, but the defects of their primary studies are seldom reached and more seldom cured. Should not a more vigorous effort be made to induce them to hold on steadily in their preparations, till defects are removed and the foundations are complete? How few take a thorough course! There is no deficiency of numbers of

teachers. Well qualified teachers are increasing, but not fast enough. The call is more and more urgent for the best.

#### PROSPECTS.

There are no insurmountable difficulties. An occasional murmur arises on account of taxes, local difficulties, unacceptable teachers, or officers, but there is a volume of strength in the deep broad stream of public interest in our present free-school system, and in our primary school law. The sentiment of the people is believed to be, Perfect the work, hold fast to that which is good, and move onward.

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#### CLINTON COUNTY—E. MUDGE, SUP'T.

Unexpectedly to myself, it becomes my duty to submit my fifth Annual Report of Schools in Clinton County. My official duties closed by expiration of term of office, May 1st, and I was succeeded by J. B. Chapin, who exercised the functions of the Superintendency until September 25th, when he resigned and removed to Detroit. I received the appointment to fill the vacancy October 9th, and took the prescribed oath and re-entered upon the duties of Superintendent October 13th. My report must necessarily be imperfect, owing to the changes in official responsibilities.

The general wants of the cause of education, the hindrances to the successful workings of the public-school system, and the condition of the primary schools remain essentially as reported one year ago. There are hopeful signs of progress.

#### EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

The Board of Supervisors make it the duty of the Superintendent to visit each township in the county twice each year, for the purpose of examining teachers, and this requirement has been strictly complied with. We express our conviction

that semi-annual examinations in each township is far better than to meet the candidates at central points and in larger classes.

The whole number of teachers licensed during the school-year closing September 4th, 1871, was three hundred and twenty-six. Of these, twenty-three were first grade, ninety-nine second, and two hundred and four third. About ten per cent of all candidates were refused license.

The whole number of teachers now licensed is one hundred and eighty-nine, of whom thirty-six are first, eighty-seven second, and sixty-six third grade. The whole number of teachers required to supply all the schools is one hundred and fifty. The average per cent of standing of first grades is ninety-two, of second grades eighty-eight, of third grades seventy-seven. The average of all grades is eighty-five per cent. The number of first grade licenses is nearly double those granted last year, which is a gratifying indication. In our examinations during the year we have uniformly pronounced ten words for spelling to each class. The words selected were test words, but of common occurrence. The deficiency in this branch is certainly alarming. The words pronounced during the examinations last past, were almost uniformly the following, viz: proper, prairie, miscellaneous, mapped, separate, recommend, moving, guardian, society, scientific; and as strange as it may seem, the facts show only sixty per cent of all words correctly spelled. It is our purpose to give this branch special attention during the present year, and we hope, at its close, to report progress.

Our examinations have been partly oral and partly written, and we have carefully checked the examinations upon the scale of ten. The practice of accurate marking, and making such marking the basis of license and grading, has given the most satisfactory results.

#### SCHOOL VISITATION.

There are in Clinton county one hundred and thirty school



districts, requiring the services of one hundred and fifty teachers. To visit all the schools, spending one-half day with each teacher, requires fifteen weeks of constant labor. As many schools only continue in session twelve weeks, we find it quite impossible, with greatest watchfulness and energy, to visit all. During the winter we visited one hundred and twenty schools. The whole number of visits made by the County Superintendent during the school-year as ascertained by the Inspectors' Reports was one hundred and seventy-two. Supposing the Directors make correct reports, my predecessor must have visited fifty-two of the summer schools. Parental visitation is considerably improved. The Inspectors report three hundred and thirty-one visits by Directors, while the reports of two years ago report only two hundred and twenty-two visits. One district, Ovid village, reports seventy-five visits, which is certainly worthy of mention. But supposing the report from this district a mistake, the improvement in parental visitation may still be noted as commendable.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

It is gratifying to report that nearly every district is supplied with a house suited to its wants. There are seven graded schools, and the districts where these are found are now well supplied with school buildings. St. Johns has now about completed a second school building, which, with the old one, furnishes ample accommodations for the 593 scholars reported. The building is two stories high, constructed of brick, and is beautiful in design. Fractional District No. 1, Lebanon, has in process of erection a brick house, which, when completed, will be one of the best in the county. Several frame houses have been substituted for old dilapidated structures. Although several houses were badly scorched by the recent devastating fires, yet it gives us pleasure to report that none of them were rendered unfit for use.

## COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Clinton County Teachers' Association is accomplishing a good work. The members are somewhat irregular in attendance, but notwithstanding this the attendance at each semi-annual meeting is all that we can reasonably expect. I close this report with gratitude to the All Father for His blessings that have crowned the circling year; with thanks for the hospitality manifested by the patrons of our public schools; with a record of merit to those citizens and teachers who have so earnestly co-operated with us in furthering a cause which is the greatest one of families and of the State; and we invoke the Divine benediction to aid in rendering our school system complete, and its influence upon the rising generation in the highest degree beneficial.

## EATON COUNTY—JOHN EVANS, SUP'T.

As my term of office began on the first day of May last, I shall only give in this report the school work since that time.

Number of school districts in the county.....	140
“ “ school-houses in the county.....	145
“ “ children returned in the county.....	8,221
“ “ male teachers employed in the county.....	81
“ “ female “ “ “ “ “ .....	234
Whole number of teachers employed during the year...	315
Average price per month paid male teachers.....	\$40 00
“ “ “ “ “ female “ .....	22 00
Number of school visitations by County Superintendent since May 1. 1871.....	256

Number of first grade certificates granted by me.....	19
“ “ second “ “ “ “ .....	51
“ “ third “ “ “ “ .....	91
<hr/>	
Whole number of certificates granted by me.....	161
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Whole number of months school has been taught during the year by male teachers.....	290
Whole number of months school has been taught during the year by female teachers.....	796
Whole number of months school has been taught during the year.....	1,086
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The Board of Supervisors limited the time to be employed by the County Superintendent to two hundred and fifty days, and the salary to four dollars per day.

The condition of school-houses is generally good throughout the county, but there is a general want of school furniture. There is a good degree of interest manifested by district officers and school patrons. What they want is to know what is needed, and they will provide accordingly.

The attendance of children has been fair, yet by no means what the schools have merited. There is too great a variety of books in our schools, and nothing could work a greater good than would a uniformity of text-books, and the people generally, wherever I go, express but one opinion upon that subject, and that the correct one.

Our teachers are generally succeeding well. And the failures that do occur are for lack in government more than from all other causes combined.

I am of the opinion that the standard required for teachers should be much elevated from what it now is. This may be done gradually, without injury to either teachers or patrons. Our county is already supplied with six graded schools and one college, thereby placing the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the school work within the reach of every teacher.

We have one County Teachers' Association, at the meetings of which a full and thorough discussion is had upon the best methods of instruction, making the theory and art of teaching plain, so as to secure greater uniformity in the work, and by a comparison of the views of the best teachers be able to work more efficiently in the various localities where schools are being held.

With all these advantages at hand may we not reasonably expect soon to see our schools take a position by which the morals of the people will be elevated, and our liberties as a nation made secure and lasting?

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#### GENESEE COUNTY—C. A. GOWER, SUP'T.

In assuming the duties of my office last May, I found myself to a great extent unacquainted with the condition of the schools and teachers in the county. I have therefore endeavored, during the past summer, to obtain an idea of the most prominent defects and necessities of the schools and teachers as a basis for future operations.

I found in a majority of the schools a great multiplicity of text-books, and a great scarcity of school apparatus. The teachers were, as a whole, working faithfully, but in many cases with an evident ignorance of the proper methods of imparting instruction.

With a view to remedying the former of these defects, I called a meeting of school officers to consider the subject. Recognizing the importance of having a uniformity of books in our schools, that meeting appointed a committee to select a list of books which would be desirable for use throughout the county. At a subsequent meeting the report of this committee was adopted, and I believe bids fair to be very generally

acquiesced in. Many districts are also providing their schools with outline maps and dictionaries.

I have urged upon teachers the importance of better preparation for their work, and am pleased to know that a large number have availed themselves of the excellent opportunities for normal instruction afforded by a few of our best schools.

Despite the faithful endeavors of my predecessors in office to remedy the defect, I still find a great scarcity of those who are educationally qualified to teach.

During the past year there have been built in the county seven substantial frame school-houses, and one commodious and beautiful brick building at the village of Flushing.

Since the first of last May I have made one hundred and forty visits to schools, granted two certificates of the first grade, twenty-seven of the second grade, and eighty of the third grade.

The spirit of improvement manifested by school officers, together with an evident desire on the part of most of our teachers to make themselves worthy and well qualified for the positions they occupy, warrants the hope that there will be a steady growth in the value of our schools.

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#### HURON COUNTY—C. B. COTTRELL, SUP'T.

The report from this county must necessarily be imperfect in a few particulars, from the fact that in two townships the Clerk's, and also the Director's, records were burned, and nothing is known of their condition further than what I have gathered in the round of school visitation. In view of these facts, I deem it proper to briefly notice the desolation caused by the late disastrous fires, which swept over one-half the area of this county, destroying in its course villages, docks, mills, school and farm houses, crops, cattle, timber, and laid waste

immense tracts of our forest lands. The property destroyed is estimated at \$925,000, without including the destruction of extensive tracts of pine and other valuable timber, which never can with any degree of accuracy be estimated. Suffice it to say that the loss is immense. Over one hundred sections or square miles of our timbered lands have been burnt over, and converted into "charred wastes" and impenetrable windfalls. But, however extensive this loss of property, how is it to be compared to the loss of human lives, or to the destitution and suffering which followed? Charred remains were all that was left of several families, and many more only escaped meeting the same fate by taking refuge in the waters of Lake Huron. After the conflagration, four hundred and fifty-one families, comprising nineteen hundred and eighty-seven persons, found themselves objects of charity,—homeless and penniless, and the majority with scarcely any wearing apparel,—the terrible desolation having occurred in the night-time.

Seventeen school-houses were completely destroyed. I herewith furnish you with a list, together with their valuations and other statistics:

No. of District.	Valuation.
1. Paris .....	\$180
2. Paris .....	300
3. Paris .....	100
4. Paris .....	150
1. Sand Beach .....	600
2. Sand Beach .....	250
1. Rubicon .....	2,000
3. Rubicon .....	500
1. Dwight .....	200
1. Verona .....	850
1. Sigel .....	200
3. Grant .....	175
1. White Rock .....	500
1. Sheridan .....	100

No. of District.	Valuation.
1. Sherman .....	\$300
2. Bingham .....	300
2. White Rock .....	200
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Total amount of loss .....	\$7,205
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These valuations are taken from the reports of the School Inspectors, consequently they include the school grounds, but neither the appendages, apparatus, nor stationery, which perhaps were of as much value. These buildings, with only three exceptions, were frames; and some of them, as their valuations indicate, better than are commonly found in newly organized and sparsely settled districts.

In justice to the people of Forest Bay (Rubicon, district No. 1), I wish to make mention of *their* fine school-house, which they had the misfortune of losing by the late fire. It was the best district school-house in the county, sufficiently large to seat one hundred pupils; commodious, well seated, and well ventilated; furnished with all the necessary appendages, and also with blackboards, outline maps, numeral frames, dissecting and writing cards, books of reference, etc. This house was also used for a meeting-house and was their only place for worship. It was certainly an ornament to their little community, and a praise to its people. Nearly as much might be said about the school-house at Verona.

The number of children between the ages of five and twenty years, reported from the "burned districts," is 751; between the ages of eight and fourteen years, 422, and the number that attended school any time during the past year was 420. The indebtedness of those districts is \$685.86. It appears from the above statistics, that between four and five hundred children are at present deprived of the benefits of school, and unless assistance is obtained from the State or from other sources, I fear that their condition will not be bettered very soon.

Since the commencement of my term of office (1st May last), I have held public examinations in nearly every township in the county, and visited thirty-eight schools. I have also held fifteen special examinations, occupying at least one-half day for each. I have had thirty-three applicants for certificates, and granted twenty-five,—three of the first, three of the second, and nineteen of the third grade. It has been found necessary to refuse a few applicants, three of them without even deeming it necessary to go through an examination. It became also necessary to annul one first grade certificate, the holder being totally incompetent to take charge of any school. You may perhaps be surprised at this statement when compared with the number of third grade certificates. With few exceptions the applicants were inexperienced teachers, and the certificates granted have been in strict compliance with the resolutions adopted at the Michigan State Association of County Superintendents. They bear upon their face the per cent of questions correctly answered in each branch of study, and also the average marks secured. This mode of examination requires more time, but my experience demonstrates clearly to my mind its efficacy in stimulating to more thorough scholarship and improved systems of conducting schools.

At the regularly appointed meetings few candidates presented themselves for examination, as the teachers in the county had previously been well supplied with certificates,—hence the reason so few were granted since the commencement of my term of office. In addition to the above official labor, I procured and forwarded to every School Director in the county, three copies of the act "To compel children to attend school," and in the interior districts not convenient to post offices I delivered them in person. I shall use my utmost endeavors to have the requirements of that act complied with, that negligent parents and guardians may be brought to a sense of their duty. The passage of that act is only another



indication which goes to prove that we are a "progressive people."

I have also prepared blanks for "Term Reports," and forwarded two to each teacher, requesting him to fill them and leave one copy with the Director, and forward the other to my office immediately after the close of the term. In these reports I shall have the name, age, number of days present and absent of each scholar in the county. I then propose forwarding appropriate certificates, or "cards of honor," to those who have been most punctual and conducted themselves the best during the term.

This county embraces an area of 870 square miles, with a population of nearly 10,000. There are twenty-two townships, and forty-eight school districts organized. The number of children between the ages of five and twenty years, as near as could be ascertained, is 2,878; and between the ages of eight and fourteen years, 1,400. The number that attended school during the year is 1,758. The number of teachers employed during the school year was 64,—14 males and 50 females. The number of months taught by male teachers,  $47\frac{1}{2}$ ; and by female teachers, 178. The number of school-houses built during the year, four; and school districts organized, six. The number of Directors who have made no report to School Inspectors, five.

In respect to libraries, the old saying that "the less said about them the better," would still be appropriate. Caseville, Rubicon, and Sebewaing are the only townships having libraries worthy the name. In some townships the money belonging to that fund that had accumulated in their treasuries was used for the purpose of purchasing outline maps, dictionaries, etc. The money could be put to no better use, and I hope that the other towns will "go and do likewise."

The graded school in Port Austin, under superintendence of Prof. J. P. Teeple, assisted by Misses M. Green and Jennie Winsor, is steadily growing in favor and numbers. The Board

of Trustees are doing all in their power to make this a model school, and unlike most District Boards they make no charge for their services. At the commencement of the present school year a new department was organized in the school, and a third teacher employed. A resolution to admit non-resident pupils, on the payment of a moderate tuition fee, was adopted by the Board, and a number have already thus entered. Graded schools have also been recently organized in the villages of Port Hope and Port Crescent, the former under the superintendence of Miss Barbara Atkins, assisted by Miss Maggie McKale, both experienced and efficient teachers, and the latter under Prof. E. D. Peebles, assisted by Mrs. Peebles. We must look to these schools in a great measure for a supply of teachers for the smaller schools throughout the county. The school in Port Austin has already furnished several, who are doing efficient service in that direction.

The State Teachers' Institute (the first ever held in the county) was held in Port Austin in September, conducted by Hon. O. Hosford, State Superintendent, and Prof. C. F. R. Bellows of the State Normal School. Although not so well attended as it should have been, it has nevertheless resulted in much good. The teachers in attendance expressed their deep interest in and approval of the methods of instruction presented, and are striving to carry their resolution to adopt them into effect.

The Board of Supervisors have allowed me for 125 days at \$4 00 per day.

Although I have endeavored to be brief in writing this report, yet I fear I have already exceeded the allotted space, and must come to a hasty conclusion.

In regard to my own labors, I have only to say, in conclusion, that though conscious of having committed mistakes in the discharge of the trust confided to me, yet I have the satisfaction of knowing that they have resulted in good.

The following report was made by the retiring Superintendent at the close of his term, April 30, 1871 :

SIR—At the close of my term of office, I beg leave to report that, since the date of my last report, I have granted nine certificates of the first grade, thirty-five of the second grade, and thirty-one of the third grade ; of which one of the first and three of the second grade have not been used in the county, having been obtained by applicants for positions as teachers, which they did not secure, consequently have not taught under my supervision. I have not the idea that my standard of grade is as high as is that of other counties, nor, perhaps, as uniform. Finding it impracticable to supply the county at present with teachers as fully qualified as is desirable, I have exercised a greater degree of leniency than I should have felt justified in doing if there was a surplus of resident teachers from which the District Boards might choose ; but the majority of our teachers are imported from without the county, and many districts are obliged to employ such teachers as offer, or have no school ; and my object has been to offer a judicious inducement to the better class of teachers to remain among our people and their schools. From circumstances surrounding them, a new country, newly and oftentimes defectively organized districts, variances and contentions among the people and in the District Boards, plenty of snow or water and mud obstructing the transit of teacher and pupils, and more mosquitoes and sand-flies annoying indoors and out, for summer terms, many of our schools are just as ridiculous and inefficient (barely the name of a school) as were very many of the now best schools of our country in the elements of *their* beginning ; and looking abroad upon what has been accomplished in other days, by other hands, with similar appliances, I have taken a real pride in doing what I could see practical in the limited time allowed me, to assist these elements to mature into riper and more efficient means for elevating the youth of our county in knowledge and virtue.

The Board of Supervisors of this county, at the session in October, 1869, allowed me to employ 70 days officially for the following year, during which time I visited the schools in 35 districts, and all the townships then having schools, for the examination of teachers.

The session of said Board for 1870, by a resolution, required me to visit every district in the county for the balance of my term, which I did previous to the 1st of March. There are now in the county 57 districts organized or in process of organization. It remains questionable if several of them succeed in having their legal term within the school year.

While those spoken of are doing what they can, many others are doing nobly. The new house at Port Austin was completed and furnished at a cost of something over \$5,000,—\* a good house; and the School Board secured practical, live teachers, and have had an excellent school since the first of April, 1870. The house at Caseville was assumed by the district and paid for,—a very commodious and pleasant one for the district.

At Port Crescent and Port Hope and Forest Bay they have built and furnished good houses, and are sharing the advantages thereof.

Other districts have built anew, but smaller and less expensive, and others still have repaired and seated some with school furniture.

CHAUNCY CHAPMAN.

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#### INGHAM COUNTY—E. D. NORTH, SUP'T.

There are in this county 132 schools,—Lansing city not included,—that give employment during the winter term to 146 teachers. Five or six districts, on account of the limited

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\* A technicality of the Director prevented this amount properly appearing in his report, it passing direct from the township treasury to the contractors by the authority of the Building Committee. He claimed he should not report it. I claimed that the property passed into the possession of the district, and the Director should so report it.

number of scholars, are unable to support schools for more than one term during the year.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Among our school-houses are found many relics of antiquity, but they are gradually giving place to better and more convenient buildings. Four or five new houses have been built during the past year, and arrangements are being made to build several next season.

#### APPARATUS.

I think there is but one school supplied with good outline maps, while frames, globes, charts, etc., are almost unknown.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

An attempt has been made to secure uniformity of text-books; but here, as elsewhere, it has been only partially successful.

#### VISITS.

I have made 120 visits since the first of May. A few schools closed before I could reach them. In the early part of the season I found the schools well attended, and many were progressing finely; but later, the larger scholars were obliged to remain at home, parents and children lost all interest in school, the teachers became discouraged, and the schools continued with about one-fourth of the pupils in attendance.

I have called the attention of the district officers to this matter, and very many have concluded to discontinue school during the latter part of July and the month of August, and to have three terms,—fall, winter, and spring,—instead of two, as heretofore.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

I have held office examinations once a month, and this fall have held examinations throughout the county. One hundred and fifty-eight certificates have been granted, as follows: First grade, 5; second grade, 17; third grade, 136. Fifty-two

applicants have been rejected, and many more should have been.

#### INSTITUTE.

The State Teachers' Institute, held at Mason during the week commencing August 21st, and conducted by yourself and Profs. Estabrook and McLouth, of the State Normal School, was well attended, and excited an unusual degree of interest on the part of the teachers.

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#### ISABELLA COUNTY—C. O. CURTIS, SUP'T.

Owing to the illness and death of Superintendent Harbison, no annual report was sent from our county last year, and I can give but little information with regard to the schools during that period. As I was engaged in teaching when I received the appointment of Superintendent, I could devote but little time to the work of visiting schools, and of course could only get a general idea of their condition.

It was determined by the Board of Supervisors that I receive as compensation four dollars per day, and visit each school at least twice during each term. This, I think, shows the position taken by our county on the Superintendency question. Our people seem to have concluded that, if the system is a failure here, it must be the fault of the County Superintendent himself.

At the examinations in the spring, I found that our teachers were in general very poorly qualified; but enough were licensed to fill the schools for the summer term, and always with the recommendation that they prepare themselves for a more rigid examination in the fall. This course has proved to be a success, as not only are teachers better qualified, but the people are beginning to talk about the matter, and there is a call for *good* teachers even though quite high wages are demanded.

Our teachers have gone bravely to work to master the situation. So I think we can safely assume that we are progressing.

Fifty-seven teachers have been examined, of whom forty-seven have received certificates. Two have received first-grade, thirteen second grade, and thirty-two third grade.

We have as yet no graded or union schools in the county, although something of the kind seems to be very necessary. Mt. Pleasant and Salt River have each more pupils than can be successfully taught by one teacher. Mt. Pleasant meets the case by building an addition to the school-house, and will have a primary and a higher department after the 1st of January.

Our log school-houses are beginning to give place to neat frame buildings, and everywhere is noticeable the improvement in blackboards and other aids to the teacher.

No Teachers' Institute has been held in the county during the year. It is proposed, at the close of the State Institute which you have appointed to be held in December, to organize a County Teachers' Association, its meetings to be held in different places in the county during the winter. We hope to interest the people as well as the teachers in this Association; as, to insure the greatest success in our schools, it seems to be necessary to give the people a correct idea of what *good* schools really are.

In visiting schools, I have found plenty of work. My plan has been to spend fully six hours in each school at my first visit, taking notes and making suggestions, and in some instances taking entire charge of the school, and teaching it as an example. My second visits have partaken more of the character of examinations.

My thanks are due to the teachers for the readiness with which they have accepted suggestions, showing their desire to make the most possible of the Superintendent's visit.

To the people of the county, I am under a debt of gratitude

for the aid and encouragement given me in the discharge of my duties, and for the generous hospitality with which I have everywhere been received.

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### JACKSON COUNTY—W. IRVING BENNETT, SUPT.

The school year ending with September, 1871, has been an unusually prosperous one in Jackson county.

The attendance at our schools, notwithstanding an unusual amount of sickness, has averaged several per cent higher than ever before, while the large proportion of good schools, and the very small number of failures, have been sources of great satisfaction to me.

It has been my design to keep within the limits of my county, all teachers whose services, either present or prospective, were valuable in our schools, while at the same time endeavoring to stimulate and assist all in their arduous duties,—the younger teachers by suggestions and advice, the older by newer methods and devices, and all with encouragement, praise, and censure, properly tempered.

My relations with the great body of the teachers of Jackson have been of the pleasantest nature,—receiving as I have, so many evidences of their confidence and cordial co-operation. How much this has contributed to render my labors pleasant and fruitful, may readily be imagined.

The examination of teachers has been conducted strictly in compliance with all the legal requirements, examinations being both written and oral, and the standing in each branch carefully computed and marked on the certificates.

During the year there have appeared for examination 366 applicants; of this number, 5 received certificates of the first grade, 27 of second grade, 270 of third grade.

A complete and permanent record is kept of the standing



of each applicant, in a book opened for that purpose, which is designed to afford to my successor all necessary data relative to former certificates.

I have acted upon the firm conviction that the examination of teachers can be made a powerful lever in the cause of education, providing there be a uniform and inflexible basis, combined with sufficient thoroughness. Teachers are not, as a body, likely to qualify themselves beyond the demands made upon them, therefore it seems desirable to require as much as they can well bear, and to gradually increase the requirements and advance the standard. The more competent and enterprising teachers readily coincide in the advance, and are prompt to meet the additional requirements, while the shiftless and unprogressive drop out of the lists, but with positive advantage to the school system.

Not less pleasant is it to observe in this connection the reliance which is placed in certificates by all classes, when they are the product of rigid examinations and a thorough system.

The visitation of schools, which occupies so large a proportion of the Superintendent's time, has been prosecuted by me during 166 days of the school year, and 275 visits have been made. I have generally made a practice of spending a half day in each school, sometimes even more, occupying my time during my stay according to the condition and necessities of each school, sometimes finding it advantageous to conduct reviews and examinations, at other times to teach the idea of good discipline and order, and yet other times to act the interested spectator, allowing the teacher to take his or her own method of showing the condition of the school. I invariably take occasion to make remarks to the pupils, generally of an encouraging nature, and to give such advice to the teacher as seems appropriate. In most instances, particularly during the winter season, I make efforts to secure the company of one or more of the officers or patrons in making visits at the schools

as the condition and needs of the same can be best brought to their attention at such times, and their duties in connection therewith most thoroughly impressed.

The number of new school-houses erected during the past year was five, the average cost of which would not vary much from one thousand dollars. Three of them were the offspring of poor and weak districts, where the closest of economy became necessary, and though they are substantial and tasty buildings, yet, as regards sittings and improvements, hardly what I should have desired. Several old buildings, also, have been so thoroughly remodeled and repaired as to be equivalent to new ones. There are, at present, very few of our school-houses but that are at least comfortable, though faults in modeling and constructing, and too economic use of paint, leave much to be desired in the matter of improvements. An especial effort has been made during the past season to remedy the present all but universal lack of apparatus in our district schools. I regard this deficiency as one of the crippling needs of our schools, and likewise one of the most difficult to obviate. It is extremely rare that a majority in any district see the utility or importance of furnishing anything of this nature, and it is quite often the case that no amount of effort will *induce* them to perceive it.

Just before the annual meeting, I wrote letters to quite a number of Directors, urging appropriations, by vote, for such apparatus as in each instance seemed most necessary. These appeals, in some instances, resulted successfully, and several sets of maps, globes, dictionaries, and charts have, in consequence, been purchased. But no such emulation exists in this matter, between districts, as in reference to school-buildings and grounds, and the appearances indicate that the want of apparatus will be a permanent one, unless legislative enactments are brought to bear in the matter.

The condition of the graded schools in Jackson county is highly satisfactory, and though their number does not

increase as I had hoped and expected, yet the progress they exhibit and the liberality with which they are sustained, betoken continued and increasing prosperity. The popular sentiment is so uniformly sound and strong in relation to them that there is little apprehension of any serious check to their onward progress. But the ungraded district schools, where three-fifths of our youth are receiving all the mental training and intellectual culture that they will ever receive, are very far yet from attaining that degree of efficiency and prosperity that would characterize them under better sentiments and heartier co-operation.

Yet who, comparing the present condition of these same schools with that of ten, or even five years ago, can fail to see that the efforts put forth in behalf of these schools have been crowned with fruition, notwithstanding our graded schools are largely builded up at their expense? And who, thus seeing and believing what has been accomplished in the past, can doubt as regards the future?

My school journal, "The Monitor," was continued during the past year, and upwards of eight thousand copies were published. As a vehicle of communication with the teachers and officers, it has become invaluable to me, while for publishing teachers' term reports, the roll of honor, and various notices, it is peculiarly useful. Term reports from teachers, showing the condition of their schools, have been rigidly required, while the practice of awarding cards of honor for certain attainments on the part of pupils has been continued with excellent results.

The efforts which have been made by the town clerks and myself have resulted, the present year, in a more correct set of reports than have ever before gone from Jackson county. I attribute this in part to having each school supplied with a register, and requiring term reports of teachers. These furnish, to some extent, data by which Directors can fill out portions of the report that hitherto have been ignored. Yet

these reports are creditable only by comparison, and it will be necessary that a special effort be made each year in order that an approximation to accuracy be attained.

The almost uniform kindness and co-operation that I have met from the people of my county during the whole of my service in office, has not only given me heart and strength to prosecute my labors, but will remain as a grateful recollection of my life.

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#### KALAMAZOO COUNTY—CARROL L. ROOD, Supt.

In submitting the following, my first report as County Superintendent of Schools, I can include (properly) but six months, from May 1st to November 1st, 1871. I shall therefore confine myself to a brief statement of facts, as found by observation, and reference to Inspectors' reports, together with a short summary of the work performed during the summer. As there is no record for the past year of the condition of the schools in the county, I can make no comparison between the past and present. I can safely say, however, that there has been a marked improvement during the summer term.

But here let me say, the amount of work necessary to be performed, in order to bring the schools of the county up to that standard of excellence so much to be desired, is incompatible with the means by which that labor is to be accomplished. I believe that no one man can perform all the work necessary in a county containing so many schools as Kalamazoo. Not only every week day, but every Sunday, and every night might be fully occupied, and yet much left undone.

I have earnestly endeavored (and I think with good success) to impress upon the minds of teachers, school officers, and parents, through the columns of the "County School Journal," by lectures at my class and office examinations, and in daily

conversation and school visitation, the necessity of thorough preparation and conscientious work upon the part of teachers, and of deep interest and untiring zeal upon the part of officers and parents.

Until parents realize the importance, aye, the absolute necessity of school visitation on their part, and of giving their attention to school matters, we cannot hope for perfection on the part of teachers. Let people give at least as much attention to the treatment and instruction of their children while in school as they do to their various kinds of live stock, and we shall soon see a marked improvement in the grade of our common schools.

I have to report the number of Directors' visits for the year as but two hundred and seventy-six, while, with the exception of a few favored districts, the visits by parents have been expressed by ciphers placed at the left of a decimal.

A State Teachers' Institute was held in Galesburg during the last week in September. Sixty teachers were in attendance, and I think that good results will follow the instruction there given.

Twelve regular examinations have been held in different parts of the county during this fall, besides a large number of office examinations during the spring and summer, which it was found necessary to hold in order to supply the different schools with teachers for the summer term. The examinations were both written and oral, continuing two days each, a portion of the time being devoted to general instruction in regard to school management, methods of instruction, etc.

Several evening meetings have been held with apparent good success, and I intend making evening lectures a special feature of the winter's work.

Thus far, I have issued a "County School Journal," for the benefit of teachers and school officers. In the future the sheet will be somewhat reduced in size, and issued monthly or semi-quarterly.

Since May 1st, 1871, I have granted certificates of the different grades as follows: First, six (6); second, twenty-one (21); third, seventy-seven (77).

From the records turned over to me by my predecessor, May 1st, 1871, I find in force certificates of the different grades, as follows: First (from March 30th to May 1st), fifty-four; second, one hundred and sixty-three; third, one hundred and eighty-eight. Besides these, a large number of certificates were in force of which I have no stub record.

Thus far my school visitation has been conducted as follows: Endeavoring, and in almost every case succeeding, in reaching a school before the opening of the session, I have examined (in company with some member of the Board when possible), the condition of the house inside and out, the out-houses, school yard, fence, etc., noted the presence or absence of necessary school furniture, the condition of the blackboard, cleanliness of the wall, floor, and desks, and the general appearance of neatness or otherwise in the teacher. After school was called I noted carefully the methods of instruction employed, making, from time to time, such suggestions as the necessities of the case seemed to demand, and satisfying myself as to what kind of work was being accomplished by the teacher. By this means I have been enabled to offer with safety suggestions upon those points in regard to which teachers have needed assistance or instruction. In this manner one hundred and twenty-two schools have been visited, giving to each an average time of one half day.

Although in several cases teachers have failed in their work, and schools have been closed in consequence, on the whole the schools of the county have been ordinarily successful during the summer. I say ordinarily, for I am obliged to confess that as a class our teachers are not conscientious enough in their work. Very many noble exceptions are found, where teachers are striving to elevate the morals and advance the educational qualifications of their pupils; but there are far too many

cases in which teachers do not seem to feel the responsibility of their position or the nobility of their calling.

There are one hundred and forty-four school districts in the county, with an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-seven school-houses, of which one hundred and twenty-one are frame, and the remainder brick, with the exception of one log house in the township of Wakeshma. Of the frame houses, eleven are unfit for use for school purposes. Several of them, however are to be replaced by new buildings in the spring.

The total valuation of school-houses and lots is reported at \$236,388.

Very few of the schools have yet availed themselves of the statutory provision relative to the purchase of school apparatus, many of the schools being in want of even a school register, though I purpose to have a proper register (and, I hope, a live teacher to keep it) in every school in the county, before spring.

The district libraries are almost worthless, except in a few of the larger towns.

In view of the general indifference of the public, and the inability of many district librarians to make a proper selection of books, I consider it hardly worth while to maintain the system of district libraries.

The total number of school months taught during the year amounted to 1,067, with a fair average for each school.

Although some are disposed to find fault with the "compulsory school law," I think it cannot fail, if properly administered, in producing a salutary effect in very many districts.

Total number of children in the county, 11,220.\* Of these 8,083 have been in public schools during some part of the year.

The total resources of school districts are reported at \$125,719 31, with \$30,972 25 expended for building, repairs, etc.

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\* The reports to this office make the number 10,651, while the number of districts reported is six less than stated in this report.

I cannot close this report without expressing my conviction that the county superintendency is daily meeting with less opposition, and is steadily growing in favor with the people. I believe that a proper, conscientious discharge of the duties of the office is all that is necessary to remove all well-founded opposition, and fully prove the wisdom of those entitled to the credit of its adoption.

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#### KENT COUNTY—H. B. FALLASS, SUP'T.

Again I have the pleasure of reporting to you a year of progress in the schools of Kent county. I say a year of progress, not because the remark "our schools are improving" has become chronic with me, but because I think I can see plainly that our schools are growing better from year to year. It is a great pleasure to note the improvement of most classes that I have visited, over their work of a year ago.

The year just closed has not only witnessed better schools than usual in this county, but those schools have been more satisfactory to the people. There have been but very few failures,—less than one-fourth as many as during any previous year for a number of years.

The interest of the people in the cause of education appears to be steadily increasing. Quite a number of our district schools are now engaging their teachers by the year instead of for single terms, as has hitherto been the practice; and in many cases where this is not done directly, it is virtually, by employing the same teacher for several terms.

The practice of compelling teachers of district schools to "board around" is, I am happy to believe, soon to be numbered among the things that were. In this county it is already fast becoming obsolete.

There have been seven new school-houses built during the



past year. Three of these are brick. Several of them are furnished with nice iron-framed seats and desks. A few of the old houses have been repaired, and these neat and convenient desks substituted for the old rickety wooden ones that have made such fine music for bad boys so many years.

I have visited nearly all of the schools in the county (about 200 in number), during the past year. I have volunteered considerable advice, not only to teachers but to district officers, having sent them several circulars during the year upon various subjects. Below I give a copy of the last one, which was read at the annual school meeting:

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 21, 1871.

MR. ———, *School Director*:

DEAR SIR—I send you this circular containing a few suggestions about the needs and the management of schools, which, if you please, may be read at your annual school meeting:

#### BEST MONTHS FOR SCHOOL TERMS.

Experience has shown that they are generally nearly or quite worthless during July and August. By having three terms instead of two, the year may be so divided as to bring the long vacation in these months. Let the fall term commence soon after school meeting, and continue about eight weeks. After a vacation of one or two weeks the winter term of four months should commence. This will end in season to give you another vacation of two weeks, and a spring term of three months, if you desire it, and still close before the extreme heat of summer renders it impossible for the teacher to keep up the interest of the school. To this plan there is one objection: the very bad roads in the spring often injure the schools; but this is not half so fatal to them as the intense heat and the very busy times of the last two summer months.

If nine months is more school than you can afford, perhaps it might be better to have only two terms in a year. Then the winter term, for four months, may commence the last week or the last but one in October, and yet have time for a vacation of two or three weeks in the spring, and another four months term before July.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

Of the necessity of a uniformity of books, I have twice before given you my opinion. By neglecting to establish a regular series of books for a school, officers compel the patrons of that school to waste their money in purchasing books that are often thrown out within a year, to gratify some whim of a new teacher. But what is of vastly more importance, it lessens the interest of the school, and, in many cases, wastes fully one-third of the teacher's time in hearing extra classes.

## APPARATUS.

Many of our school-houses are without a dictionary, without a globe, without wall maps, without even a *good* blackboard; and yet a teacher is expected to do thorough work; an utter impossibility without *some* apparatus. If a good school is desirable, that desire should be manifested by furnishing the implements with which to work.

## SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Last, but not least, comes the matter of improving school grounds. Some of our school yards are nicely fenced, and are planted with shade trees, making them ornaments to the country, but for every one such as this, we may find ten that are a disgrace to the community in which they are situated. More than half our school-yards have but one decent privy, and often we find them with nothing of the kind but a skeleton. Common decency should secure two good out-houses for every school-yard.

Hoping, if any of the above remarks apply to your district, means may be taken to remedy the matter, I remain

Yours, most respectfully,

H. B. FALLASS,  
*County Superintendent.*

The results of these circulars, or in spite of them, are, that our schools are so arranged that most of them will close by the first of July, and nearly or quite half of them will have nine months school; that we are but little troubled with a mixture of text-books; that many districts have purchased dictionaries, globes, and maps, and that there is a marked improvement in the appearance of school-yards.

I now send nearly all notices, circulars, etc., directly to Directors or to teachers, instead of sending through the township clerks. I am enabled to do this by the liberality of our Board of Supervisors, who pay my printing, postage, and stationery bills, in addition to \$1,500 a year salary. I cannot refrain from contrasting this with the mean, stingy, and niggardly disposition of some Boards, where they cut down the Superintendent's time and wages to the lowest figure, and then complain because they do not visit all the schools, or accomplish more for them, and unite their voices in one tremendous curse of the system "because it costs so much."

## EXAMINATIONS.

These are far from being what they should be, but the wonder is that they should be so good as they are, when we are so far from any school where a teacher can receive any professional education. What we need is a Normal School at Grand Rapids, or somewhere in this part of the State. May the time not be far distant when we may have it!

My requirements have been about the same for the different grades of certificates as those of the other Superintendents throughout the State, except that I have required a knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. I base my certificates almost wholly upon the educational qualifications of the teachers, because I have found that, somehow teachers that know something are apt to have scholars that know something, but those that are ignorant are almost certain to make their scholars ditto.

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## LAPEER COUNTY—J. H. VINCENT, SUP'T.

This report will embrace the record of my official labor from November 1, 1870, to November 1, 1871. The number of public schools remain the same as in my last report,—one hundred and twenty-five. Number of days devoted to official work, two hundred and twenty-one. Number of visitations, sixty-five; but a few over half of the schools visited.

## EXAMINATIONS.

Number of persons examined for teachers' certificates, three hundred and fifteen. Number of certificates granted, two hundred and eighty-five, as follows: Twelve first, thirty-five second, and two hundred and thirty-eight third grade.

Regular examinations of teachers were held during the months of March, April, September, and October. Owing to the limited time granted by the Board of Supervisors, each

candidate was charged one dollar after the regular examinations this fall, thereby giving me more time to attend to other business, visiting schools, holding Institutes, etc.

#### SCHOOLS.

During the year one defunct district has been resuscitated, built a new school-house, and gone to work in good earnest.

The city of Lapeer has built a brick school-house in Ward No. 4, and judiciously seated it with iron-frame seats.

Several districts have built new school-houses, reseated old ones, fenced the yards, and set shade trees. The schools are steadily improving, which, I trust, will continue so to do. A number of districts have purchased a set of Prof. S. J. Wing's National Business Charts, from which a good amount of information can be obtained. The Board of Supervisors allow me two hundred days, at three dollars per day.

May the people prosper and oppose a return to the old township system, but continue to advance in the cause of education.

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#### LEELANAW COUNTY—S. STEELE, SUP'T.

I herewith submit my first annual report of the state and condition of the schools in Leelanaw county.

Permit me to remark that new counties upon the borders of civilization cannot hope to rank in educational attainments with the older portions of the State. We are sadly deficient in many of the facilities that go into the composition of good schools. The greatest wants in this county are suitable school buildings and good teachers. Some organized districts are without any house whatever, and others have only inferior accommodations. These defects will in time be obviated, and have been, in some respects the past year. The best qualified teachers will not go into poor houses and teach for low wages.

We cannot, therefore, select from the best class of teachers, but must take the best of those that offer themselves. I know of nothing so high in price as a poor school teacher, if they would teach for nothing. I am happy to say that we have in this county some teachers that would honor any district school in which they might be placed; and we hope to improve others.

We have in this county thirty-seven districts, three of which have been organized this summer. Some of the smaller districts only have schools during the summer months, and employ female teachers; consequently many of the older children are kept from school entirely. The want of uniformity in books, as also globes and maps, is deeply felt, and will, doubtless, in many instances, be supplied soon. We have but one graded school, which is located at Northport. It employs this term only two teachers, both of which are ladies.

The government schools have been discontinued among the Indians, and their children are expected to come in the respective districts in which they reside for the future. Some are already in attendance, and others will attend this winter.

The beneficial effect of the compulsory law of last winter is already seen, and will greatly assist in the education of the neglected children of sparse settlements.

I have visited most of the summer schools, and intend to renew my visits this winter where they are in operation.

I have granted certificates as follows: First grade, one; second grade, seven; third grade, eighteen. Some of these have been given with great satisfaction,—others reluctantly, and I was obliged to act upon the maxim that a poor teacher was better than none at all. I have, however in all cases, insisted upon good moral qualities as absolutely prerequisite in a teacher.

Allow me, in conclusion, to assure you of my most hearty co-operation in the most noble of all enterprises,—that of elevating the standard of education among the masses. Mich-

igan has already attained high rank among the States of the Union for her educational position. She deserves all praise for her wisdom in being first to enact the compulsory law. I certainly feel proud to be a citizen of such a State. Others will, without doubt, imitate her noble example, for a measure so prolific of good cannot long be overlooked by sister States.

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#### LENAWEE COUNTY—W. STEARNS, SUP'T.

The annual report from this county must needs be short and imperfect, for the reason that I have not the means of making it, inasmuch as the condition of the schools was unknown to me at the time I assumed my duties, and I have as yet been unable to visit all the schools of the county. Nor are there sufficient data at hand to complete a report. From my observation thus far, I am led to believe there is an improved degree of interest manifested in our primary schools, but that there is still chance for improvement in that direction.

I have endeavored, by calling attention to the condition of houses, qualifications of teachers, diversity of text-books, etc., to awaken a new interest and pride in the schools of this county, and I have reason to believe I have not been wholly unsuccessful. The County Superintendent system was never favorably received in this county by a large number of people; though it has the hearty support of nearly all who are interested in the cause of education. Whether it can be made more satisfactory, can be better answered hereafter. There has been quite a little discussion concerning the compulsory education law, and from the first it seems to have been regarded as a law that will be seldom enforced.

A number of new brick houses have been built during the year, and others will be built next summer. There are very many good houses in the county, and a large number that are

not so good,—some, in fact, unfit for use. The attempt to build new houses in some districts meets with uniform opposition, and the minority are in despair. The wealthy ones say, the house was good enough for their children, and it is good enough for others, and I suppose it will so remain unless Legislative interference should compel a change.

The work of the Superintendent for the year may be summed up as follows: Whole number of teachers to whom certificates were granted during the year, to September 1, 1871, 482, of which Mr. Bateman granted as follows: Ten first, two hundred and eight second, and two hundred and twenty third grade. I gave five first, six second, and thirty-three third grade, and rejected twenty-five. I have no means of knowing how many were rejected by Mr. Bateman. I suspended several certificates, and revoked two. The number of schools in the county is 200. Number visits made by Mr. Bateman, 140; number made by me, 128, being made in 125 different districts. The number of districts not visited during the year, as per report of Directors, is 38. This would not have occurred had I known where Mr. Bateman had not been.

There are graded schools as follows: Clinton, Clayton, Blissfield (2), Hudson (2), Deerfield, Palmyra, Morenci, Addison, and Tecumseh. The schools at Tecumseh embrace the central buildings, two small branch houses, and one fine large two-story branch building. The union schools of Adrian and of Hudson (West Side) are incorporated, and not under the supervision of the County Superintendent. There is a private academy at Medina, and a private school in the town of Raisin.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY—P. SHIELDS, SUP'T.

I take pleasure in saying that the schools of this county generally are in a prosperous condition. The idea is fast becoming prevalent in the popular mind, that our educational interests are of first importance. There is an average of seven and one-half months school for each district in the county during the past year, and about 90 per cent of all the children have attended school some portion of the year.

Many of the school-houses have been repaired, and supplied with more appropriate furniture, and a number of fine new buildings have been erected during the past season, and preparations are being made to build in other districts next year. These facts indicate that there is with us, on the whole, a growing feeling in favor of the proper education of the young. Yet the fact cannot be ignored, that there are localities in which there is a great lack of interest in educational matters, and I am sorry to say that there are instances here of citizens, and even school officers, who at least indirectly oppose all our efforts to raise the standard of the schools; and this opposition has recently received an impulse by our Board of Supervisors, who have in a measure retarded our efforts, by limiting the time of the Superintendent to a less number of days than is necessary to perform the work of his office. But perhaps this condition of things may be regarded only as a distempered state of popular opinion, which it is hoped will be changed in the future, by public lectures in the rural districts, and by all other means available.

When I assumed the duties of my office on the 1st of May last, I found nearly all the schools of the county in session. I then commenced the work of visiting them, and succeeded in visiting a large majority of them during the summer term. I regard this part of the Superintendent's work with great favor, as it affords the best means of becoming acquainted with the real wants of the schools, of correcting any prevalent



errors on the part of the teachers, and of discovering the teacher's abilities to manage and govern a school, and my experience has convinced me that in a large proportion of the schools, we need on the part of the teacher a higher state of mental culture, and a better knowledge of the methods of instruction. In view of this fact, and regarding Normal classes as the best means we have of elevating the standard of teachers, I advertised that I would assist with the training of the class to be formed at Howell, in the fall. The class there was large, numbering 46 members, who were thoroughly drilled in all the primary studies, and in the theory and art of teaching.

This work was immediately followed by a State Teachers' Institute, held at Howell, commencing 16th October and continuing five days, which was attended by 129 of our teachers, showing that there is here an appreciation of Institute work. Public examinations were held in each township to examine teachers for the winter schools. One hundred and thirty-eight persons applied for certificates, twenty-three of whom were rejected as not being qualified to teach. There were granted three certificates of the first grade, eleven of the second, and one hundred and one of the third. I hope circumstances will soon allow some of those now licensed to be dropped from the list of teachers who will be deemed qualified to take charge of our schools and give direction to that mass of mind which in a few years will control the affairs of our Republic.

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#### MANISTEE COUNTY.—J. W. ALLEN, SUP'T.

The duties of County Superintendent of Schools in this new and sparsely settled county call into requisition great versatility of talent and facility of resources. He must sow in faith, learning to labor and to wait. He will be tempted often to dig in the earth and bury the *one* talent.

## OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

Most of the settlers in the rural districts are "homesteaders." The homestead law operates against the interests of the schools by dividing the public domain into tracts too large for the occupant to cultivate. Thus our school districts are often large in area, with few inhabitants. The first settlers defer as long as possible the building of school-houses, waiting for the tax-payers to "prove up," and the result is, we have too many poor log school-houses. But it is cheering to know that our schools have kept pace with the improvements of the country. While Manistee city was a small village, the union school-house was built at the cost of \$25,000, requiring 80 per cent of the taxable property of the district to raise that amount; and the school has been sustained with the same liberality up to the present time.

There are many rural districts that make comparatively great sacrifices to sustain a school six months in a year.

The increasing demand for experienced and well qualified teachers is a happy augury for the future success of the public schools of the county. How to secure such teachers is a difficult problem. We are not able to obtain them from abroad. The young teachers of the county are earnest and enthusiastic. Their opportunities for education have been limited, but their desire to thoroughly qualify themselves is a hopeful sign.

I have opened a training school for teachers for a term of two weeks, hoping that a permanent Normal School may grow out of it.

The plan of holding an Institute and an examination at the same time has been adopted as a matter of economy. For the want of a uniformity of text-books, one-half the time of our teachers is spent to no purpose, and the mental stimulus of mind upon mind in large classes is lost. I am in hopes of securing a uniformity of text-books throughout the county at an early day.

I am often solicited by School Boards to grant certificates to teachers of limited qualifications, on the ground that their

school is "backward,"—that only the primary branches are required. I have endeavored to correct this fatal mistake, and persuade them that the best qualified teachers are required for the primary schools,—those who possess, in an eminent degree, aptness to teach.

Grammar, as taught in the schools of the county, does not make correct and ready speakers and writers of the English language. Parsing, committing to memory definitions and rules, may be very good mental discipline, but gives the pupil very little practical knowledge of the language.

I have instructed the teachers to give oral lessons in sentence-making at as early an age of the pupil as possible, and to continue it until they are prepared to study grammar and write compositions.

The study of higher arithmetic and algebra by pupils in the common schools, to the entire neglect of book-keeping and the natural sciences, seems of doubtful propriety in my estimation.

I have granted four certificates of the first grade, five of the second grade, thirty-six of the third grade. In some cases, those receiving certificates have not been employed as teachers. It does not seem to me the best time and place, either to give instructions to teachers or to point out their deficiencies, in the presence of their pupils. I shall try the experiment of teachers' meetings, when this can be done with greater propriety.

In conclusion, I am happy to add that my interest in, and love for, the duties of my office have steadily increased. This, perhaps, I may accept as some evidence of future success.

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#### MECOSTA COUNTY—H. C. PECK, SUP'T.

Mecosta county has 14 organized townships, and one city, in which are 45 school districts.\* We have two graded schools

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\* Reports are received from 47.

in the county, one in Big Rapids and one in Morley. The former, under the able direction of Prof. Borst, is rapidly assuming the character and usefulness of a first-class school.

The high school or academic course embraces the higher English branches, and both ancient and modern languages. A completion of the common school course requires ten years; that of the academic course, four years in addition to the common school course.

It consists of four departments,—primary, intermediate, grammar school, and high school. There are now employed eight teachers, and the school is rapidly increasing in numbers, it having doubled in two years past. The school is quite thoroughly graded, and well classified in all its departments.

There have been adopted three general courses of study, known as the common school course, the teacher's course, and the academic course.

The common school course embraces all studies commonly known as English branches, including U. S. History.

The teacher's course includes all branches necessary to a first grade certificate, in addition to lectures on school government.

The other graded school is Morley. The school-house, a fine, two-story wood building, is just completed, and is an honor to the district and the men who projected and completed it.\* It has been occupied the past year in an unfinished state, but the school, under the excellent management of Mr. L. G. Palmer, has attained a fine reputation for a school of its age. Mr. Palmer is employed for another year, and the outlook is encouraging.

The following general statistics are suggestive :

The whole number of children between five and twenty years is 2,043; whole number of children attending school 1,519; whole number of months taught  $254\frac{1}{2}$ ; whole number of persons employed as teachers 80; average number of months by each teacher 3 29-160; whole amount paid for

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\* No such school is reported by the Inspectors.

teachers' wages \$10,343 75; whole amount paid for males \$4,175 75; whole amount paid for females, \$6,168 00; total expenditure for all school purposes, \$22,795 87.

That but a trifle over three-fourths of all the children between five and twenty years of age are registered as attending school any portion of the year is to be regretted. But it is not altogether chargeable to parents and guardians. The alternate, or odd-numbered, sections of land in a portion of the county have been, and still are, held by the railroad companies; other tracts by lumbering, speculating and canal companies; so that only sections cornering each other could be settled. And it is a rare thing to find one of these, some part of which is not held by non-residents. The difficulty, therefore, of getting settlers enough together to maintain a respectable school is apparent; and especially if it be considered that beaten roads in winter, and most other conveniences of denser settlements, are wanting. But most of these lands are now in the market, and hundreds of families are making for themselves homes upon them.

Section 109 provides that "The Township Treasurer shall retain in his hands, out of the money collected by him, after deducting the amount of tax for township expenses, the full amount of school taxes on the assessment roll, etc." In many of these new townships the Treasurer does not collect more than enough for township expenses. The two-mill tax, intended for school purposes, is therefore used for township expenses, and, singularly enough, while the law provides for the supply of all other claims of townships from the return tax, there is no provision for the return of this school fund from any source. Hence, these people, who more than any other in the State need the aid intended by the law, are deprived of it, and, while they are least able of any people in the State, are compelled to support their schools by special taxes chiefly. This is often a great hardship. It seems to me that some additional legislation is necessary in this direction.

It seems to me, also, that if the districting of the townships were left to the Township Boards,—with the right of appeal, perhaps, to the Board of Supervisors,—and the Directors' reports forwarded to the County Superintendents, the work would be greatly simplified, and returns would be much fuller and more accurate.

As shown by the records in this office, certificates have been granted during the year as follows: First grade, 8; second grade, 46; third grade, 49.

The teachers presenting themselves for examination this fall are generally much better qualified than those examined last spring. There is an increased desire on their part to fit themselves to teach correctly what they teach. A commendable interest is also manifested by District Boards, in the improvement of the schools. There is great want, however, of uniformity in the text-books, and internal finish, furniture, and apparatus of many of the school-houses. A number of respectable houses have been built the past year, and some of them elegantly furnished with best patent seats and desks. On the whole, the prospect is encouraging.

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#### MIDLAND COUNTY—ISAAC SWIFT, SUP'T.

This report to the Department, being my first, will doubtless partake more of the nature of a relation of the condition of school affairs as I have found them in our county, than of progress from some point in the past. It will cover the ground of six months' experience from the first of May, 1871. During that time I have endeavored to find out and visit all the schools of the county at least once while the summer term was in progress. I have made, in all, thirty-two visits, in which I have tried to be of some service to teachers and school officers. Sixteen third grade certificates, four second grade, and one first grade, have been granted to those deemed qualified to receive them. The newness of our county and

the feebleness of our districts have furnished small inducements to teachers of higher grades to try their lot amongst us, though we rejoice in the prospect before us of continually making this state of things better.

There are now twenty-three organized districts in the county, one of which is organized as a union school, with three competent teachers employed; another is in progress of gradation, employing two teachers. Besides these, there are three or four schools in the organized towns of Gladwin county, that have been under our care and have looked to us for teachers.

In the past six months two new districts have been organized, and one new frame school-house built. The union school of Midland City is to have a new school building by another year; probable cost, \$20,000. The work is already under way. The fire destroyed four of our school-houses, which fact will doubtless retard our school interests somewhat this winter.

As one result of the State Institute held here this fall, we have organized a County Teachers' Association, which gives promise of being a means of great good to our teachers. It is the first trial of anything of the kind in our county. Thus step by step we think we can trace our progress, as we have been laying the foundations for greater and better work in the future. With the great band of toiling, patient workers in the schools all over our State and country, we are trying to do our part toward making our nation the best educated of nations, and our State the most advanced in all the sisterhood of States.

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#### MONROE COUNTY—ELAM WILLARD, SUP'T.

The improvements shown in our school interests are truly gratifying. I have made the following synopsis from the reports of the years 1869, 1870, and 1871:

TOWNSHIPS.	CENSUS.			ATTENDANCE.			NO. MOS. SCHOOL.			TEACHERS' WAGES.			VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.			Supt's Visits.		Dir's Visits.	
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Ash.....	530	494	495	362	329	331	56	58½	57½	\$879 53	\$946 40	\$1,001 41	\$2,050 00	\$2,425 00	\$3,200 00	15	15	16	20
Berlin.....	667	708	701	355	367	505	49½	65	61½	1,275 25	1,363 19	1,561 00	2,700 00	2,040 06	2,968 00	16	14	24	26
Bedford.....	512	564	551	416	447	464	57	57	63	1,026 08	1,491 11	1,485 75	6,065 00	8,095 00	10,082 00	14	14	22	20
Dundee.....	750	711	808	625	546	622	72	72½	70 7-10	1,944 04	2,075 07	2,075 75	9,465 00	9,000 00	9,500 00	17	15	28	26
Erle.....	544	604	618	349	381	459	38	45	43	803 00	1,557 00	1,085 02	2,990 00	6,900 00	6,950 00	12	14	15	20
Exeter.....	384	377	391	254	285	226	26	35½	35	642 75	650 00	673 25	1,801 00	1,315 00	2,855 00	10	9	13	18
Frenchtown	797	886	934	430	512	533	41½	63½	69½	931 00	1,312 00	1,327 75	3,075 00	4,510 75	6,755 00	23	16	15	16
Ida.....	399	370	377	326	200	229	59½	50½	51	313 37	935 39	993 00	1,425 00	1,600 00	2,945 00	14	16	30	22
Lafayette.....	457	524	522	341	334	376	44½	54½	59	793 00	915 50	997 56	2,765 50	2,565 20	4,650 00	16	14	16	10
London.....	373	381	390	230	364	336	44	50	53½	645 20	856 63	976 00	2,266 00	2,516 11	4,401 00	12	18	24	18
Monroe City	1,582	1,943	1,256	346	347	300	10	10	10	2,730 00	2,627 30	2,200 00	30,600 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	12	3	5	60
Monroe.....	402	340	393	272	252	251	39½	45½	42½	759 79	807 60	826 60	1,690 00	1,719 90	2,200 90	12	11	11	4
Milan.....	507	520	551	414	397	412	56½	61	60	1,149 90	1,217 30	1,299 25	4,749 00	4,665 00	5,550 00	15	9	14	14
Raisinville..	710	723	739	472	501	508	62	65½	66	1,372 65	1,586 10	1,633 62	6,301 26	6,705 00	6,100 00	20	18	30	14
Whiteford ..	525	549	554	397	347	392	43	53	57	1,120 98	1,452 30	1,725 00	4,150 00	16,350 00	6,600 00	16	16	19	19
Sumnerfield	505	537	537	307	303	371	46	44½	50	790 13	1,281 75	1,541 22	12,040 00	5,550 00	13,425 00	12	12	15	20
Total.....	9,633	10,145	10,414	5,946	6,002	6,371	730½	831½	849 1-5	317,062 87	\$21,094 74	\$21,991 61	\$32,333 60	\$95,156 06	\$106,126 00	236	212	291	333



There are at present one hundred and forty-eight teachers holding certificates. Nearly all have had more or less experience in teaching. As near as I can tell, one hundred and thirty-nine teachers will be employed during the present winter. I have visited every school in the county during the past year, most of them twice, having made two hundred and thirty-six visits in all. My intercourse with teachers, school officers, and patrons has been uniformly pleasant. There have been scarcely any total failures, and the per cent of teachers that have given good satisfaction has greatly increased. My system of term reporting is becoming more successful. I adopted last term the accompanying blank, requiring the teacher to fill out two—one for the Director and one for myself. I have received seventy-five reports in all from the schools the past summer. In answer to the question, "What books or periodicals have you read treating upon the subject of education?" thirty-two gave the name of some book or paper, and forty-three failed to report anything. The lack of special instruction for the business of teaching, and the difficulty experienced in getting teachers to study up their profession (as all have the opportunity), is one of the most serious hindrances in the way of our progress. That the teachers of this county are improving in this respect, you have had the best of evidence in our Teachers' Institutes. At the State Institute held at Petersburg this fall, one hundred names were enrolled, and but four absent marks appear on the roll. On the fourth day of the session every one enrolled was present, both forenoon and afternoon. I can sum my whole report up in a few words: The schools of Monroe county are in good condition, and in every respect improving very fast.

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#### OTTAWA COUNTY—CHARLES S. FASSETT, SUP'T.

My work as County Superintendent commenced on the 1st day of May last. Since that time I have traversed the entire

county, visiting nearly all the school districts, and a majority of the schools that have been in session during the summer.

There appears to be in this county very little, if any, opposition to the system of County Superintendency among the friends of our common schools; indeed, not a word has been expressed in my hearing deprecatory to the system. I have been kindly received everywhere, and among all classes. And while we have reason to deplore the want of sufficient personal attention of school officers and patrons to their schools, we have equal reason to be encouraged by the general interest manifested by our people in building school-houses and providing ways and means for supporting schools. The urgent demand here seems to be for thoroughly qualified teachers, a more elevated standard of education, better schools; and our teachers express a desire to qualify themselves to meet this demand.

I found many school buildings sadly out of repair; some by far too small to accommodate the children of the respective districts, a number of blackboards in poor condition, a few schools without chalk or crayon, and many without a dictionary, outline maps, or charts.

The want of a uniformity of text-books has been paralyzing to the efforts of scores of our teachers. Many school officers, however, express a willingness to remedy this evil.

I have conducted the examinations, wherever circumstances would permit, very much after the plan of a Teachers' Institute,—discussing the philosophy of teaching, the best methods of governing a school, etc., etc. I have found the teachers, as a class, much more deficient in learning than I had expected. Candidates for examination number 140. I have granted certificates as follows: First grade 6, second grade 15, third grade 87.

I have commenced publishing quarterly a small journal devoted to the educational interests of the county, which is gratuitously distributed among teachers, school officers, and patrons.

## SAGINAW COUNTY—J. S. GOODMAN, SUP'T.

Once more there devolves upon me the duty of making a report of the work of another year of labor as County Superintendent of Common Schools. Each week of the year just past has brought with it its duties and sometimes its difficulties and annoyances. I find, as the years roll on, a constant increase in what may perhaps be called the office (or in-door) work of the County Superintendency. Questions of every conceivable character, connected with our educational work, are submitted to the County Superintendent. Nor are these questions by any means confined to his legitimate and appropriate sphere of duty. Division of school districts; duties of school officers; legality of action in certain doubtful cases; disposition of school funds; use of school-houses, and, last but not least, whether two women, one of whom owns a heifer and the other a pig, have a right to vote in district meetings. Such are among the matters brought to the notice of the Superintendent, and on which his decision is most earnestly requested. Of course, to many of these applications there is but one answer to be given. They are outside of the Superintendent's field of work; and yet, when all parties want advice, and seem willing to accept it, a few words may often accomplish much good, or prevent much contention. So far as the more direct duties of the office are concerned, the results may be summed up in a few lines.

During the year ending October 31, 1871, I have examined two hundred and seven applicants, of whom one hundred and eighty-seven have received certificates, while twenty have failed to reach the standard required. Of this one hundred and eighty-seven, three have received first grade, twenty-six second grade, and one hundred and fifty-eight third grade certificates.

With reference to this part of the work I would say that I am endeavoring to raise the standard of examinations, but

find it slow work,—so slow that at times I am almost discouraged. The truth is, we have not in Saginaw to-day, and we never have had, anything like enough well qualified teachers to supply the demand. Almost weekly am I asked to furnish good competent teachers, and that, too, at what I consider fair wages for a district school, while I am utterly unable to meet the request. Marryings and migratings have taken off not a few of our best teachers, nor is the lack easily supplied. During the month of April I held my usual Teachers' Institute, and, though the attendance was not as large as I could wish, the sessions were pleasant and, I trust, profitable to all concerned. With reference to the coming spring, I am quite at a loss, being very undecided whether to hold a single Institute of four weeks, or three or four of about five days each in different parts of the county. The longer Institute is attended with considerable expense in the way of board, which seems to render the attendance small, and it may be the shorter course can be profitably tried for at least one season.

During the year I have made about one hundred and sixty-five visits, and have found the schools in general in a prosperous condition. Of course there are exceptions, but I am glad to be able to say that these are exceptions. I think it safe to say that progress is being made in the right direction. I propose, in connection with my winter series of visits to the schools, to call together the school officers of the several townships, that we may consult together on matters pertaining to the general interests of our school work. I also design, during the coming summer, to encourage and attend township school picnics, believing that if rightly conducted they will materially aid in our educational work.

In common with other sections of our commonwealth, this county has suffered quite extensively from the fires of the past fall, having lost no less than eight school-houses. Six of these were consumed in what we may perhaps style the general con-

flagration. The other two were burned at an earlier period in the year. Whether this loss will cause a total failure in the winter school in any district, I have not yet learned, though my impression is that it will not.

From a review of the Inspectors' reports I present the following statement:

Whole number of school districts in the county.....	111
Whole number of child'n bet'n the ages of 5 and 20,	12,033
“ “ “ “ “ 8 “ 14,	5,474
Number that have attended school during the year..	8,806
Value of school-houses and lots (in dollars) .....	\$324,969
Amount of teachers' wages.....	54,656
Total receipts.....	133,996
Total expenditures.....	101,854

From this *resume* it appears that about 73 per cent of the children between the ages of five and twenty have been enrolled during the year. But when we call to mind how large a number of these children are in school too short a time to derive any benefit therefrom, we shall see that the number of those who are being educated in our schools is but little more than 50 per cent of the entire number of our children. What the compulsory law may do in this direction is yet to be seen. We certainly need to use every available means to secure a more universal and constant attendance upon our public schools. Perhaps the most unsatisfactory department of our whole work is that which pertains to our school libraries. Outside of our cities, I regard the whole thing as a failure.\* Not, perhaps, in every case, but so nearly so as to leave only rare exceptions. Little interest is taken by the people; the old books wear out, or become lost; new books are not purchased; the fund is either not used at all, or appropriated illegally, and it seems as if the whole thing is dead, past all hope of resurrection. Whether anything can be done, and, if so, what, is certainly beyond my ability to determine.

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\* 8,575 volumes are reported outside of the cities.

## SANILAC COUNTY—GEORGE A. PARKER, SUP'T.

Although my official labors as Superintendent of Schools commenced on the 1st of May last, I have been acquainted with and engaged in school work for several years past, and can speak with certainty in presenting the following report:

There are in this county 23 towns, 93 school districts, 8 of which have been organized during the year, 89 school-houses, and 5 graded schools. The Inspectors also report 5,550 children of school age, about 46 per cent being between the ages of 8 and 14.

## EXAMINATIONS.

Since entering upon the duties of the Superintendency, on the 1st of May, I have held examinations in all parts of the county, examined 81 applicants, and granted certificates as follows: First grade, 0; second grade, 17; third grade, 51. The number rejected was 13, eight of whom had before had certificates. My examinations have been more rigid than previous ones, as much so as I have deemed expedient, which accounts for so many being rejected who have held certificates and had some experience in teaching. The result is, that many of these are now attending schools themselves, and preparing for another and probably more successful effort. I am endeavoring to raise the standard of qualifications as much as I have thought advisable, and the results so far have proved highly satisfactory. School officers have in some instances raised objections at first, but the people, generally, give their hearty approval. I have also invariably refused to renew old certificates, indorse others, or grant new ones, without an examination.

## SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Some of the school-houses of this, as of other new counties, are but poor substitutes, and wholly unworthy the name of school-house. In some instances the desire to educate the children has so far exceeded the ability of the people to con-

struct suitable buildings, that their schools have been kept in some vacated log cabin or slab shanty. But I am glad to be able to report a marked improvement in this respect. There seems to be a general inclination throughout the county to have good school buildings as soon as the finances of the districts will allow. We already have quite a large number of good, comfortable buildings, and the number has been increased during the past year by the erection of neat and commodious houses in the townships of Lexington, Sanilac, Elk, and Marion. The two latter are worthy of special notice, being well finished inside and out, and reflect much credit upon the people of their respective districts. Old houses are undergoing repairs, and other districts contemplate building soon.

#### FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

In many of the older and poorer school-houses, the furniture has been of the cheapest, poorest, and most inconvenient kind, while many schools have been entirely destitute of any kind of apparatus, there frequently being not even a blackboard. But, as the old buildings have been replaced by new and better ones, there has been a corresponding change in this respect also. The new buildings are being furnished with the patent iron-frame desks, and will be supplied with necessary apparatus and conveniences; while several districts have repaired their old furniture or replaced it by better, and are getting blackboards, outline maps, charts, globes, etc.

#### VISITING SCHOOLS.

I have endeavored to make school visitation a specialty in my work, and have visited the majority of the schools, but not all. Each school should be visited at least twice during the year, in justice not only to the schools and teachers, but also to the Superintendent. But, owing to the limited number of days granted by the Board of Supervisors, I shall not be able to accomplish so much. In making visits, I have tried to get school officers to accompany me if possible, and in many

instances have found them willing to go, and much interested in the welfare of their schools.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Teachers, as a class, are displaying a commendable interest in their profession, adopting better methods of teaching, and striving for higher attainments in the respective branches in which they are giving instruction. The County Teachers' Association is still being sustained, and we think will be prolific of much good to its members. The "Compulsory Act" has not been in operation long enough to show any marked change; still, its influence has been felt, and in some districts there is a perceptibly increased attendance.

The library system is nearly, or quite, a failure in this county, but few seeming to care whether it is revived or not. The small amount of moneys invested in that way would be of much more practical benefit to all concerned if applied in the purchase of school apparatus. The great variety in textbooks which still exists in many of the schools is very perplexing to teachers, and presents a great hindrance to the progress of the schools. Much, however, is being done to remedy this, and in the larger and more advanced schools a uniform series of books is being adopted.

In conclusion, I think I may be justified in reporting a decided progress in our educational matters, though not as great as might be desired by a Superintendent. I feel encouraged to look forward hopefully for still higher advancement during the coming year. I found some difficulties and obstacles in the way, but have felt that I was laboring in the performance of duty, and have been encouraged to go on, remembering the instructions: "Be not weary in well doing, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not." Teachers, school officers, and friends have my sincere thanks for their kindness and hospitality.

In closing this report, I have to record a calamity which has been disastrous in the extreme to the schools of the northern



townships, and which has occurred since receiving the reports from other towns. The "great fires" of October, which devastated portions of this and adjoining counties, did not leave school interests unimpaired, and ten school-houses were destroyed, as follows: Delaware, 4; Marion, 2; Austin, 3; Greenleaf, 1. As many teachers have been thrown out of employment, and 280 children deprived of school privileges for some time to come. The loss of school property is about \$3,500.

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#### ST. CLAIR COUNTY—W. H. LITTLE, SUP'T.

This report extends over that portion of the year beginning October 16th and ending November 30th. The report for that part of the year beginning May 1st and ending October 15th may have been submitted to you by Mr. Whitmore, who had possession of the records of the office during that period; but for fear that it has not, I give it so far as it can be ascertained from the records of the office.

#### CERTIFICATES.

The following is a list of certificates issued by Mr. Whitmore, from May 1st until October 15th: First grade, eight; second grade, twenty-one; third grade, fifty-eight. He held the fall examinations in about one-half of the county, and I in the remainder.

At the examinations held by me there were seventy-nine applicants in all. Of these there were for the first grade one, for the second grade eleven, and for the third grade sixty-seven. Of the seventy-nine applicants, twenty-two were rejected. There were fifty-seven certificates issued: one of the first grade, five of the second grade, and fifty-one of the third grade.

## TEACHERS.

The teachers of this county are awakening to the importance of their labors, and each year exhibits a decided improvement over the previous one. Although the number of first-class teachers in the county is gradually increasing, still it is not so large as the educational interests demand. There is a desire among school officers in many parts of this county to employ cheap teachers. They do this upon the theory that, as their schools are not far advanced, a third-class teacher who will work for small wages will answer their purpose as well as one more competent but who will not teach without a fair remuneration; not realizing that the very fact that they engage third-class teachers is the reason that their schools are not further advanced. The fact that the school officers give the preference to this class of teachers, compels a large number of our first-class teachers to go into adjoining counties, where the wages are higher.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

During the year one new district has been formed, making one hundred and forty-seven in this county. Of these, five are destitute of buildings; but preparations are being made for the erection of suitable structures the coming year. Several new buildings have been erected in different parts of the county during the past summer, and each one does credit to the district in which it has been built. In the small villages quite an effort is being made to decorate the school grounds with shade trees and shrubbery, and these grounds must in a few years become very attractive.

## FURNITURE, LIBRARIES, AND APPARATUS.

The furniture in a majority of the schools in this county is of an inferior class. In many of them they still retain the old style of desks and seats, reaching the full length of the room, and of uniform height from one end to the other. This compels the larger pupils to sit uncomfortably doubled up,

while the smaller ones sit with their eyes about even with the top of the desk, and their feet several inches from the floor. However, it is with pleasure that I am able to state that this style of furniture is disappearing more or less every year.

But very little attention is paid to district libraries throughout the county. Only sixteen volumes have been added during the year in the entire county.

Of late there has been quite a move toward furnishing the schools with apparatus. I find upon visiting the schools that quite a number of them have been supplied during the past autumn with charts, outline maps, the word method, mathematical blocks, and other things of equal importance. This speaks well for the interest taken in the schools by the several district officers.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

During the coming winter and spring I intend to visit every school district in the county, and make a careful observation of the progress of each school and its requirements, the results of which will, from time to time, be published in the county papers. So far as I have visited the schools, I have in a majority of instances been gratified with their condition and prosperity.

In conclusion, allow me to sincerely thank the many persons with whom I have come in contact during my visits to the schools and the examination of teachers, for their many acts of kindness, and the invaluable information they have given me concerning the wants of their respective districts.

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#### ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—L. B. ANTISDALE, SUPT.

Another school year has rapidly run its round. So pressing are the claims upon the time of a Superintendent in the discharge of his varied official duties, that successive seasons

crowd each other in too rapid succession to enable him to devote to each branch of the business the time requisite for accomplishing his ideal work. This is my constantly recurring experience. Hence, as I look over the work of the past year, though I cannot see wherein I could have made more diligent effort, I see many parts of the work which would afford me higher gratification were they better done.

As heretofore, I was twice during the year in each district in the county, to visit the school; but, as doubtless will ever be the case, some schools, for various reasons, were not in session at the time, and consequently some of those schools were visited but once. As I have thus been moving among the schools, it has been very gratifying to me to observe how much of earnest work was going on; how much of instruction being implanted in the minds of the young, so thoroughly, so methodically, so practically, that it could not prove to be

“ Like snow-flakes on the river,  
A moment seen, then gone forever.”

#### STATISTICAL.

Total number of school districts in the county, 123; total number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty years, 8,581; total number of children who attended school any portion of the year, 7,786; the average percentage of attendance was  $90\frac{1}{2}$ ; the township showing the highest percentage of attendance was Sturgis; the township showing the lowest percentage of attendance was Fawn River; total amount of moneys expended for school purposes, \$84,997; total amount expended for teachers' wages, \$40,960; whole number months school taught by male teachers, 342; whole number of months school taught by female teachers 819; average wages of male teachers per month, \$54.02; average wages of female teachers per month, \$25.66; average wages of male teachers per month in rural districts, \$40.08; average wages of female teachers per month in rural districts, \$24.85; average amount expended for all school purposes per pupil in

graded schools per year, \$13.76; average amount expended for all school purposes per pupil in rural districts per year, \$9.07. In the latter items of wages no estimate is made of the expense of board, where teachers (as is generally practiced) boarded among the patrons. It will be remembered that the year in our graded schools consists of ten months, while in the rural districts the average year is about eight months. And it will also be remembered that four of the village districts are now raising money for building school-houses.

#### THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR TEACHERS.

St. Joseph county has nine villages of sufficient size to sustain graded schools, eight of them requiring, respectively, from four to ten teachers. So faithful was the work of the teachers of these schools last year that all the Principals were retained, and most of the assistants were employed or invited to remain for the present year, in many instances at increased salaries. Not one of these Principals, I believe, is a man of hobbies, but each is a faithful student, an earnest gleaner for those great truths and principles which shall give breadth, depth, interest, and practicality to his instructions; while among their assistants are numbered many whose interest, adaptability, and efficiency are not excelled. I can but speak with pride alike of teachers who are thus competent and energetic in their work, and of districts and District Boards who appreciate such devotion, and who practice the wise economy of insuring the continuance of such labors as frequent changes cannot secure.

The foregoing remarks apply with equal truth and force to many teachers and school boards of the rural districts, by whom advantages are furnished to many of these districts scarcely second to the privileges enjoyed at our graded schools, thus giving the ambitious children of apparently less favored localities the advantages for obtaining a thorough knowledge of all primary branches, and a fair understanding of algebra, history, and physiology, at much less expense than that

incurred by sending them away, while they may be thus saved from those dangers to health and habits which are often encountered by children too early removed from the healthful, restraining influences of well ordered homes, and the counsels and watchful care of judicious parents.

I may, in this connection, be allowed to say that, with constant vigilance, I have endeavored, so far as material has been found with which to do so, to secure to all schools teachers competent to do such a work, and thus to secure to every child in the county those privileges which his age, advancement, and circumstances demand. I have done this by refusing licenses to apparently incompetent teachers, by encouraging those who fail, but possess promise to make the necessary improvement and try again; by plainly pointing out such deficiencies as may be discerned by me; and by frank counsels to them pertaining to all their relations to their schools as scholars, as teachers, or as guides. I am occasionally disappointed in my expectations of a teacher's work, as based upon the examination which he passed, from the fact that, by dint of close application, some teachers of inferior scholarship have succeeded in doing a creditable work, while others, of undoubted ability as scholars and instructors, through lack of understanding human nature, of close application to their business, through some indiscretion, or lack of that support and encouragement which should be extended by all districts to their teachers, have made some sad failures. Notwithstanding these exceptional experiences, I think the tendency of public sentiment is in the right direction, demanding that teachers shall not only be earnest workers, of good common sense, but that they shall be thorough scholars, possessing such attainments as will enable them to go beyond the text-books, and teach their pupils something beside mere memorizing, thus drifting from that sentiment regarding qualifications of teachers and model schools recently expressed by one of our good citizens, who said, "The best school which he ever attended was taught

by a man who scarcely knew his letters, but who, with a black whip in hand, and some of the older pupils as conductors of class exercises, drove the pupils into great achievements." When this golden consummation in public sentiment shall have been reached, which recognizes the fact that application to business and ability to please cannot wholly compensate for lack of knowledge; that scholarship alone cannot be an offset to application and tact; and that no theory of ethics has a tithe of the beneficial influence over our children, as real lives from moral principle in their teachers; but that teachers are demanded for all of our schools who combine these better qualities; then, by that support which is the legitimate claim of every teacher from his patrons, we may hope for really successful schools.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The combined State and County Institute, held at Sturgis November 6-10, was in all respects a success, furnishing for the teachers of the county what neither would have accomplished alone, had it been held separately. We enjoyed the benefits of the interesting general remarks and practical common-sense lectures of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and other experienced educators from abroad; while, to meet the special wants of teachers, as observed at examinations and in the school-room, as competent men for the purpose as could be obtained elsewhere were found in the Principals of our graded schools, who, with unsurpassed interest and commendable willingness, consented to be used just as the special requirements of the Institute demanded. A record of 197 members was made, though over 200 were present. Lectures of great practical worth were delivered by noted educators; general discussions of much interest were had; classes in various branches, brought from different schools, demonstrated the work of faithful teachers; instructions were given in orthography, political geography, arithmetic, grammar, elocution, algebra, drawing, physical geography, geology, and

science of government, all of which well repaid the undivided attention which they received, and would have fully rewarded those of our teachers who were absent, for some sacrifice made to hear them.

I believe this agency to be one very effective in stimulating teachers to acquire broader views, higher attainments, improved modes of instruction, and, in general, a more correct conception of the dignity and responsibility of their work. The real interest of teachers in their profession may, as a general principle, be somewhat correctly estimated by their attendance upon, and co-operation in, such means instituted for the advancement of that cause which most directly interests all classes. The attendance at Constantine, in 1869, was about 100; in 1870, at Centerville, 150; at Sturgis, in 1871, 200. I believe this record indicates that increase of real life in the work, in this county, which presages the abandonment of old-fogyism, and the assurance of that educational "newness of life" which shall one day bring every teacher, whose aims are above the mere accumulation of money, to contribute, if possible, by his presence and his experience to this promotion of the general interests of education and to his own highest usefulness.

To the praise of Sturgis be it said that, through its generous citizens, its accommodating public houses, and the energetic teachers of its graded school, this large body of teachers was well provided for, with fine accommodations, gratuitous to ladies, and at much reduced and very reasonable terms for gentlemen.

#### EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

In spring and fall I divided the county into sections of two townships each, and held an examination of two days for each section,—mainly oral, that the class generally might be benefited by each others' discussions, and that I might more fully learn the teachers' methods of presenting subjects to classes. Since I have officiated in my present duties, I have



issued fifteen licenses of the first grade, one hundred and five of the second grade, and four hundred and sixty of the third grade. During the past year I have issued five licenses of the first grade, thirty-six of the second grade, and one hundred and ninety of the third grade. Of those who hold second grade licenses, there are a few who are so successful as general managers of schools, so thorough in all branches in which they have been examined, and which they have taught, that, I think, upon passing an examination in the more advanced branches, they would exhibit competency for promotion. The same is true of some now holding third grade licenses; while many of those only entitled to third grade licenses, on account of having never studied advanced branches, are very superior managers of schools, and excellent teachers of grammar, reading, arithmetic, and all lower branches.

#### APPARATUS.

In a portion of our graded schools is found a creditable amount of philosophical and chemical apparatus, maps, globes, etc.; but our rural districts are sadly deficient in supplies of even those indispensable helps, globes and dictionaries. In a few districts are found large copies of the multiplication table (which teachers usually very wisely keep rolled, as they are entirely useless in the school room of a "live teacher"), while frequently the same schools are destitute of a terrestrial globe or dictionary, which would cost but a trifle more, and prove a constant source of interest and benefit in the hands of enterprising teachers. Did our school-houses furnish suitable depositories, and were all our teachers as enthusiastic as many are, in daring to attempt improvements in teaching, a full set of Holbrook's apparatus would prove of incalculable benefit in every school, in giving pupils a practical understanding of many subjects now usually imperfectly learned, but through definitions (if at all), because not presented to the mind through the eye. I would most strongly urge the importance of this subject upon the attention of

School Boards, and most especially so the utility of an unabridged dictionary and a terrestrial globe; as a dictionary is in daily requisition, in every school room, for determining the spelling and pronunciation of words, the correct meaning and uses of words and terms in common use, found in every branch of study; and as a terrestrial globe is exceedingly useful in correctly establishing in the mind of a child, the rotundity of the earth, the real direction of places from each other, the correct understanding of longitude and time, the cause of day and night, the causes of the changes of seasons, the relations and limits of the geographical zones, etc.,—all indispensable to a correct understanding of geography, and well calculated to return, in benefits, thrice their cost.

#### REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

From many causes, some reasonable, but more otherwise, the irregularity of attendance of our children at school is much greater than it need or should be. I have no means of knowing, at this early period in its history, either the application or efficiency of the compulsory school act. I trust, however, that the good sense of all patrons will prompt them to so weigh their obligations to the young as to secure, without the application of coercive measures, the highest degree of regularity consistent with the physical and intellectual interests of children and the reputation of parents; that in after years may be verified in the experience of children with reference to their parents,—“the memory of the just is blessed.”

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements in school buildings are gradually making their way through the county, being pushed by enlightened enterprise as rapidly as public sentiment and financial circumstances will permit. Three dilapidated school-houses in Mendon, White Pigeon, and Colon townships, having humbly subserved the wants of the pioneer generations, have vanished at the presence of more costly, commodious structures, built

for their more fortunate (?) descendants. The union school building at Mendon has just been enlarged by the addition of two rooms, by which it now furnishes ample accommodations to those foreign students who have been attracted to this school by the advantages which it affords.

#### ADMONITIONS TO PATRONS.

While I have fears that some failures will occur in our schools, in consequence of the fact that teachers and districts possess peculiarities which will sometimes render relations uncongenial to each other, even where the intentions of both are pure, still I entertain a strong belief that the teachers, as a class, who have undertaken the conduct of our winter schools, have determined upon an earnest work ; and will, in the main, if sustained and supplied, do a work alike creditable to themselves and profitable to districts. I would leave with patrons the caution that these teachers may, with the apostle, say to you " We, also, are men of like passions with you ;" that they are human, and, like ourselves, liable to err. Hence, should you see, in their administration, errors worthy of notice (such as you will complain to me about) do not herald or expose these foibles about the neighborhood, nor discuss them before your children, except in charity ; but go gentlemanly and unobtrusively to the teacher, who will hear your complaint and, if possessed of the right spirit, will give valid reasons for his acts, or correct your understanding of the case or his errors ; feeling grateful to you for that exhibition of frankness, which, did the world see more of, it would see less of unsettled controversies and of misrepresentation of the acts of public servants. While boarding in your families, as in many cases your teachers are required to do, should they undertake that indispensable duty which every teacher owes to his classes and which the best teachers everywhere practice, refreshing their minds with the subject of the next day's lessons, don't call them unsocial, " set up," or ignoramuses. Teach your children

to avoid the habit of complaining of their teachers, impressing upon their minds the well-settled fact that real obedient children, except in rare cases, see but little in their teachers of which to complain. Furnish your children with text-books as you would furnish a common laborer with tools. Keep your children regularly in school; and do not, if possible to avoid it, have their time so crowded with duties foreign to their studies as shall cause them daily to reach school tardy and weary. Encourage your children to follow the teacher's counsels in the observance of perfect decorum in and out of school; and, in the pursuit of studies, to attempt to go through their books no faster than they can go and understand the subjects; to be willing to take such grades as, in their teacher's judgment, are best adapted to their capacity; and to not allow social pleasure-seeking and amusements to divert their minds from the great work which they owe to themselves, to you, and to community to accomplish. Be frequent visitors at your schools.

As I shall make my semi-annual round of visits at your schools, it will afford me great pleasure to have your company during the half day which I shall spend in your district, that we may confer with reference to any special wants of your district and render that encouragement to teacher and pupils which shall demonstrate the real estimate which we place upon the importance of the work devolving upon them.

#### CONCLUSION.

I entertain an abiding sense of gratitude toward my fellow-citizens, in village and country, for those expressions of confidence and kindness which so many of them have been pleased to manifest, and which so cheer one amid the discharge of duties which, in many cases, from necessity, must give dissatisfaction in consequence of our inability to fully understand the real nature of each other's acts and motives, and, from having unequal opportunities for judging, seeing each other's duties from different stand-points. I also tender to the honorable

Board of Supervisors my acknowledgment of appreciation of their every act of courtesy and support in my work, thus exhibiting their undivided interest in the educational welfare and reputation of the county, so acting that should these interests not be subserved, the Superintendent and not themselves shall be held responsible for the failure.

With much of cheer, and with a deep sense of the responsibility which these reflections bring, I close the work of one year and open upon the duties of another, looking to Him who ruleth over all and whose mercies ever abound to those who seek them, reverently invoking his guiding hand in directing all the agencies employed to enlighten our youth and save them from the follies and dangers of the present age, and to fit them for wisely participating in the affairs of a government, the perfection and perpetuity of whose blood-bought institutions and liberties must altogether depend upon the wisdom, the enterprise, and the virtue of the populace.

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#### TUSCOLA COUNTY.—S. N. HILL, SUP'T.

I have endeavored to prosecute my work zealously and judiciously, with the grand object in view to promote education so as to impart its ennobling forces to all the social enterprises of society, and to promote the individual manhood of the greatest number of youth and children. In our educational work we need to adjust systems and methods to the demands of a developing age. Great educationists are, doubtless, the best prepared to engineer this work. The present school system of this date is the result of the most thorough deliberation and canvassing of the systems of other States and countries. Our educationists and legislators have been very careful in their action, and considerate of all the interests of society, and the action of every department of business. We

believe that the world cannot to-day give us a model better adjusted to our local and general interests than the system now in force.

The County Superintendency, so forcibly attacked during the past winter, is not, in this country, an untried experiment. It has not been ignorantly or hastily introduced. About ten States are practicing the same system in its nature. It has been successfully practiced in this country for the past twenty years. It is not, however, free from difficulties, nor will this alone insure success to all the schools.

No agency for the official management of schools has yet possessed sufficient of power and skill to adjust all the peculiar features of every social and business interest of society, and circumstances of family, and habit of nationality, and prejudice of individual, so as to give aptness to every teacher and brilliant genius to every scholar. Yet, as a whole, this office, for the present, appears to give a fair degree of progress to the educational work. The review of the system, by the committee of the last Legislature, has strengthened the confidence of educational men in the merits of the system.

It was discovered that the political disaffections of some of the appeals of managing men for office, made to the ignorant, and the lack of true information respecting facts, had the most to do with the opposition to the office. The great increase of tax is made a point of serious objection. This is done ignorantly. I have met but few anywhere who had ever figured the tax separately, or accurately compared it, as it is, with what it would be under our former system. Counties will differ somewhat in the relative tax, but in this county the per cent of tax for this office is one-tenth of one mill per dollar. The tax-payer whose equalized valuation is \$1,000 pays 40 cents, and the valuation of \$500 pays 20 cents. Then, also, in this county the tax is not much more than under the old system, while the value and amount of the work is vastly more.

In my school visits I endeavor to do all that would be of any value to attempt to do at a single visit, and to employ just time sufficient for such a purpose. I give all the encouragement that can be given, and give training and model exercises, methods, and lectures, as the occasion seems to demand.

The larger part of the schools prosper from time to time. Very few make a failure. The small and new districts labor under disadvantages soon to be remedied. The teachers, almost without exception, are industrious and do as well as they are able. Many of them are young, and engage schools without such anticipation as enables them to attend Institutes or prepare especially for teaching. This we guard against as much as possible. But we are driven to the necessity of employing young teachers. Every year removes from the ranks several of the most experienced and successful teachers. Lucrative and permanent employments enlist the young men, and a marriage contract is preferred by some of the lady teachers to a district contract, and so we lose them. I have informed myself considerably respecting the internal character of schools in other counties and in other States, and find our own county making good relative progress in all parts of school work.

The teachers' wages of this county average about as in other counties of similar circumstances. Leaving out the union schools, the wages for male teachers are about \$37 per month, and for females about \$17, or \$4.50 per week. In the State of New York the average is higher, and in this State it will average higher if we include the union and high schools, as is done in the State Superintendent's Reports.

During the year I have made more than 200 visits, with a few exceptions unavoidably occasioned. I have visited each school twice, and have attended several examinations of the higher schools. I have issued 225 certificates during the year: 7 of first grade, for two years; 33 of the second grade, for one year; and 185 of the third grade, for six months. Persons

belonging to this county and holding certificates are: 7 of the first grade, 30 of the second grade, and about 100 of the third grade. I have been very careful in giving the higher grades, limiting to experienced and qualified teachers.

I have given above the average of teachers' wages, but will further notice that, for male teachers, wages range from \$25 to \$45 per month, and females from \$2.50 to \$5 per week, exclusive of board.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the days allowed were 135. I have worked 135 days and from six to eight more. I have held two Institutes for training teachers. These have been very well attended by those having already been teachers, and found to be very interesting and profitable. But they are not visited much by other persons. It would be very pleasant and profitable to all, would school officers frequent these Institutes and lectures.

I have attended one Superintendents' Convention of three days, at an expense of ten dollars. I find the counties pay their Superintendents their necessary expenses to these conventions; and some of them pay them as for other work, their *per diem*. These conventions are not for any personal qualifying for duty, but a necessary means for promoting the best interests of the schools, and of comparing methods and discussing principles. The Superintendents, as a class, are a noble and working class of educated men.

My account for work done is as follows: For examination of teachers, 25 days; visiting of schools, 102 days; holding of Institutes, 5 days; office work, 2 days; examination of high schools, 5 days;—in all, 139 days. I have worked more days than these, but have made no account of them. I have presented my statements and accounts duly to the county clerk, and have received his order upon the treasurer quarterly. These several orders I have drawn upon the treasurer to the amount of \$540, the full sum due for 135 days at \$4 per day.

I would suggest that the time fixed for this work for the



present year be 150 days. This county pays the least salary of any county of the same per cent of schools. Gratiot, of less population and number of schools, pays \$800, giving to the Superintendent 200 days, with instruction to use them all.

My contingent bill is as follows: For express charges, \$1; postage, \$3.50; stationery, \$2.50; printing insertions, \$1.75;—in all, \$8.75. The publishers of the county papers will present to you for allowance, small accounts which I have made with them as a matter of convenience and economy, such as printing of notices, etc., which would cost more in manuscript than in print.

This county has raised during the past year, 1870, for school purposes, \$26,000; of this \$18,000 was paid to teachers. Probably no better investment of an equal amount of money can be made. The present value of school property is about \$50,000. The two-mill tax of 1870 was \$2,638; the primary money, \$2,258. The population of the county is more than 14,000, and the school census about 48,000. The educational spirit among the families is good. The schools are bright and neat. New school-houses are rapidly appearing, and are doing credit to the districts. No complaints of taxes are made when the schools are good; and I advise the prompt discontinuance of a poor school. The two union schools are an honor to the county.

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#### VAN BUREN COUNTY—HENRY J. KELLOGG, SUP'T.

In view of the short space of time since I assumed the duties of Superintendent, I have but a brief report to make at present. The result of our labors thus far presents unmistakable evidence of improvement in the schools of the county. Comparing my tour through the county in 1870, when Acting Superintendent, with my notes for the last six months, the results, to me, are truly flattering. A number of new districts

have been organized during the year; so that I now have 177 school departments under my charge, most of which are a credit to officers and teachers, and are sowing the good seed that will eventually produce a bountiful harvest. The increasing awakening educational influence in the county has, during the year, caused the erection of 14 beautiful school edifices, costing from \$1,200 to \$3,000 each. These are built on the most improved plans, with apparatus and appendages in unison with the structures. I have made 156 visits; examined 211 applicants for certificates, and of the number have rejected 73. It is my aim to elevate the standard of qualification of teachers, and, with that object in view, I have included history and civil government in my list of studies for the third grade. I held conventions for the express benefit of teachers; and, when visiting, I hold three evening schools each week, giving a practical illustration of the best methods of teaching. The State Institute, held at Paw Paw in September, was a success. Superintendent Hosford was present, and added greatly to the interest of the session. Seventy-six teachers were present, and all felt that they had enjoyed "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

The public schools of Paw Paw, Lawrence, and Decatur are in a flourishing condition, and are justly the pride of the county. These are the largest and best conducted schools. But South Haven, Breedsville, and Keeler have excellent teachers, and their schools rank highly among the graded schools of the county. Lawton has a fine building and large school, but has had serious difficulty, and is now without a principal.

I have met with hearty co-operation on the part of the people, and expect to be able, in my next report, to give you cheering news from Van Buren county. My labors are arduous, and I often ask myself the question: "Who is sufficient for these things?"

## WASHTENAW COUNTY—GEORGE S. WHEELER, SUP'T.

The year, as a whole, has been one of harmony and success. As a rule both teachers and scholars have co-operated with the Superintendent. Citizens have manifested an increased interest in our schools and a hearty approval of their general management. I think we can safely say that, in comparing the results achieved during the past year with those of former years, our schools have been steadily advancing, and give gratifying assurance that the new year will be marked with still further progress.

The evidence of actual progress is indicated in many ways,—by the fact that the work of our teachers, as a class, has been more judicious, energetic, and efficient; by an increased enthusiasm, visible in the studious habits and correct deportment of their pupils, giving the surest and most satisfactory evidence that a good work is being performed; by an increased vigor and watchfulness on the part of School Boards. There is a greater demand for first-class teachers than heretofore. The old inquiries, “Where can I find a teacher for a small school at a low price? How cheap will you teach? What is your lowest price? We can’t afford to pay much; our school is backward and taxes high,” are much less frequently heard. “Whom can you recommend to teach a *good* school? How much can you earn? How *well* can you teach? Do you love the work?” has become more frequently the inspiring and business-like inquiry. The people have begun to learn, next to having the necessary literary qualifications, the teacher should be apt to teach, earnestly devoted to his calling, love his pupils, sympathize with them in their sorrows and trials, at all times bearing in mind that he stands in the place of an intelligent and anxious parent; that he is filling one of the most important and responsible stations that society can confer or man occupy, and should be impelled by a high-reaching ambition to excel; that he should not only be prepared upon

entering his calling, but he should be sure to make a yearly growth so long as he pursues it; that when he falls into old ruts, or on the tread-wheel of routine, and goes on term after term repeating the same thing in the same way,—that when he reaches this state of stagnation,—however excellent the forms into which he has been petrified, he ceases to be an excellent teacher, and in most cases is no longer even a good one; that when a teacher neglects to discuss questions of teaching, to attend 'Teachers' Conventions, Institutes, and Associations, to read educational journals and publications, and to make some regular preparation out of school for the duties in it, it is high time that his name should be stricken from the educational pay-roll, and he retire to a more congenial calling.

I do not assert, neither can it be reasonably expected, that failures have not occurred, that all the schools have done equally well or even held their own, where 49 teachers, or 22 per cent of the educational force of the county, came into the field without experience and taught their first school, as was the case last year. Yet I feel that the many healthy and progressive advances which have been accomplished within the last year, by the aid and efforts of the earnest, devoted, and self-sacrificing band of teachers in the county, should go far to obliterate from view many short-comings, which under other circumstances might appear as glaring defects.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

Four hundred and thirteen applications have been examined during the year. Of this number 4 received first grade certificates, 101 second grade, 257 third grade, 51 were rejected. Thirty-two public examinations were held in different parts of the county, besides many examinations at my office. Candidates have been required to submit to both an oral and written examination. Certificates issued have been carefully marked, and each bears upon its face the per cent of questions answered in each branch of study, as well as the average marking secured. All manuscripts furnished by the written examinations are

kept on file subject to inspection. While all our examinations have been rigid and exacting, the standard of qualification has been slowly but steadily raised, and the results on the whole have been highly satisfactory.

#### SCHOOL VISITATION.

I have visited during the year 222 schools, spending, with a few exceptions, one half day in each. The work performed in visiting these schools has varied with their varying conditions; but all was directed toward the attainment of one general result—that of arousing both teacher and pupil to a more vigorous and healthy work. It has ranged from warm words of hearty approval and encouragement, spoken to the earnest and self-sacrificing laborers, down through all the various forms of evil remedied, or sought to be remedied, to the few instances where the school has been taken in hand, thoroughly reconstructed, and started anew. Everywhere in the prosecution of this work, I have been received with genial courtesy on the part of teachers and pupils; and my suggestions and advice, with a few exceptions, have been taken in a spirit so kindly that it has rendered the work of never-failing interest and encouragement.

Our schools need more frequent visiting. Inspection, intelligent oversight and direction, are as needful for the school as for the labor of the factory or the farm. School officers and parents should visit their schools more frequently. While our school reports show the whole number of visits made by Directors last year to have been 451, there were 34 districts that were wholly unvisited, except by the Superintendent.

What would be thought of the merchant who employed a clerk or a salesman, sent him to his store, and never so much as looked in upon him for weeks and months, and only sent an agent to visit him for a few hours once or twice a year? What would be thought of the farmer who sent his hired man into the field to labor, and bestowed no further attention or thought on him for months? Would you be surprised if such

a merchant or farmer failed in business? Nay; rather surprised if he did not fail. Are you not thus treating our public schools,—the people's college, the dearest interest of your children, the great hope of the future, the support of republican institutions,—and never for a moment dream but that you have done your duty to your children and the world? With all this apathy on your part, can you even wonder that there are failures in your schools? You act more wisely in other things. Your influence over your children is paramount. Visit your schools, not to denounce or find fault, but to stimulate the teacher and encourage your children. They always imbibe the interest manifested by parents in themselves, and become stimulated to increased exertions.

#### TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL APPARATUS.

Under our present law, one of the most important duties of the district board is to determine and prescribe a uniform series of text-books to be used in the schools over which they exercise control. While there is not a member of the one hundred and sixty-five school boards of the county that would not consider it the height of folly, and even insanity itself, for a farmer to persist in drawing his crop of forty bushels of grain to market by the single bushel, yet a large majority of these same men admit, in their actions, that they cannot see any impropriety, waste of time or money, in requiring a teacher, from a want of uniformity of text-books, to teach his school of forty pupils in forty classes.

With all respect for the integrity of intention of the School Boards of the county, I must say that the experience of the past has convinced me that so long as the remedy of this great evil remains with them, book agents will do as they please, our school interest suffer, and the law in relation to this subject will remain, as now, nearly or quite a dead letter on our statutes. Thus believing, I cannot but feel that the defeat of the House bill introduced by Hon. C. B. Grant,

chairman of the Committee on Education in the State Legislature, last winter, providing for a county uniformity, was a sad calamity to the best interest of our public schools.

You may have the best of school-houses, ample means in money, the best of teachers; but we shall never have, in a true sense of the term, proficient scholars, until we adopt some policy that shall reduce the number of classes in our schools. Our teachers, without uniformity of books, that they may systematize and classify their schools, are, many of them, forced to hear (they can make no attempt to teach) thirty or forty recitations in about six hours each day. They are compelled to wade through as many recitations in a single day, with our present classifications, as would be found in a well regulated graded school, from the primary to the most advanced class. There is no necessity for half a dozen different readers, arithmetics, grammars, and geographies in a school of thirty scholars. Not only the best interests of our schools, but the people demand that something be done to relieve their schools of this burden of books, and their pockets from the present extortion of money.

School apparatus has become a necessity of the age. We should as soon look for success in the mariner on the trackless ocean without a compass, or in the farmer who uses the wooden plow and sickle, as to expect the teacher to be thoroughly successful in a school-room without school apparatus. While there has been a gratifying increase in the amount purchased last year, the schools in the rural districts are still deplorably deficient in apparatus. While every school-room in the county should be supplied with a school register, class book, bell, dictionary, clock, globe, and a set of outline maps, there are at the present time, in the 159 rural districts, but 16 globes, 36 clocks, 72 dictionaries, 37 sets of outline maps, and 122 school registers. Since our district libraries are almost unanimously pronounced a failure, should there not be a provision of law requiring that the fine money, apportioned

to the several districts, be used in purchasing suitable school apparatus.

#### NORMAL AND UNION SCHOOLS.

Ten graduates from the State Normal School have taught in the county during the year. Forty-seven teachers who taught the winter, and 46 teachers who taught the summer term in the rural districts had been students of the Normal School. We are now reaping a rich harvest from this source. The representatives from this school, whose services we have been able to secure, have as a class, done credit to the instruction and training they have received, by the careful and economical arrangements of the exercises of their several schools; by their ability to present subjects of study in an attractive manner; by numerous and appropriate illustrations; by the thoroughness, completeness, and promptness which characterized the class recitations of their pupils.

I do not claim that a Normal School graduate will necessarily make a successful teacher, or that all have succeeded well. A Normal training cannot give a young teacher that wisdom which is only had through experience. Nor can it supply a lack which nature has withheld in force of character or aptitude to teach. It does not profess to impart any new faculties, or to grind out teachers irrespective of material furnished. Nor do I claim that we have not superior teachers who have never enjoyed the privileges of a Normal course,—teachers worthy of approval and public confidence, any more than I claim that we have not good lawyers and divines who have never studied their professions in the schools. But I do claim that a Normal course is the easiest, the best, and most complete method of training teachers for their work. It usually gives greater efficiency than the same teacher would otherwise possess. The correctness of this claim is attested by a comparison of the interest and work of the different schools in the county during the last three years.

Our union and graded schools were never in a more pros-



perous and flourishing condition than at the present time. They are filled to overflowing, and without a single exception are organized with an able, thorough, and earnest corps of teachers.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Whole number in the county 181,—same as last year. The number constructed of stone, 9 ; of brick, 51,—an increase of two; of frame, 116; of logs, 5. Estimated valuation of school-houses and grounds, \$392,090,—an increased valuation over last year of \$35,883. Estimated valuation of the union school buildings, \$288,000 ; of school-houses in rural districts, \$104,090,—an average cost of \$655 each. Five new school-houses, two of brick and three of wood, have been built during the year, besides an addition to the Ann Arbor Union School building, at a cost of \$30,000, making it, if not the most costly and imposing school structure in the State, one of the most convenient and best arranged.

The people of Washtenaw are beginning to realize that “as the style of churches indicates the spiritual condition of the community, so surely do school-houses indicate the educational prosperity of the people;” that children love and properly appreciate their school only when the school-house presents some attraction ; that at no period in life do external surroundings and associations exert so powerful an influence and lasting impression on the mind as during the period of childhood ; that almost our first impressions are derived from the school-room and its surroundings ; and that their influences, be they refining and elevating, or debasing and degrading, will be fresh and vivid long after the objects causing the impressions have passed away. Thus feeling, the people are showing a disposition to make their school-houses more attractive, commodious, and comfortable.

#### NUMBER OF TEACHERS, TIME TAUGHT, AND AMOUNT PAID.

The whole number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty years is 13,003. Of this number,

10,004 were taught some portion of the year by the educational force of the county, which consists of 233 teachers, 179 of whom come under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent. The whole number of teachers at the present time holding 1st grade certificates is 12; number holding 2d grade, 94; number holding 3d grade, 118. Total of all grades, 224, of whom 102 are males and 123 females. The winter term of schools in the rural districts was taught by 80 males and 78 females.

The summer term was taught by 4 males and 144 females. Two districts in the the winter and twelve in the summer had no schools. The educational force of the union schools in the county consists of 73 teachers—14 males and 59 females.

*Time Taught.*—The total number of months taught in the county during the year was 1871½;—taught by males, 466½; by females, 1405. Number of months taught in the rural districts by males, 324; by females, 820½. Whole number taught in the union schools by males, 142½; by females, 584½. Average number of months taught in the rural districts during the year, 7.2; in the union schools, 10.

*Wages Paid.*—The total amount wages paid teachers during the year, \$62,764; amount paid male teachers, \$27,499; paid females, \$35,266. Total paid males in the rural districts, \$11,076; paid females, \$15,745. Total paid males in union schools, \$16,425; paid females, \$19,518. The average monthly wages paid males in the rural districts, including board, \$34.18; paid females, including board, \$19.20. Average weekly wages paid females for summer term, including board, \$3.33. Average monthly wages paid males in the union schools, exclusive of board, \$115.44; paid females, \$33.37.

The total amount raised in the county for all school purposes during the year was \$134,919, being an excess over that of last year of \$21,576, making 10.48 *per capita* for each child of school age in the county.

The facts and figures above do not show any material change

from those of last year. The average time taught in each district has been increased only two days. While the average monthly wages paid male teachers in union schools has been increased \$12 64, that of female teachers has been increased only \$2 50. The average monthly wages paid male and female teachers in the rural districts has been slightly diminished, the former 47, and the latter 87 cents per month.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the 158 teachers who taught the winter term in the rural districts, 96 boarded around; 59 read the Bible in school; 21 opened school with prayer; 48 practiced singing in school; 30 subscribed for and read educational journals, and 23 taught their first term. Of the 146 teachers who taught the summer term, 103 boarded around; 71 practiced singing; 96 read the Bible, and 37 opened their school with prayer; 32 subscribed for and read educational journals; and 25 taught their first term. Average number of terms taught, five.

Cards of honor, as heretofore, have been awarded to scholars for punctual and regular attendance, and have had a tendency to greatly improve our schools in this respect.

#### THE NORMAL CLASS.

This class, organized in connection with the fall term of the Ann Arbor union school, and conducted by Professor Walter S. Perry, was eminently successful in preparing its members for both the literary and practical work of the school-room; convincing me that this is one of the most available and profitable sources for teachers to prepare for their profession, and that these classes should be more numerous and generally patronized.

#### CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Corporal punishment has become one of the practical educational questions of the hour. Public sentiment is divided in respect to its abolishment or continuance in our public schools. Some are positively opposed to it, others believe in it, and

approve of it when applied to their neighbors' children; others are of the opinion that school training is of but little account unless a certain amount of judicious whipping is used as a stimulant to hard and successful study. Experienced observers agree in this, that in families and schools there is too much punishment and too little discipline. Any one of fair physical strength can punish, but to be able to sustain discipline requires firmness, prudence, tact, patience, and a hearty interest in the pupils' welfare. As a general fact, in the poorest managed schools there is the greatest amount of corporal punishment, and those punished by means of physical pain are seldom made better. The best governed schools are those in which corporal punishments are seldom if ever used. Indeed, good government is impossible in a school where the rod is held in terror over the scholars. There may be order there—the order which comes from fear, but not *government*, in the sense in which government is desirable in the school.

Fear, as a governing motive of action, is degrading; and any punishment which tends to degrade a child in his own estimation, or in the estimation of others, is demoralizing. If you wish to make a brute of a boy, treat him like a brute. Kick and cuff him whenever an opportunity offers. If you wish to reclaim him and make him better, appeal to his better nature, treat him with kindness and love. "Love is better than fear, and wisdom better than the rod."

It is affirmed by some that there are boys and girls in our schools who are utterly lost to all sense of decency and propriety, that are beyond the reach of kindness and love; and that all of our teachers are not lion-tamers, and have not the power to quell, subdue, and restrain the restless, willful spirits of those who have had no home culture or discipline. This, to some extent, is undoubtedly true; and since disorder and confusion must be driven from our school-room at all hazards, and in its place order and quiet made to reign supreme, I would not, perhaps, wholly banish corporal

punishment from our schools, but believe it should be used only in extreme cases, with great caution and deliberation,—never in the excitement of passion. Reports from teachers show that in the winter term 79 teachers inflicted corporal punishment, 424 cases occurring; in the summer term, 65 teachers, 180 cases occurring.

In conclusion, permit me to say: If errors have been committed in the discharge of my duties, they have been errors of the mind and not of the heart. All of my efforts have been dictated by love for the cause which, in the highest and best sense, is truly the cause of the people. I have striven to bring about a healthy state of thought in educational matters, to the end that with the inculcation of knowledge there might also be implanted in the minds of the young a high sense of honor, manly self-reliance, and magnanimity of soul. At the present time, perhaps more than at any previous period of our history, the education of the young claims the attention and demands the best efforts of every true friend of humanity and free institutions. Great dangers and severe trials lie in our pathway as a nation. Ambitious and designing men are grasping for power and defying the will of the people. Bribery and corruption are rife in high places of trust and honor. Even grave and reverend Senators and Judges are found willing to betray the sacred trusts committed to their hands for paltry gold. The people can look nowhere else than to the public schools for the redeeming influences that shall grow up and beat back this tide of injustice and corruption which surrounds us on every side. Let us then cheerfully make every sacrifice and labor with untiring zeal, that the rising generation may secure such moral and intellectual culture as shall prepare them to maintain a free government and preserve our Union.

## EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

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The past fiscal year, by a change in the time of making the annual reports of the State finances, embraces but ten months. The Primary School and Agricultural College Funds show a gratifying increase. The University and Normal School lands being mostly sold, the funds have about reached their maximum. The increase of the Normal Fund is indicated by zero, and the increase of the University Fund was but \$640.00.

The several funds are reported, October 1, 1871, as follows :

### PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

#### *From Primary School lands :*

In the hands of the State .....\$1,834,219 28

In the hands of purchasers..... 767,100 26

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Total, at 7 per cent interest .....\$2,601,319 54

#### *Swamp Land Fund :*

In the hands of the State, 5 per cent interest. \$218,462 02

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Total Primary School Fund.....\$2,819,781 56

#### *Increase for ten months :*

From Primary School lands ..... \$120,148 16

From swamp land sales ..... 3,911 49

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Total increase . . . . . \$124,059 65

### UNIVERSITY FUND.

In the hands of the State..... \$422,207 32

In the hands of purchasers..... 142,875 99

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Total, at 7 per cent interest..... \$565,083 31

## NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

In the hands of the State .....	\$47,895 03
In the hands of purchasers .....	19,721 66
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Total, at 6 per cent interest .....	\$67,616 69

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

In the hands of the State .....	\$40,161 53
In the hands of purchasers .....	48,355 79
<hr/>	
Total, at 7 per cent interest .....	\$88,517 32
Increase in ten months .....	31,637 32

The interest on these funds, for the coming year, is as follows:

Primary School .....	\$195,200 08
University .....	39,555 83
Normal School .....	4,057 00
Agricultural College .....	6,196 20
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Total resources from all the educational funds, \$245,009 11

The appropriations made by the Legislature, for 1871 and 1872, are as follows:

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For current expenses, two years .....	\$34,000 00
For arrears .....	6,000 00
For Chemical Laboratory .....	10,000 00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$50,000 00

## NORMAL SCHOOL.

For current expenses, two years .....	\$30,000 00
For purchase of interest of State Agricultural Society in Museum building .....	3,200 00
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Total .....	\$33,200 00

## UNIVERSITY.

For erecting new Hall..... \$75,000 00

## REFORM SCHOOL.

Two years..... \$70,000 00

## STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

For payment for site..... \$2,000 00

For current expenses, two years..... 30,000 00

## ASYLUM FOR DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

For current expenses, two years..... \$80,000 00

For improvements, furnishing, etc..... 20,000 00

The above are all strictly educational institutions, though some of them are in part for other purposes. And the total amount appropriated for their support for two years, exclusive of improvements, is \$244,000 00. Appropriations for improvements and arrears, \$100,200 00.

The following table will show the amount of Primary School Interest Fund apportioned for the past ten years, the amount per child, and the number of children upon which the apportionment was made:

YEARS.	Amount per child.	Apportion- ment.	No. of children.
1862.....	50 cts.	\$126,464 10	252,786
1863.....	50 "	130,978 50	261,417
1864.....	50 "	136,362 00	272,607
1865.....	48 "	134,557 92	280,329
1866.....	46 "	136,550 00	296,780
1867.....	45 "	143,787 59	318,969
1868.....	45 "	151,630 50	336,826
1869.....	47 "	165,895 12	351,556
1870.....	48 "	179,848 74	373,042
1871.....	49 "	186,455 24	380,540



*APPORTIONMENT of Primary School Interest Fund, May, 1871, at  
forty-nine cents per child.*

The following table shows the amount of Primary School money apportioned to the several counties in May, the whole number of children in the counties, and the number upon which the apportionment was made. A comparison will show the number of children in districts failing to have a legal school:

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Children.	No. on which Apportionment was made.	Amount Apportioned.
Alcona.....	169	169	\$82 81
Allegan.....	10,785	10,660	5,228 40
Alpena.....	705	705	345 45
Antrim.....	582	496	243 04
Barry.....	7,664	7,461	3,655 89
Bay.....	4,608	4,486	2,178 64
Benzle.....	619	619	308 81
Berrion.....	12,301	12,268	6,011 32
Branch.....	6,260	6,260	4,047 40
Calhoun.....	11,877	11,792	5,798 72
Cass.....	7,217	7,217	3,586 83
Charlevoix.....	349	314	153 86
Cheboygan.....	579	579	283 71
Chippewa.....	433	350	171 50
Clinton.....	7,799	7,766	3,805 84
Delta.....	364	364	178 36
Eaton.....	8,192	8,106	3,971 94
Emmet.....	84	84	41 16
Genesee.....	10,682	10,686	5,211 64
Grand Traverse.....	1,527	1,440	705 69
Gratiot.....	4,110	4,055	1,988 95
Hilldale.....	10,859	10,816	5,299 84
Houghton.....	3,175	3,234	1,609 16
Huron.....	2,662	2,602	1,274 98
Ingham.....	8,508	8,480	4,180 70
Ionia.....	9,245	9,245	4,580 05
Iosco.....	781	781	382 09
Isabella.....	1,350	1,259	616 91
Jackson.....	10,606	10,460	5,125 40
Kalamazoo.....	10,515	10,421	5,106 29
Kent.....	16,788	16,580	8,099 70
Keweenaw.....	1,147	1,157	566 93
Lapeer.....	7,166	7,185	3,496 15
Leelanaw.....	1,412	1,390	676 20
Lenawee.....	14,819	14,274	6,994 26
Livingston.....	6,604	6,525	3,197 25
Mackinac.....	650	650	318 50
Macomb.....	9,614	9,476	4,643 24
Manistee.....	1,515	1,486	728 14
Manitou.....	571	571	279 79
Marquette.....	2,357	2,340	1,146 60
Mason.....	784	655	320 96
Mecosta.....	1,798	1,455	712 95
Menominee.....	363	391	191 59
Midland.....	982	947	464 08
Monroe.....	10,383	10,283	5,038 67
Montcalm.....	4,369	4,251	2,062 99
Muskegon.....	4,269	4,282	2,098 67
Newaygo.....	2,219	2,173	1,064 77
Oakland.....	18,595	18,481	6,581 19

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Children.	No. on which Apportionment was made.	Amount Apportioned.
Oceana.....	2,107	2,045	\$1,002 05
Ontonagon.....	1,025	1,025	502 25
Osceola.....	665	549	269 01
Ottawa.....	9,287	9,185	4,500 65
Saginaw.....	11,886	11,801	5,762 49
Sanilac.....	5,460	5,444	2,667 56
Shiawassee.....	6,828	6,828	3,845 72
St. Clair.....	18,728	18,640	6,668 60
St. Joseph.....	8,677	8,675	4,250 75
Tuscola.....	4,918	4,691	2,298 59
Van Buren.....	9,670	9,750	4,777 50
Washtenaw.....	12,839	12,710	6,227 90
Wayne.....	89,680	89,597	19,402 58
Wexford.....	182	182	64 68
Total in 1871.....	384,857	380,540	\$186,485 24
Total in 1870.....	374,860	378,042	179,884 74

## STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The number of organized counties from which reports have been received is 67; an increase of three. The new counties are Kalkaska, Lake, and Presque Isle.

The number of townships and cities is 883. This is an increase of 25, besides nine towns whose reports have not been received.

The number of districts is 5,299; an increase of 191. The number of new districts organized, 196.

The number of children between the ages of five and twenty years is 393,275. The nine towns unreported had, last year, 920 children. If we add these to the above, we have 394,195; an increase of 9,641. The increase in the previous year was 9,780.

The number of children subject to the law compelling attendance at school—between eight and fourteen years of age—*estimating* the number for several towns failing to report under this head—is 175,092; a little more than forty-four per cent of all between five and twenty years.

The number reported attending school is 292,466. But 533 districts, with an aggregate census of 14,729, fail to report any attendance. If we estimate these districts, it will make

something more than three hundred thousand who attended school. It is probable, from the best estimate that can be made, that about 100,000, or one-fourth of those between five and twenty years of age, have not been in the public schools during the year. But when we consider that, as a matter of fact, we expect to find comparatively few over sixteen years of age in the schools, and the large number under seven or eight years of age who are not, and ought not, to be in the schools, and the several thousand who are taught in private schools, it will be seen that no very large portion of the youth of the State are without the means of education. But the figures show an increased attendance in proportion to the whole number of children, of over eight thousand. In 1869 the reported attendance was 72 per cent; in 1870, 72½ per cent, and the past year, 76½ per cent. The influence of the compulsory attendance law remains yet to be seen, as that law was not to take effect until the close of the school year for 1871. The four per cent increase of attendance must be attributed mainly to the increased interest in education, and the abolition of the rate-bill.

The number attending school under five or over twenty years of age, was 7,644.

The first year after the law made the schools free,—1870,—the average length of the schools increased from six and two-tenths months—which had been the uniform average for several years—to six and nine-tenths months. The past year it reaches fully seven months.

The number of months in which all the schools were in session, was 36,768; an increase of 2,516.

The number of months taught by all teachers was, by males, 12,472; by females, 36,984; an increase by the former, of 1,057, and by the latter, 2,613 months.

The number of teachers employed was: Males, 2,971; females, 8,303. Increase, males, 188; females, 82. The number of teachers reported does not increase in proportion to the

increase of labor, for the reason, no doubt, that more districts than formerly employ the same teacher through the year, whereby a less number are reported in two different districts.

The average wages paid per month to teachers was: To males, \$49.92; to females, \$27.21. This was a diminution to males, of \$2.70, and to females, of 10 cents.

The following table will show the number of months of teaching, and the average wages for several years, reaching back to the year when teachers' wages began to increase, as a result of the war:

YEAR.	No. Months by males.	No. Months by females.	Av. month- ly wages of males.	Av. month- ly wages of females.
1863.....	6,917	26,181	\$28 17	\$12 44
1864.....	6,613	26,071	34 00	16 08
1865.....	5,049	29,046	41 77	17 54
1866.....	6,819	29,242	43 58	18 44
1867.....	7,681	29,729	44 08	19 48
1868.....	8,090	29,919	47 78	21 92
1869.....	9,021	30,443	47 71	24 55
1870.....	11,415	34,155	52 62	27 81
1871.....	12,472	36,984	49 92	27 21

The wages of female teachers has increased considerably more than that of males. An equal proportional increase would have given them but \$22.04 for the past year.

The total amount of wages for the past two years was as follows: 1870, males, \$548,421.52; females, \$844,807.07; total, \$1,393,228.59. 1871, males, \$602,187.89; females, \$926,923.69; total, \$1,529,111.58. Increase, males, \$53,766.37; females, \$82,116.62; total, \$135,882.99.

The number of visits to the schools for the past two years was as follows: 1870, by County Superintendents, 6,621; by Directors, 12,521. 1871, by County Superintendents, 6,350; by Directors, 14,385.

The following table shows the number, character, and value of school-houses for the past four years:

YEAR.	No. of Stone.	No. of Brick.	No. of Frame.	No. of Log.	Total.	Value.
1868.....	72	416	8,609	618	4,715	\$4,808,478
1869.....	74	459	8,767	621	4,921	5,881,774
1870.....	78	588	8,868	627	5,111	6,284,797
1871.....	77	570	4,024	629	5,800	7,155,995
Increase in 1871.....	-----	82	156	2	189	\$921,196

It was deemed desirable to ascertain the capacity as well as value of school-houses, and the blanks were, for the first time, prepared for that purpose. Estimating a few which failed to be reported, we find accommodations for 374,760 children. This may not be absolutely correct, but it cannot be essentially out of the way; and if so, it shows that there are at all times not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand vacant seats; for it is not supposed that of the 292,466 children attending school, more than 200,000 are in school at the same time. This result is probably contrary to the general opinion.

But it should be remarked that the school-houses should contain a considerably larger number of seats than there are scholars, both to provide for the future increase of scholars, and because no school can be managed with comfort, without a goodly number of extra seats.

But while it appears that the State has school-house capacity enough in the aggregate, it is still true that very many districts are sadly deficient. A considerable number report less seats than the number attending school; many report less than the number in the school census; and many that report seats enough for the wants of the district, evidently call them seats by courtesy. For instance, in Calhoun county, we find three houses have an aggregate of 140 seats, and the three houses—including sites—are worth \$160. In Cass county are five houses, with 230 seats; the whole worth \$240. In Genesee are seven houses, with 287 seats; the whole worth \$405. In Jackson are five houses, with 220 seats; the whole worth \$240.

In Lenawee (where should we look for abundance if not here?) are eleven houses, with 468 seats; the whole, worth \$572. Here we have 31 houses, with an average of 43 seats, and the houses and sites worth an average of \$52 16. The whole establishment is worth \$1 20 per seat, or about one-half what a respectable seat alone would cost.

These examples are taken from the older counties at random. The newer counties would show, if possible, a worse picture, but for them some excuse can be made. Can any apology be invented for the richest, oldest counties in the State? In 132 districts there appears to be no school-house, and in 20 districts, houses are reported of "no value."

Sixty-two districts are reported which had no school, and sixty-four which had school, but not of the length required by law. The number with no school is eleven less than last year.

The collection of the dog tax seems to be more and more neglected. None is reported in 470 towns; an increase of 65. No dog tax is reported in 25 entire counties. Among these are several large counties, like Lapeer, Oakland, Shiawassee, and Wayne. The law is imperative upon Supervisors to levy this tax; but, as what is raised in each town is for the benefit of the schools in the town, no special inequality is created if part of them assess it and a part do not.

#### LIBRARIES.

No libraries are reported in 2,540 districts in towns supposed to have the district system; 220 less than last year; and 247 towns in which no district libraries are reported, fail to report any town library. This is the same number as last year.

The number of volumes added to district libraries was 8,058, and the whole number of volumes is 101,760; an increase of 4,659.

The number of volumes added to town libraries was 2,696, and the whole number of volumes, 48,470; a loss of 5,245.

The amount voted for libraries at the spring election was

\$2,225.45; the amount of fines, \$19,923.06. Last year it was \$29,222.62.

The amount paid for books for district libraries was \$10,183.72; and for town libraries, \$4,202.01. The aggregate was \$5,537.33 less than the fines. In twenty-nine counties no receipts from fines are reported.

The School Inspectors report 1,713 meetings, for which they received \$4,857.73.

The number of districts in which the studies named were pursued is as follows:

Spelling .....	5,174
Reading .....	5,175
Writing.....	5,131
Arithmetic.....	5,072
Mental Arithmetic.....	4,995
Geography.....	4,888
Grammar.....	4,616
Algebra .....	1,195
Book-keeping .....	572
Geometry .....	187
Natural Philosophy.....	464
Physiology .....	367
Chemistry.....	103

#### REVENUES OF THE SCHOOLS.

The following is a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures for 1870 and 1871 :

RECEIPTS.	1870.	1871.
On hand commencement of the year <sup>1</sup> .....	\$300,477 81	\$487,989 28
Two-mill tax.....	405,111 64	409,541 20
Primary School Fund.....	177,818 79	182,922 25
Tuition of non-resident scholars.....	26,064 14	26,047 40
District taxes to pay teachers.....	1,084,788 77	1,107,549 43
Other district taxes.....	707,790 10	591,858 46
Tax on dogs.....	25,898 81	25,608 46
From all other sources.....	474,823 72	499,506 05
Total.. ..	\$3,151,768 79	\$3,830,472 48

EXPENDITURES.	1870.	1871.
Paid male teachers.....	\$549,703 81	\$601,389 13
Paid female teachers.....	842,098 80	916,679 50
Paid for building and repairs.....	852,122 62	662,896 11
Paid for all other purposes.....	545,629 55	648,342 02
On hand at close of the year.....	470,269 46	527,128 52
Total.....	\$3,259,843 24	\$3,356,635 28
Indebtedness of districts.....	861,409 94	1,146,569 14

The following tabular statement shows the progress made in some of the more important details of primary school affairs, for several years past :

YEAR.	Whole No. of Children.	No. Attending School.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Av. No. Months School.	Amount of Wages paid to Teachers.	For building and repairing School-houses.
1857.....	215,928	162,936	2,181	4,605	5.7	\$425,129 22	\$161,350 91
1858.....	227,610	178,594	2,326	4,905	6.0	442,226 81	140,491 01
1859.....	237,541	188,759	2,444	4,059	5.6	435,321 27	102,508 45
1860.....	246,664	192,987	2,599	5,344	6.2	467,236 50	124,023 37
1861.....	254,538	202,504	2,326	5,435	6.1	500,058 66	122,715 00
1862.....	261,323	207,332	2,380	5,958	6.0	491,298 55	112,877 96
1863.....	272,739	215,579	1,910	6,905	6.1	518,662 02	91,943 34
1864.....	280,772	215,736	1,816	7,000	6.2	591,295 33	134,504 22
1865.....	298,607	228,629	1,326	7,466	6.2	720,251 55	175,471 32
1866.....	321,136	246,957	1,687	7,495	6.2	811,959 37	339,620 71
1867.....	338,244	243,161	2,007	7,877	6.2	917,261 51	545,437 30
1868.....	353,838	249,920	2,086	7,522	6.2	1,033,181 33	805,332 41
1869.....	374,774	260,567	2,354	7,895	6.3	1,177,847 36	776,074 00
1870.....	384,554	278,636	2,793	8,221	6.9	1,398,228 59	852,123 62
1871.....	398,275	292,466	2,971	8,803	7.0	1,520,111 53	662,896 11



## GRADED SCHOOLS.

The number of graded schools reported is 266. In these districts 145,239 children are reported in the school census. The number attending school was 102,399. In seventeen districts the attendance was not reported, and in the following table the number is *estimated*, and marked with a \*. The cost of tuition for each child in the districts was an average of 58 cents per month; an increase of ten cents. The total wages paid was \$692,174.64; an increase of \$81,696.29. The cost per month for tuition for each child in the State at large was 56 cents. At the foot of the table is placed the results in the previous two years, for comparison.

## GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. attending School during the year.	No. Months School.	Value of Houses and Lots.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Av. cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Allegan.....	558	10.0	\$12,000	1	14	\$1,400 00	\$8,315 40	\$0 88
Fillmore, No. 2.....	98	7.0	700	1	1	284 00	210 00	84
Gun Plains, No. 2.....	387	9.4	13,000	1	1	448 00	1,725 20	82
Laketown, No. 1.....	120	8.0	600	1	1	380 00	190 00	47
Oscego.....	897	9.0	10,000	1	7	1,000 00	1,889 50	71
Saugatuck, No. 2.....	297	10.0	10,300	2	8	1,164 00	1,628 00	74
" No. 3.....	208	10.0	800	2	2	586 50	760 00	75
Wayland, No. 2.....	231	8.5	1,800	1	2	512 00	485 12	57
Alpena.....	425	10.0	19,000	1	6	1,400 00	2,130 00	57
Nashville.....	150	8.0	2,500	1	3	160 00	464 25	44
Hastings.....	425	10.0	12,000	1	5	900 00	1,800 00	43
Prairieville.....	90	8.0	1,000	1	2	360 00	121 00	66
Middleville.....	199	9.0	1,000	2	2	564 00	565 00	58
Wenona.....	428	10.0	20,000	1	5	1,200 00	2,385 00	74
Bay City.....	1,651	10.0	100,000	8	24	4,000 00	10,960 00	67
Portsmouth.....	423	10.0	12,000	1	3	1,200 00	1,350 00	59
Benton Harbor, No. 2, fractional.....	104	8.0	1,325	1	2	206 00	192 00	51
Benton Harbor, No. 5, fractional.....	120	9.0	3,500	---	2	---	525 00	40
Benton Harbor, No. 9, fractional.....	222	7.0	25,000	1	4	750 00	796 00	66
Buchanan.....	*450	10.0	32,000	2	6	1,200 00	1,910 00	55
Gallen.....	95	11.0	2,500	2	1	320 00	100 00	25
New Buffalo.....	156	8.0	2,500	1	1	600 00	320 00	55
Niles.....	1,057	10.0	75,000	1	18	1,800 00	5,237 50	58
Berrien Springs.....	218	10.0	1,500	1	2	700 00	700 00	55
St. Joseph.....	568	9.0	6,000	2	2	744 71	2,716 48	45
Three Oaks.....	147	8.0	1,000	---	3	---	843 00	45
Coloma.....	117	7.5	2,000	2	1	243 00	140 00	43
Watervliet.....	138	8.0	2,500	1	2	409 00	240 00	59
Bronson.....	200	9.0	3,000	1	3	312 23	753 00	43
Coldwater.....	1,254	10.0	60,000	4	16	2,684 00	5,185 00	61
Girard.....	85	9.0	3,000	1	3	159 50	238 00	49
Quincy.....	226	10.0	18,000	1	6	840 00	1,008 00	57
Union City.....	201	10.0	3,000	1	3	1,000 00	960 00	68
Ablon.....	463	10.0	20,500	2	10	600 00	1,900 46	43
Athens.....	*90	10.0	3,500	1	3	500 00	500 00	98
Battle Creek.....	1,510	10.0	160,000	1	25	1,700 00	3,673 71	59
Burlington.....	126	7.5	4,000	2	2	437 50	900 00	55
Homer.....	223	10.0	6,000	1	2	800 00	600 00	63
Marshall.....	1,067	10.0	100,000	---	19	2,586 00	5,792 95	53
Cassopolis.....	276	10.0	3,000	1	3	1,100 00	1,022 33	59
Edwardsburg.....	*125	9.0	3,500	1	2	317 60	383 20	72
Vandalla.....	*145	8.0	400	2	1	247 24	208 00	25
Pokagon.....	98	9.0	500	---	3	---	510 00	51
Dowagiac.....	463	10.0	28,000	2	10	1,700 00	2,949 30	51
Vallonia.....	100	8.0	2,000	1	1	435 00	169 00	79
Cheboygan.....	99	8.0	600	---	3	---	600 00	55
St. Johns.....	480	10.0	23,000	1	5	1,200 00	1,760 00	59
Dewitt.....	117	8.7	9,000	1	2	180 00	475 00	48
Elsie.....	132	9.0	2,200	---	5	---	580 00	36
Maple Rapids.....	130	9.0	4,500	1	2	340 00	392 00	58
Ovid.....	200	10.0	17,000	1	6	1,200 00	1,116 00	57
Escanaba.....	207	9.0	4,000	1	1	773 49	327 37	37
Bellevue.....	160	9.0	4,000	2	4	700 00	768 00	69
Pottersville.....	108	9.0	5,000	2	2	205 00	150 00	23
Charlotte.....	*550	10.0	28,000	2	14	1,305 00	2,710 40	54
Eaton Rapids.....	264	10.0	16,700	1	3	1,000 00	1,220 00	54

## GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. Months School.	Value of Houses and Lots.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Av. cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Grand Ledge.....	284	228	8.0	\$5,000	8	4	\$540 00	\$510 00	\$0 46
Vermontville.....	151	119	8.5	10,500	1	4	-----	789 00	50
Olivet.....	186	150	8.0	1,500	1	3	225 00	296 00	38
Fenton.....	679	670	10.0	4,500	2	11	2,200 00	2,200 00	65
Linden.....	189	120	9.0	1,400	1	2	540 00	482 50	57
Flint City, No. 1..	1,354	1,307	10.0	16,500	8	15	2,700 00	4,818 00	56
Flint City, No. 2, fractional.....	686	624	10.0	20,000	1	6	1,400 00	2,200 00	52
Flushing.....	120	122	7.0	8,000	3	2	310 50	215 00	62
Otisville.....	190	163	10.0	4,500	1	5	700 00	881 00	57
Gainess Station....	144	120	10.0	1,200	2	4	465 00	252 00	49
Mt. Morris.....	167	146	10.0	1,600	1	2	830 00	360 00	42
Pine Run.....	111	98	8.0	800	2	1	403 00	95 00	56
Clio.....	134	143	9.0	1,000	1	1	540 00	252 00	66
Traverse City.....	827	201	10.0	8,000	1	4	619 30	1,231 50	34
Ithaca.....	164	177	7.8	1,200	1	4	208 00	823 60	42
Alma.....	188	*110	10.0	5,000	1	5	137 50	640 00	56
St. Louis.....	138	102	7.0	1,000	-----	8	-----	820 00	23
Allen.....	197	183	10.0	12,000	1	3	761 50	890 00	58
Cambria Mills.....	114	104	8.0	5,500	1	3	260 00	195 00	50
Jonesville.....	496	464	10.0	40,000	1	6	1,200 00	1,818 00	61
Hillsdale.....	1,057	980	10.0	52,000	2	19	1,837 50	4,180 50	52
Osseo.....	156	115	8.0	5,000	1	4	240 00	290 00	42
Litchfield.....	217	219	9.0	2,000	2	2	487 50	464 00	49
Moscow.....	130	80	8.0	1,700	2	2	260 00	176 00	44
Reading.....	166	150	9.0	1,500	1	5	208 00	852 00	37
Calumet.....	1,184	971	10.0	7,600	2	6	2,200 00	3,542 00	51
Hancock.....	561	345	10.0	8,000	1	2	1,200 00	1,000 00	39
Quincy.....	872	198	10.0	18,000	1	1	1,000 00	500 00	40
Portage.....	717	596	9.5	84,500	-----	8	-----	4,850 00	70
Port Austin.....	242	162	10.0	7,000	1	1	750 00	350 00	45
Dansville.....	210	*180	9.0	7,500	1	5	577 05	811 00	78
Lansing.....	1,481	1,153	10.0	40,000	1	20	1,200 00	7,287 00	57
Leslie.....	806	270	10.0	18,000	1	2	560 00	1,010 00	51
Mason.....	460	453	10.0	25,000	1	6	1,200 00	1,558 00	60
Williamston.....	264	175	9.5	2,000	2	2	480 00	264 00	27
Saranac.....	298	211	10.0	2,000	2	4	604 88	569 25	40
Ionia.....	612	650	10.0	40,000	1	9	1,500 00	2,330 00	47
Pewamo.....	149	183	9.0	2,500	1	1	700 00	242 00	70
Muir.....	242	222	9.0	1,800	1	2	456 00	494 40	40
Lyons.....	258	166	9.0	8,000	1	5	200 00	840 50	47
Hubbardston.....	197	192	9.0	800	2	4	276 00	467 50	42
Otisco.....	119	82	10.0	1,200	-----	2	-----	450 00	33
Portland.....	880	820	10.0	5,900	1	5	995 00	1,285 00	60
Palo.....	115	110	8.5	1,500	1	3	270 00	208 00	49
East Tawas.....	195	120	10.0	8,000	1	2	800 00	300 00	56
Tawas City.....	136	129	10.0	4,300	1	2	593 00	507 00	1 03
Brooklyn.....	187	148	10.0	11,000	1	3	800 00	630 00	76
Concord.....	152	147	10.0	6,500	1	2	700 00	504 00	79
Grass Lake.....	259	307	10.0	13,000	1	5	1,200 00	1,252 00	95
Jackson, No. 1, fr'l	1,980	1,549	10.0	75,000	5	27	5,075 00	10,898 00	71
" No. 17, fr'l	1,046	810	10.0	35,000	1	2	1,750 00	8,500 00	50
Napoleon.....	172	178	10.0	7,000	1	2	750 00	642 00	81
Parma.....	274	805	10.0	15,000	1	4	600 00	1,084 00	69
Climax, No. 1, fr'l	108	95	8.5	2,500	-----	2	-----	673 00	75
Galesburg.....	277	825	10.0	16,000	1	3	838 30	926 20	64
Kalamazoo.....	3,058	1,966	10.0	100,000	3	16	4,000 00	11,349 50	50
Augusta.....	206	115	9.5	1,200	2	1	577 50	390 00	50
Schoolcraft.....	809	220	8.0	20,000	1	5	600 00	622 00	52

## GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No attending School during the year.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Av. cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Brady	188	*150	4	\$648 00	\$420 00	\$0 74
Rockford	230	190	3	450 00	487 00	64
Alaska	130	117	3	585 00	225 00	76
Cannonburg	180	105	2	220 00	190 00	84
Grand Rapids	5,229	3,386	45	7,441 60	19,438 20	51
Grattan	108	100	4	860 00	480 00	61
Lowell	578	554	5	850 00	1,056 00	49
Cedar Springs	276	95	4	-----	995 00	40
Paris, No. 1	111	90	2	-----	403 00	42
Grandville	271	226	5	450 00	600 00	04
Copper Falls	290	250	-----	1,010 00	-----	88
Almont	378	441	6	1,800 00	1,490 00	75
Elk Lake	166	217	1	238 00	86 00	17
Dryden	107	154	2	600 00	504 00	67
Lapeer	677	523	9	1,500 00	2,876 90	67
Mayfield, No. 3, fr'l	107	105	2	147 00	146 80	84
Thornville	189	147	4	240 00	398 00	46
Leland	118	66	2	160 00	189 00	40
Northport	144	94	1	450 00	160 00	46
Adrian	2,779	1,642	29	3,200 00	10,974 00	51
Blissfield, No. 1, fr'l	218	168	2	1,000 00	589 50	72
" No. 2, fr'l	129	129	2	465 00	891 00	66
Clinton	250	264	5	1,000 00	920 00	77
Hudson, No. 5	319	802	3	600 00	930 00	57
Hudson	498	392	6	1,100 00	1,848 00	60
Clayton	158	106	3	628 25	417 25	76
Palmyra	164	*180	3	180 00	298 00	38
Addison	114	95	1	458 75	355 00	79
Morenci	343	301	7	950 00	695 50	56
Tecumseh	547	435	9	1,000 00	3,096 00	75
Brighton	190	178	3	720 00	668 75	79
Hartland	79	*75	1	491 00	128 00	67
" No. 9, fr'l	61	76	1	248 00	252 00	68
Howell	566	559	6	1,500 00	2,636 00	69
Pinckney	197	155	2	600 00	276 00	44
Mackinac	309	237	3	960 00	750 00	55
Armada	208	201	3	698 00	505 50	56
Romeo	578	496	9	1,800 00	2,244 00	70
Mt. Clemens	603	374	4	1,560 00	1,260 00	47
New Haven	199	165	2	862 50	261 00	38
Memphis	311	314	2	700 00	655 00	42
Richmond	105	152	2	257 50	426 75	70
Utica	265	242	6	1,000 00	914 00	72
Washington	86	82	2	862 00	125 00	64
Manistee	576	*750	13	1,600 00	4,368 75	66
Humboldt	142	280	2	75 00	825 00	62
Champion	261	182	2	-----	855 60	80
Ishpeming	330	560	6	2,200 00	3,510 00	69
Marquette	1,175	937	11	2,300 00	6,570 00	76
Negaunee	975	512	6	1,560 00	3,750 00	54
Ludington	268	154	1	600 00	400 00	88
Big Rapids	432	340	6	1,200 00	2,500 00	86
Menominee	254	220	2	535 00	400 00	42
Midland	258	212	3	500 00	532 00	58
Lambertville	116	105	3	184 75	228 00	39
Dundee	197	179	1	602 50	290 00	50
Eric	240	160	2	400 00	384 00	41
Monroe	1,958	300	4	1,000 00	1,200 00	11
Petersburg	250	150	4	299 00	472 00	35

## GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. attending School during the year.	No. Months School.		No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Av. cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.
Greenville .....	560	10.0	2	9	\$1,802 50	\$3,140 00	\$0 96
Stanton .....	290	9.0	1	2	843 00	648 00	46
Muskegon .....	1,406	10.0	1	10	1,500 00	3,516 50	45
Whitehall .....	708	10.0	1	7	455 00	1,985 55	60
Newaygo .....	182	10.0	1	3	1,200 00	720 00	64
Rochester .....	225	10.0	2	2	748 00	600 00	61
Birmingham .....	265	10.0	1	6	800 00	1,448 00	53
Commerce .....	109	8.5	1	2	390 00	245 00	61
Farmington .....	188	10.0	1	2	750 00	280 00	66
Holly .....	282	10.0	2	5	1,058 20	1,392 00	58
Clarkston .....	207	10.0	1	2	900 00	550 00	78
New Hudson .....	108	9.0	2	3	460 00	184 00	83
Milford .....	300	10.0	1	5	900 00	1,180 00	77
Orion .....	97	9.0	1	1	400 00	72 00	47
Oxford .....	151	9.0	2	2	640 00	300 00	59
Pontiac .....	1,043	10.0	2	17	2,600 00	5,120 00	62
Royal Oak .....	177	9.0	1	1	500 00	270 00	82
Hart .....	91	9.0	2	2	500 00	228 00	66
Pontwater .....	200	9.0	1	5	480 00	960 00	45
Ontonagon .....	248	10.0	2	5	1,210 00	1,020 50	84
Rockland .....	354	10.0	1	4	900 00	1,175 00	49
Lisbon .....	135	10.0	1	3	700 00	800 00	71
Grand Haven .....	748	10.0	1	11	1,200 00	3,848 04	52
Holland .....	560	10.5	3	6	1,742 81	2,005 08	41
Eastmanville .....	75	8.0	2	1	402 50	170 50	79
Coopersville .....	173	8.7	1	1	675 00	858 00	75
Spring Lake .....	333	10.0	2	5	1,304 00	1,440 00	68
Lamont .....	*120	8.0	2	2	570 00	240 00	72
Berlin .....	197	9.0	2	1	637 75	289 00	47
Zeeland .....	125	11.0	1	1	578 00	150 00	36
Vriesland .....	186	11.0	1	1	465 00	308 00	26
Bridgeport .....	183	9.0	1	1	450 00	250 00	59
Carrollton .....	185	9.0	2	1	508 50	187 40	38
Chosaning .....	*150	8.0	1	4	480 00	422 00	52
East Saginaw .....	2,574	10.0	7	28	6,518 50	11,612 00	59
Saginaw City .....	1,614	10.0	4	23	4,160 00	8,640 19	53
South Saginaw .....	477	10.0	1	5	1,200 00	1,710 00	55
St. Charles .....	171	8.0	1	1	490 00	240 00	56
Ellwankoo .....	186	9.0	1	2	300 00	895 00	33
Lexington .....	230	10.0	1	3	800 00	750 00	59
Davisville .....	96	9.0	1	2	540 00	203 00	54
Sanilac, No. 2 .....	120	8.0	2	1	312 00	112 00	34
Port Sanilac .....	189	10.0	1	2	510 00	230 00	34
Worth, No. 1 .....	88	9.0	1	2	190 00	275 00	51
Byron .....	145	9.0	1	3	700 00	366 50	74
Corunna .....	430	10.0	2	5	2,250 00	1,480 00	74
Owosso .....	708	10.0	2	8	2,292 00	2,182 00	67
Laingsburg .....	173	8.0	1	1	560 00	200 00	49
Newburg .....	82	9.5	1	2	594 00	31 80	61
Vernon .....	150	9.0	1	1	585 00	214 50	51
Algonac .....	302	9.5	1	3	760 00	739 50	44
Marine City .....	400	7.0	2	2	664 00	674 68	39
Fort Gratiot .....	209	9.0	2	2	625 00	263 00	36
Capac .....	*150	8.0	1	1	228 00	163 00	38
Port Huron .....	1,370	10.0	2	20	2,508 00	6,780 00	42
St. Clair .....	560	10.0	2	7	1,210 00	1,730 00	32
Burr Oak .....	966	10.0	1	4	900 00	945 50	62
Colon .....	149	9.0	1	1	630 00	260 00	54
Constantine .....	453	10.0	1	6	1,300 00	1,566 00	79

GRADED SCHOOLS.

LOCATION.	No. of children between 5 and 20 years of age.	No. attending School during the year.	No. Months School.	Value of Houses and Lots.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qual. Female Teachers.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Av. cost per month of tuition for each scholar in district.	
Leondias.....	75	73	7.2	\$1,500	1	8	\$194 00	\$352 00	\$1 01	
Thres Rivers.....	565	548	10.0	20,000	1	8	1,800 00	2,816 00	64	
Lockport, No. 4...	801	265	10.0	7,600	1	8	750 00	840 00	32	
Mendon.....	885	290	9.0	2,700	1	8	675 00	741 00	47	
Centreville.....	296	249	10.0	2,000	1	3	800 00	1,004 00	61	
Sturgis.....	496	525	10.0	80,000	1	8	1,200 00	2,391 00	73	
White Pigeon.....	866	800	10.0	2,600	2	5	940 00	986 00	58	
Caro.....	322	208	10.0	6,000	1	8	805 00	715 00	68	
Watrousville.....	95	95	8.5	1,000	1	2	400 00	154 00	68	
Worth.....	125	*115	9.0	1,500	1	8	400 00	144 00	48	
Vassar.....	276	277	10.0	5,000	1	8	1,000 00	920 00	69	
Mattawan.....	145	120	8.0	6,000	1	8	275 00	510 00	67	
Lawton.....	849	384	10.0	12,000	1	5	1,200 00	1,188 00	68	
Bangor.....	114	66	7.0	8,000	1	8	220 00	270 00	64	
Breedsville.....	187	181	8.2	1,200	1	2	896 00	160 50	49	
Decatur.....	500	874	10.0	16,000	1	6	1,000 00	1,687 00	54	
Hartford.....	148	148	8.0	800	1	1	174 00	256 00	86	
Keeler.....	100	*100	10.0	8,500	1	1	670 00	202 00	87	
Lawrence.....	178	108	10.0	12,000	1	4	1,200 00	1,360 00	1 48	
Paw Paw.....	447	428	10.0	45,000	2	6	1,900 00	2,725 60	1 08	
South Haven.....	466	815	10.0	7,000	1	4	1,300 00	1,800 00	54	
Ann Arbor.....	2,439	1,719	10.0	188,000	6	28	6,182 50	9,587 25	64	
Manchester.....	447	384	10.0	25,000	1	6	1,000 00	1,624 40	59	
Saline.....	258	256	10.0	25,000	1	4	1,400 00	1,400 00	1 00	
Dexter.....	436	896	10.0	10,000	1	5	1,000 00	1,884 00	55	
Chelsea.....	888	805	10.0	6,000	2	4	1,281 00	1,024 00	68	
Ypsilanti.....	1,602	1,040	10.0	84,000	4	18	5,810 00	4,500 00	61	
Brownstown.....	201	168	9.0	14,000	2	1	685 00	152 00	48	
Dearborn.....	274	202	9.0	8,000	1	2	420 00	577 00	40	
Detroit.....	28,779	11,888	10.0	450,000	6	168	18,800 00	58,700 00	25	
Hamtramck.....	806	155	10.0	5,000	1	1	700 00	800 00	88	
Trenton.....	210	185	10.0	8,000	---	2	---	595 00	28	
Monguagon.....	188	80	9.0	8,500	1	1	800 00	240 00	86	
Wayne.....	820	205	10.0	25,000	1	2	800 00	892 50	87	
Plymouth.....	412	*400	10.0	2,500	1	4	1,000 00	1,085 00	49	
Northville.....	275	275	10.0	11,000	1	4	950 00	904 00	67	
Springwells, No. 1	811	197	10.0	2,954	1	2	570 00	291 50	28	
No. 4	867	129	10.0	1,800	1	2	146 00	398 00	15	
Belleville.....	218	*180	9.0	7,500	1	2	529 10	548 00	56	
Wyandotte.....	1,064	618	10.0	87,000	1	8	1,100 00	2,700 00	86	
Total.....	266	145,289	102,899	9.5	\$4,416,080	876	1506	\$248,058 85	\$444,115 79	58
Total in 1870, 281	184,684	91,692	9.8	8,895,287	851	1880	237,826 78	878,151 57	48	
Total in 1869, 286	127,678	85,098	8.8	8,159,067	804	1245	188,872 78	884,728 96	46	

DUTIES OF SCHOOL OFFICERS IN MAKING REPORTS.

Section 41 of the school laws requires the school census to be taken within ten days previous to the annual meeting, and oath made to the same. Section 54 requires the Director to

make his report at the end of the school year. Unless these conditions are complied with, the district has no legal claim for public money for the ensuing year. Yet it sometimes happens that the census is not taken till some time after the annual meeting, in which case the Director (especially in large and growing districts) cannot intelligently make oath to its correctness. And hundreds of Directors neglect to make their report sometimes for weeks, and even until after the first Saturday in October, when the Inspectors are required to make their report (Section 79); or they become liable to the districts for the public money lost by their neglect (Section 132). The practical result is, that often when the Inspectors meet on the first day in October, perhaps one-fourth part of the Directors' reports are not in the hands of their clerk, although four weeks or more have elapsed since they should have been received. So the Inspectors adjourn, making the town additional expense, and the clerk writes to the delinquent Directors, and they remember their duty and—would we could say—do it. But when such men finally make a report, it is most likely to be “not half of a report,” and if accepted, it is more out of pity to the children, whom it seems hard to punish for the negligence of one or two men who have bound themselves by most sacred obligations to take care of their interests.

Thus the Inspectors' reports are delayed in their transmission to the County Superintendent, and through him to the State Superintendent, who goes to the very verge of forbearance in accepting them as legally made, so out of time. True, this delay is sometimes occasioned by the negligence of the Inspectors themselves, but the cases are so few, comparatively, it need not be dwelt upon. The greatest responsibility rests upon the Directors.

Of over five thousand men, perfection can hardly be expected in all. But it is hardly supposable that any Director need fail to know when his report should be made. But sometimes a

Director is sick, or away from home, or *forgets*, and every moderator and assessor ought to keep his eye upon the subject, and know that the report is properly made.

The township clerk should, not later than a week after the annual meeting, communicate with every Director whose report he has not received, and remind him of his duty.

More than a hundred Directors' reports are every year received at this office after the Inspectors have made their reports. This Department cannot apportion primary school money simply on a Director's report. It must have the indorsement of the Inspectors. So we must either refuse the districts the money to which they are equitably entitled, or return the reports to the Inspectors for their indorsement. The law would fully justify the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the former, but the same regard for the innocent which induces the Inspectors to wait for the Directors' reports, inclines to the latter, and from one to two hundred are every year thus returned. And for all this labor, and delay, and risk, no benefit accrues anywhere except to the postoffice.

Had all the reports been received in order at this office within the time required by law, this report might have been out by the first to the tenth of January, or nearly three months earlier than it will be. It is of great importance that the report for the year 1872 shall be out before the assembling of the Legislature in January, 1873, and it shall be, if the Directors will fulfill their share of duty.

This appeal to Directors is made in no spirit of censoriousness, but as to co-laborers in the cause of education, equally interested in the great work. And in this spirit the appeal is made in all earnestness,—intensified by years of constant watch over, and study of, the details of the battle,—that school officers of every grade will take care to know what their duties are, and to perform them promptly, and with all the fidelity which their acceptance of office and the claims of the young demand. Thousands of school officers need no such appeal.



It is the comparatively few—though in actual numbers they are not few—who, belonging to the army, are stragglers from the ranks, and always behind. We have no wish to try such by a drum-head court-martial, and shoot them for their delinquency. If an appeal to them as fellow-soldiers is not sufficient, we have no hope in their case. But in general, the Superintendent of Public Instruction most urgently requests that, on the first Monday in September, 1872, every Director's report may be promptly made, with every item complete, so that his annual report may be ready to present to the Legislature, as the law requires.

In conclusion: Touching the correctness of the reports, although the errors are many, no year has shown less than the past. Evident improvement, in the aggregate, is manifest. For this reason this point has not been urged above, so much as that of promptness. But statistics are valuable just as they approach fullness and accuracy; and Directors and Inspectors are earnestly requested to conscientiously perform their whole duty in this respect.

ORAMEL HOSFORD,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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# APPENDIX.

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# UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

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## BOARD OF REGENTS.

James B. Angell, President elect.

Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., President *pro tem*.

Hon. James A. Sweezey, Hastings; term expires, 1872.

Hon. Cyrus M. Stockwell, Port Huron; term expires, 1872.

Hon. Edward C. Walker, Detroit; term expires, 1874.

Hon. George Willard, Battle Creek; term expires, 1874.

Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert, Grand Rapids; term expires, 1876.

Hon. Hiram A. Burt, Marquette; term expires, 1876.

Hon. Joseph Estabrook, East Saginaw; term expires, 1878.

Hon. Jonas H. McGowan, Coldwater; term expires, 1878.

Henry D. Bennett, Esq., Secretary and Steward.

Hon. Donald McIntyre, Treasurer.

Hon. Oramel Hosford, M. A., Superintendent of Public Instruction.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

Hon. Dwight May, Kalamazoo.

Edmund P. Christian, M. D., Wyandotte.

Rev. J. H. McCarty, D. D., Adrian.

## MEMBERS OF FACULTIES AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., President *pro tem*.

Rev. George P. Williams, LL. D., Professor of Physics.

Abram Sager, M. A., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Silas H. Douglass, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of Chemical Laboratory.

Zina Pitcher, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Obstetrics.

Alonzo B. Palmer, M. A., M. D., Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.

Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany.

Corydon L. Ford, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

DeVolson Wood, M. A., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Hon. James V. Campbell, LL. D., Marshall Professor of Law.

Hon. Chas. I. Walker, Kent Professor of Law.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Jay Professor of Law.

James C. Watson, PH. D., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of the Observatory.

Edward Olney, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, M. A., Librarian.

Charles K. Adams, M. A., Professor of History.

Moses Coit Tyler, M. A., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Charles A. Kent, M. A., Fletcher Professor of Law.

Rev. Benjamin F. Cocker, D. D., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

Albert B. Prescott, M. D., Professor of Organic and Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Martin L. D'Ooge, M. A., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Henry S. Cheever, M. A., M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Alpheus B. Crosby, M. A., M. D., Professor of Surgery.

George S. Morris, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

Elisha Jones, M. A., Acting Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

George E. Frothingham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Lecturer on Ophthalmology.

George B. Merriman, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Edward L. Walter, B. A., Assistant Professor of Latin.

Albert H. Pattengill, B. A., Assistant Professor of Greek.

Charles D. Lawton, M. A., C. E., Assistant Professor of Engineering.

Preston B. Rose, M. A., M. D., Assistant in Chemistry.

Mark W. Harrington, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics, and Assistant Curator of the Museum of Natural History.

Augustus Maasberg, PH. D., Instructor in German.

Jules F. Billard, M. A., Instructor in French.

Rufus H. Thayer, B. A., Assistant Librarian.

## THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

*Hon. Oramel Hoeford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

In compliance with the provisions of Sec. 15, Chap. 75, of the Compiled Laws of Michigan, the Board of Regents of the University herewith respectfully submit to you a report of the condition of the affairs of the University, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871 :

Various changes have been made during the year in the administration of the affairs of the University. Some of them were inaugurated with no little misgiving on the part of many. But thus far they have resulted in strengthening the institution, and in bringing it into closer relations with the people.

The experiment of admitting women to all its departments, instead of resulting disastrously, as was feared by some, has proved salutary, both in awakening a fresh public interest in the University, and in furnishing to all the citizens of the State those means of higher culture which a University should offer.

During the last two academic years the affairs of the University have been ably administered by Acting President H. S. Frieze. The Board have meantime been diligently seeking a suitable man to fill the presidency permanently. It is with no little satisfaction that the Board are enabled to report their success in securing for this responsible position a man who, as has been well said, "is so eminently qualified to take the lead in advancing the interests of the institution, elevating its character, and winning for it the good will and good offices of the people."

The year has indeed been marked by events most auspicious to the institution. Among these we may particularly specify the successful inauguration of the co-education of the sexes, the munificent addition of the library of the late Prof. Rau, of Heidelberg, Germany, to the general library, through the generosity of Philo Parsons, Esq., in whose honor this addition has been called the "Parsons Library;" and the legislative grant of seventy-five thousand dollars for the erection of greatly needed additional buildings. This sum, after careful consideration of various plans, the Board have decided to expend in erecting a large central building, connecting the museum and south college, to be named University Hall, which will largely contribute both to the usefulness and attractiveness of the University. We would also call attention to the fact that more intimate relations have been formed between the University and some of the union schools or high schools of the State. By this means, a more perfect grading of the courses of study from the lowest to the highest is encouraged, and thus the elevation of the standard of University work to that plane upon which we wish to see it placed, is facilitated. Though these relations between the University and the graded schools generally are not yet fully adjusted, yet we believe they are in a fair way to be satisfactorily established. The formal inauguration of a presiding officer, who, has already acquitted himself ably in a position similar to that which he now holds, has before been alluded to.

In the accompanying report of the acting President, are described more in detail the work of the year, the aspirations of the Faculties for the University, and its pressing needs.

As will be seen by the Report, the whole number of students registered in all the departments, for the year 1870-1, is 1,110, of whom 488 were in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, 307 in the Department of Law, and 315 in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The attendance, compared with that of 1868, 1869, and 1870, is as follows:



In the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts: In 1867-8, 418; in 1868-9, 422; in 1869-70, 477; in 1870-71, 488.

In the Department of Medicine and Surgery: In 1867-8, 418; in 1868-9, 358; in 1869-70, 340; in 1870-71, 315.

In the Department of Law: In 1867-8, 387; in 1868-9, 342; in 1869-70, 309; in 1870-71, 307.

Thus, while the number of registrations in the professional departments has, from special causes, somewhat decreased, the number in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts shows a steady, healthy increase which is highly encouraging for the educational interests of the State.

Hereto appended, will be found the number of professors, instructors, and other officers.

For a statement of the condition of the finances of the University, reference is made to the Report of the Finance Committee, hereto annexed.

A statement of the condition of the Museum, and the additions made thereto, will accompany this report.

JAMES A. SWEEZEY,  
C. M. STOCKWELL,  
E. C. WALKER,  
GEORGE WILLARD,  
THOS. D. GILBERT,  
JOSEPH ESTABROOK,  
JONAS H. MCGOWAN.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan :*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with law, I present to you the President's report for the academic year ending June 30, 1871.

The year just now ended must be regarded as one of great importance in its bearing upon the future of the University. It is marked with events which greatly encourage the friends of the institution, and give them renewed confidence in its permanent prosperity. The State has strengthened our hands by the grant of money for the erection of a much needed building. The library has been largely increased by the munificence of one of our citizens. All departments of the institution have been thrown open for the first time to female students. Closer relations have been established between the University and the State high schools; and thus with the State system of education. And, finally, the long and painful uncertainty relating to the presidency has been terminated by an appointment which affords the most lively satisfaction both to the University itself and to the public at large. Indeed, I can think of no period in the history of the University more replete with occasions for congratulation.

## THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT FOR A NEW BUILDING.

Early in the last session of the Legislature you brought before that body the urgent want of enlarged accommodations for our Academic Department. Your petition for a grant of seventy-five thousand dollars for the erection of a building suitable to meet these present necessities, was favorably received. The educational committees of both houses of the

Legislature visited the University during the session, inspected the several departments, and especially the present recitation and lecture rooms of the Academic Department, saw our students assembled, or rather packed together, in the law lecture room, the largest apartment now existing on the ground, and on their return to the capital made full and eloquent statements to the Legislature of the wants and claims of the University in this direction. Nothing has ever occurred in our history more gratifying than the friendly sentiments manifested in the ensuing discussions, the absence of prejudice, and the almost unanimous vote in both houses, by which your petition was finally granted.

If it is reasonable to regard the Legislature as representing the sentiment of the people, I think we may now feel assured that the University has at length reached that period which we have always desired to see, when it should be recognized and accepted by the citizens of the State as a genuine State institution; not only such by the organic laws of the State, but in the estimation of the people, and in their cordial sympathy and support; a State institution looking just as legitimately and confidently for all needed help to the hand of the Legislature, as those other institutions, educational and charitable, which, together with the University, not only promote the internal happiness and prosperity of the State, but give it an enviable reputation far beyond its own borders.

The prompt measures taken by the Board under this grant have resulted in the adoption of a building plan, presented by Mr. E. S. Jenison, one of our graduates in the Department of Engineering, which promises at once to secure all the objects contemplated, and to add an attractive architectural feature to the University grounds.

Already the work has progressed so successfully that the corner-stone of the new structure, for which the name of "University Hall" has been adopted, was laid as the appropriate closing exercise of Commencement day, and of the year.

## THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

By virtue of the resolution of the Board, opening the University to women, one young lady was admitted to the Academic Department at the close of the first semester of the last year. At the beginning of the present year women were received for the first time into all the departments of the institution. The whole number of female students registered is thirty-four: two in the Law Department, eighteen in the Medical Department, and fourteen in the Department of Science Literature, and the Arts; the latter being distributed as follows: three in the classical course, five in the Latin scientific, one in the scientific, two in selected studies, and three in the course of pharmacy.

One has already graduated in law, one in medicine, and two in pharmacy.

Those who have entered the Medical Department, in accordance with the action of the Board prior to the opening of the year, have formed a class by themselves, both in lectures and in the dissecting rooms. In the other departments there has been no discrimination in any respect, and no special arrangements have been found necessary. In ability and scholarship, as shown in class exercises and examinations, the young ladies have taken rank at once among the best students.

Many inquiries have already been made as to the working of this new movement. It is manifestly too early as yet to speak of results. Certainly nothing has occurred during the year to occasion any misgiving in regard to its ultimate success. No difficulty or disadvantage has been met with. No one connected with the University, so far as I have learned, not even those members of the Faculties who were at first opposed or distrustful, any longer express any regret on account of the "innovation," or any apprehension in regard to its effect, either upon our internal condition or our reputation abroad.

But whatever may be its influence on our internal condition, its beneficial effect upon the relations of the University

to the State has become immediately apparent. It has removed a ground of complaint against the University, constantly increasing, and obviously just—and, therefore, shutting off more and more from the institution the sympathy of a very large number, if not even a majority of our citizens. And there is no doubt that our friendly reception at the Legislature was due in no small degree to this wise and timely action of the Board in behalf of women.

#### THE "PARSONS LIBRARY."

Until the beginning of the present year no considerable donation has ever been made to the University library. Since that time, however, a very large and valuable private library has been purchased and presented to the University by Philo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit. It consists of the entire collection of the late Professor Rau of Heidelberg, made during his long service of fifty years as Professor of Political Economy in Heidelberg University, and embracing all the most valuable literature contained in the European languages on political science and kindred topics. The number of volumes in this collection is 4,034, and of pamphlets more than two thousand. While this munificent gift is of great importance on account of the intrinsic worth of the collection, it is not less valuable as an example which cannot fail to find imitators.

Many of the volumes, as is almost always the case in libraries of this kind, are unbound, or require rebinding before they can be placed on the shelves and catalogued. Mr. Parsons, I understand, has already made arrangements for the binding necessary to be done.

The librarian has prepared a general description of this collection as a part of his report on the General Library. It is undoubtedly as nearly perfect as a library can be made on the specialty which it represents. And it was the well authenticated statement of this fact which influenced the authorities at Yale to send an order for the purchase of it before it was known to have been secured for this University.

While, however, it possesses this specific character, it contains also a large number of works of inestimable value on other subjects. The most important of these is the series of volumes issued by the Academy of Vienna, and those on the original sources for the history of the house of Hapsburg; a work of great importance in the study of European history.

The languages represented in the Parsons Library are German, French, English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, Hollandish, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Servian, Polish, Hungarian, Russian, and the Sclavic languages of the Lower Danube.

A perfect university library must contain, first, all the standard literary productions, or classics, of all polite languages; and second, all works in all languages necessary to the investigation and treatment of every special branch of science and learning. The building up of such a library is of itself a great work; not, indeed, to be perfected by one generation. Nothing, however, can contribute so much to its consummation as the acquisition, from time to time, as opportunity may offer, of those complete topical libraries so often collected in these days by eminent German and English savans, and not unfrequently offered for sale after their decease. At the same time it should be observed that a university library which is known to be perfect even in one branch of knowledge, has gained much in the estimation of the literary public.

#### THE ACCESSION OF PRESIDENT ANGELL.

I cannot but think that the University has now advanced so much in the confidence of the citizens of the State, and so won upon their esteem, that it may hope not only for donations to its library, but for benefactions to relieve its many necessities in other directions. And in this connection I must congratulate the Board, and all the officers of instruction and friends of the University, on the accession to the presidency of one who is so eminently qualified to take the lead in advancing the interests of the institution, elevating its char-

acter, and winning for it the good will and good offices of the people.

I regard the election of President Angell, in the present state of our affairs, as an event of great promise; and while I look back with a painful sense of deficiency upon the long two years of my temporary administration, I rejoice that its close is signalized by the inauguration of what I confidently believe is destined to be a new era in the progress of the University.

Though the new President does not legally enter upon his duties until the first of August, it was thought advisable that his inaugural address should be delivered on the occasion of the annual Commencement, June 28th. The unusually large attendance of prominent citizens of the State on the exercises of this Commencement, and the presence of a large body of the alumni, afforded the opportunity to President Angell of becoming acquainted with the spirit of the people and the strength of the University; and the enthusiastic reception he has met with will give him encouragement and confidence in entering upon his new and weighty responsibilities.

#### INTERNAL CONDITION.

The internal condition of the University in respect to the efficiency of instruction, the number of students, and their successful work, and all things essential to the well-being of the institution, has been highly satisfactory.

The number of officers of instruction in the several departments has been thirty-three. On the resignation of Professor Evans and Professor Spence, George S. Morris, M. A., was appointed to the chair of Modern Languages, and in the absence of Professor D'Ooge, Elisha Jones, M. A., was appointed Acting Professor of Greek. Charles D. Lawton, M. A., C. E., was made Assistant Professor of Engineering; Mark W. Harrington, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics; Augustus Maasberg, PH. D., Instructor in German; Jules

Deloulme, and, on his resignation, Jules F. Billard, M. A., Instructor in French.

## STUDENTS REGISTERED.

The whole number of students registered in all the departments, at the time of the publication of the annual catalogue, was 1,110, as follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

Resident Graduates.....	6
Seniors.....	60
Juniors.....	91
Sophomores.....	89
Freshmen.....	139
In Selected Studies.....	51
In Higher Chemistry.....	13
In Pharmacy.....	39
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Total in Department.....	488

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Seniors.....	121
Juniors.....	186
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Total in Department.....	307

## DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Students.....	315
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Total in the University.....	<u>1,110</u>

## INCREASE IN NUMBER.

There was in fact a large increase of numbers, as compared with the previous year, but owing to a change in the system of cataloguing, the full amount of the increase does not appear in the actual summing up. Before the present year it had been the custom of the Academic Department to enter on the class lists the names of all students, whether present or



not, who had been promoted to advanced classes after the annual examination of the previous year. This usage, though just to the students themselves, as indicating their class standing, has always been unsatisfactory to the Faculty, as not giving an exact statement of the number in attendance. The rule now adopted, and to be followed hereafter, is to publish only the names of those actually present. This has always been the practice of the other two departments.

The students in attendance during the year have come from twenty-five States and Territories, besides the Dominion of Canada.

#### INCREASE OF STUDENTS FROM OUR OWN STATE.

Of the 1,110 on the roll, 515 are from Michigan. The proportion from our own State is increasing from year to year, in consequence, I think, of the rapid improvement of our local schools, and of the natural tendency of pupils, under a graded system of education, to pass on from step to step until they reach the highest. As the existence of a local high school in any town or city will inevitably induce many to embrace its higher advantages, who would otherwise have ended their studies with the grammar school, so the existence of the State University, as the highest grade of the State system, cannot fail to draw many to its classes who would otherwise have carried their education no farther than the high school. Their eyes are directed by the very nature of the courses they pursue, to the institution provided by the State as the culminating point of all these studies.

#### GRADUATES.

The whole number of diplomas conferred during the year has been 302, as follows:

Doctors of Medicine.....	81
Bachelors of Laws.....	117
Bachelors of Arts.....	34
Bachelors of Philosophy.....	6

Bachelors of Science.....	8
Civil Engineers.....	14
Mining Engineer.....	1
Pharmaceutical Chemists.....	21
Masters of Arts, in course.....	18
Master of Arts, on examination.....	1
Doctor of Laws, honorary.....	1
Total.....	302

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on President Theophilus Capen Abbot of the State Agricultural College.

As in two instances one candidate has received two diplomas, namely, one Civil Engineer the diploma of Mining Engineer, and one Doctor of Medicine the diploma in Pharmacy, the actual number of candidates on whom degrees have been conferred is only three hundred.

One Master of Arts, it will be observed, has received his degree upon examination in post-graduate studies. It is much to be wished that this class of students may increase in numbers. The marked success in professional life of the few who have thus far pursued the post-graduate courses, should invite more of the alumni to undertake it; especially those who have taken the first degree at so early an age that there is no occasion for haste in preparing for a profession.

#### THE TRIENNIAL FOR 1871.

The Triennial Catalogue for 1871 was published in season for distribution to alumni and visitors on Commencement Day. The object of the Triennial is to keep in the hands of all members of the University, whether officers or graduates, a permanent and authentic record of all persons who have held places in the administration of its affairs, or in the instruction of its departments, or who have received its regular or honorary degrees. The Triennial has not been regularly published hitherto. I hope that proper measures will be taken to prevent any irregularity or interruption in future. In the present

edition a principal aim has been to establish a form and style for this document to be followed in subsequent editions.

For a large part of the preparatory labor we are indebted to Theodore R. Chase, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, of the class of 1849, and the Necrologist of the Society of the Alumni.

The synopsis of the Triennial Catalogue shows that the whole number of regular graduates in the several departments, from the first Commencement in 1845 to the Commencement of June, 1871, inclusive, is 2,900, and that, besides these, twelve persons have received honorary and four post-graduate degrees.

Thus the whole number of persons upon whom degrees have been conferred by this University is 2,916.

Of the 2,900 classed as alumni, or regular graduates, 1,030 have received the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, 969 the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 611 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 12 the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, 147 the degree of Bachelor of Science, 66 the degree of Civil Engineer, 13 the degree of Mining Engineer, and 52 the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. But, as many of the alumni have taken diplomas in more than one department or course of study, while their names can be catalogued under one title only, the number of diplomas actually issued in the several courses, with the exception of the classical, is somewhat greater than that given in the above statement. Thus, the actual number of those who have received the diploma of LL. B., is 1,076; of M. D., 993; of Ph. B., 13; of C. E., 75; of M. E., 18; and of Phar. Chem., 69. And the whole number of regular degrees conferred by the University up to the present time is 3,002.

#### MAJORITY OF DEGREES BUT LATELY INTRODUCED.

It should be remembered that most of the courses of study preliminary to the above degrees have been but recently organized. The first Law class graduated in 1860, the first Civil Engineers the same year; the first Mining Engineers in 1867, Pharmaceutical Chemists in 1869, and Bachelors of Philos-

ophy in 1870. These facts strikingly indicate the enterprise and activity of the University, and its rapid and vigorous growth. And all the foregoing statistics, derived from the statements given in the Triennial, may be regarded as a brief exhibit of the work of the institution during the twenty-nine years of its existence, and of the results to which it can point as the evidence of its usefulness to the State and country.

#### FRUITS OF UNIVERSITY WORK.

Certainly it is no small thing to have sent forth this multitude of trained and disciplined young men, prepared to take an active and prominent part in the affairs of life, and eager to gain reputation and honor in the new and rapidly multiplying populations of the West. The development of the University is exactly coincident with the development and progress of our own State, and of the West in general, and its graduates have been yearly pouring forth from its halls to aid in planting new towns and cities, and to grow up and prosper with new communities. I cannot but think it fortunate for the State, and, I might venture to say, even for communities beyond the State, that the University began to do effective work so early, as compared with other institutions of this region, and that its growth, in spite of great poverty, and not a few impediments besides, has so perfectly kept pace with the wants of our Western society. In almost every locality of the West and Northwest we find its graduates, either in the midst of life, settled and completely identified with the society around them, or just entering life, and preparing to turn their acquirements to good account.

Among all those who represent us in the various professions and industrial avocations, we seldom hear of inefficiency or failure. Many of them have been advanced to the highest places of trust and dignity in political affairs, and in the management of collegiate institutions. Many are active in the Christian ministry. Some are taking a prominent part in legislation. Others are energetic business men, and manufac-

turers. Many are engaged in railroad surveying and building; others in mining operations, and others still in the construction of machinery. Finally, the business of teaching, which itself is rapidly becoming a profession, gives employment to a large number of the foremost among our alumni, who thus extend the educational influence of the University to the schools and colleges of this and of neighboring States.

No one who considers these facts and results can doubt that the University is in living contact with the world, and performing its part faithfully and efficiently in the work of social advancement.

#### GREAT WORK WITH LIMITED MEANS.

And all this work, this great work it can justly be called, has been achieved amidst an unremitting struggle with poverty. Hampered for the want of means, the Board has neither been able to employ an adequate number of officers of instruction, nor to afford even to these an adequate compensation. We have either taught our students in sections of fifty or sixty, where there should have been but twenty or thirty, or we have multiplied the labor of individual instructors. Of course we have not been able to keep pace with the wants of the University or the demands of the times, in the supply of apparatus, or books, or buildings.

And now it is evident to every one acquainted with our circumstances, that we have reached that point where we can neither advance any farther, nor even hold the ground we have already conquered, without greatly increased resources. Our prosperity is henceforth simply and wholly a question of money. Our present income barely meets the necessary outlay on the present basis of officers and salaries. But no one can be blind to the fact that competent professors cannot be permanently retained on the salaries now paid, and that if the present incumbents should retire, their places could not be well and properly filled without advancing the compensation at least from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

The University of Michigan has no right to employ an instructor of mature age whose services are of so little value that he can be hired at two-thirds the salary paid by Yale, one-half that of Harvard, and one-third that of Columbia.

And not only must our present professors be secured by a more respectable compensation, but it will also be found necessary, if we are to retain our place among Universities, to introduce new chairs, new courses of study, and new schools for special studies. The example of other institutions renders this important; the times demand it.

#### THE SOURCES OF AID.

It is in view of these circumstances that our straitened financial condition gives me, and all who like myself have become, by long years of service, almost or completely identified in interests with the University, no little solicitude. How shall these great wants be met? How shall our financial basis be enlarged? Are we to look wholly to the State? The Legislature has promptly responded to our recent application for aid. It will undoubtedly be magnanimous in its treatment of the University hereafter. But can we fairly expect of the State alone that rapid accumulation of grants and endowments which will place us, even within the next ten years, on an equal financial footing with the wealthier Universities and colleges of the East?

The income of Harvard for the last year was more than \$300,000. The present income of this University must be doubled to reach half that amount. However generous the State may be, it can do all this for us but gradually, and not until our present splendid opportunities have passed away, and we shall have fallen into the second rank of American Universities.

#### THE HOPE OF PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE.

I need not say what it is that must supplement the liberality of the State government. If the University is to be kept up

to its present rank, it must find somewhere in this community its Lawrences, and Sheffields, its Thayers, McGraws, and Cornells. Columbia has her richly endowed School of Mines in New York, the center of commerce. Where is the endowed School of Mines in Michigan, the center of a great mining interest? Yale and Harvard have their richly endowed Scientific Schools. Where is such an endowment and such a school more needed, and likely to do more good, than at the University of Michigan, where scientific studies have from the first been made so conspicuous and honorable?

At Harvard there are more endowed chairs, or professorships, than there are professors in our entire Faculty; and many of those endowments were established before Massachusetts had attained to anything like the present population and wealth of Michigan.

Has not the University of Michigan also deserved such gifts from private munificence? She points to her 2,900 graduates, nearly all raised up from the ranks of laboring and self-dependent young men, and trained to honorable and useful callings, and she asks whether wealth can be better invested, or secure to the giver a more enviable or lasting name, than in the endowment, either of schools or single chairs of instruction, which shall enable her to add yearly to this goodly company.

#### THE MEDICAL AND LAW DEPARTMENTS.

The work of the Medical Department has been conducted with the same degree of success as heretofore, and presents no new features requiring special remark, excepting the organization of the separate course of lectures for women, already referred to. Detailed reports of the operations of the department, and of the Hospital, will be presented by the Dean of the Medical Faculty.

The Law Department has encountered no difficulty in the admission of women to the courses of lectures already organized for men. No separate course is found necessary, or desir-

able. The enlargement of the law library, which is the pressing want of this department, I trust, will be brought about by the negotiations now pending for the purchase of a large and valuable private collection.

#### OBSERVATORY, CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ETC.

The condition and work of the Observatory, the Chemical Laboratory, the Department of Engineering, and the General Library will be reported by the several officers in charge.

#### THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The number of applicants for admission to the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, during the year, was 222. The number matriculated was 196, including the class in Pharmacy. A large number failed to enter from the want of sufficient preparation. The candidates received from the high schools of Detroit, Flint, Jackson, and Ann Arbor were exceedingly well prepared. The classes in these and other schools of the State are gradually rising in scholarship, and thus enabling the University to take up the several courses of study from a higher grade of advancement. This progress will be still more rapid as the relations of the University to the schools become more intimate.

#### RELATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOOLS.

It will be remembered that in my former report I mentioned the desirableness of carrying into practice the theory of our educational system, by bringing the Faculty into some active connection with the high schools. This could be done, as something analogous is done in the English Universities, by sending members of the Faculty to examine preparatory classes, when requested by the school authorities to take this course.

During the year the Faculty has received requests from the School Boards and Superintendents of several prominent schools to send visiting committees to them annually for this purpose. The proposition has been cheerfully complied with,



and committees have been delegated by the Faculty to visit the schools of Adrian, Jackson, Flint, Ann Arbor, and Detroit. The courses of study, methods of instruction, condition of the schools, and especially the scholarship of preparatory classes, have been reported to the Faculty. Schedules of questions, previously prepared for the use of the visiting professors, have been answered in writing by the school classes, and their answers have been submitted to the Faculty. The effect of this plan of annual examination, which, of course, is to be matured and perfected by experience, will be to stimulate the schools to a higher grade, and bring them to a more perfect uniformity of preparation, and thus make it possible to elevate the scholarship of the lower classes in the University. But more than this, it creates at once a reciprocal interest between the schools and the University, and also wins for the University a livelier interest on the part of the citizens whose schools are brought into such close connection with the institution.

To cultivate these interests and make them tell with all the power they are capable of exerting on the higher educational work of the State, will form henceforth, I think, one of the most attractive duties of the presidency.

The principle of this movement is obvious: we go back to the schools, and aid their instructors in devising correct plans and laying solid foundations of scholarship, instead of waiting until pupils present themselves at the University, prepared under dissimilar, and, perhaps, erroneous system, often imperfectly prepared, and sometimes rejected for deficiencies, which could have been obviated by this previous interchange of views between the Faculty and the preparatory teachers.

#### INCREASE OF REQUIREMENTS.

One of the objects kept constantly in view by the Faculty is the advancement of the preparatory requirements, not only for the Classical, but for every other course of study now organized. The mathematics necessary for admission to the Scientific Course have been extended, and drawing has been

added. French has been introduced into the preparation for the Latin-Scientific Course, as a substitute for Greek, and a definite amount of ancient and modern history has been added to the requirements for all courses. Every one who understands the working of schools will perceive that changes and additions in preparatory studies must be made with prudence, and with due reference to the possibilities of the case. As soon as practicable, it seems to me important that both French and German should be required as part of the preparation for the Scientific Course, and in time also for all courses.

I should add that entrance examinations in the ancient languages have been constantly increasing in strictness up to the present time.

Unless the public spirit which rears in every city and considerable village of this State such splendid structures for union and high schools, is destined to stop short with the building itself, and not manifest itself also in the character of the intellectual work carried on within, these schools in all the principal centers of population will certainly rise to preparatory schools of the highest order.

Detroit in time will have her collegiate school or gymnasium, and that can only be her present high school, raised to a character and rank worthy of a great, intelligent, and enterprising city. The same must be true of Grand Rapids, of Jackson, and Adrian, and other thriving cities of the State. And it is in these schools that the more elementary work now performed in the University will be completed. Students will then come to us well nigh or quite prepared to make practical use of foreign languages, and to become classical and scientific scholars in the highest and best sense of the terms.

#### WORK OF THE FACULTY.

Though the Faculty has been somewhat embarrassed by the numbers under their charge, the duties of instruction have been conducted in general with unusual success. Especially praiseworthy in all respects are the younger officers of instruc-

tion. Without exception, they have been punctual in the performance of every duty, scrupulous in preparing for the recitation room, faithful and efficient in teaching, and in every instance they have proved the excellence of their work by the results brought out in the class examinations. As it is too often the lot of the younger class of college officers to perform the *maximum* of labor, and to be rewarded with the *minimum* of pay and popularity, I take great pleasure in bearing my sincere testimony to the great value of their services.

Professor Watson obtained leave of absence for two months during the winter to visit Europe. Having received an invitation to join the scientific corps appointed by the bureau of the United States Coast Survey, to observe the last total eclipse of the sun in the south of Europe, he made such arrangements with the Faculty as enabled him to be absent without detriment to the students under his charge. He was successful in obtaining exact views and descriptions of the phenomena of this eclipse, which will be of great value to science, and which, in fact, have already been made the basis of interesting articles in English scientific periodicals.

It also affords me much gratification to say, that several members of the Faculty, who have been tempted by advantageous offers to accept positions in other schools of learning, or to engage in far more lucrative employments, have preferred to retain their connection with this institution.

The plan recommended in the last report, of subdividing the professorships as little as possible, and of supplementing the work of Professors with that of competent instructors placed under their direction, has already been carried into effect in the Department of Modern Languages, and partially in Mathematics and Engineering. Professor Morris has conducted the studies in modern languages wholly upon this plan, and Professor Olney proposes hereafter to pursue a similar course in mathematics. Under this system the Professor, in addition to his own regular class work, frequently visits,

examines, and teaches in person, the classes or sections under his subordinates, and thus secures to the course of study under his charge, unity of method, systematic advancement, and, consequently, more perfect scholarship.

The division of classes into small sections, and the opportunity it affords of giving almost personal instruction adapted to individual students, is particularly important in languages and mathematics, because the mental discipline, development, and culture of those who resort to the Academic Department depend so largely upon the training received in these branches of study. On this account they will always require more officers of instruction than the other courses pursued in this department.

And now, gentlemen, in transferring to other and far abler hands the duties and cares of the Presidency, which two years ago, most unexpectedly to myself, you placed in my charge, which I accepted with diffidence, not at all diminished by subsequent experience, I cannot but express the profound gratitude to God, which, I am sure, moves all our hearts alike, for that good Providence which has carried this institution, so dear to us all, with undiminished, if not increased prosperity, through a long and painful period of transition, and which enables us this day to look forward, with great hope and confidence, to an uninterrupted career of success in the future.

HENRY S. FRIEZE,

*President pro tem.*

## REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee herewith submit a statement of the financial condition of the University, June 30, 1871, the close of the fiscal year.

The receipts into the treasury have been as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1870.....	* \$14,798 27
Received from State Treasurer during the year, on account of University Interest Fund.....	46,657 95
Received on account of annual State aid appro- priation.....	18,750 00
For students' fees and diplomas.....	22,010 00
For interest of Treasury on University acc't...	1,225 47
From all other sources.....	654 75
Total.....	<u>\$104,096 44</u>

The disbursements have been:

For salaries, wages of janitors, etc., the last quarter of the previous year, and the first three quarters of the year ending June 30, 1871.....	\$60,776 67
Appropriated for acct. of Gen. Library	1,843 20
“ “ “ Med. “	400 00
“ “ “ Law “	500 00
“ “ contingent expenses	15,927 49
Bal. on hand to credit of general fund.....	24,649 08
	<u>\$104,096 44</u>

Of this balance of \$24,649 08, in the treasury June 30, 1871, there was due for salaries on that day the sum of \$9,687 50;

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\* Of this amount, \$11,062 50 was due that day for salaries.

leaving an actual balance belonging to the University, of \$14,961 58, which amount is \$12,259 06 in excess of the estimates of the Finance Committee, made at the commencement of the fiscal year. This excess of resources is derived mainly from payments by the State Treasurer on account of University interest, that have not heretofore been made so promptly, showing receipts from that source for the fiscal year, about \$9,000 in excess of the interest that accrued in that time. The further sum of \$3,750 was received on account of the annual State aid that belonged in the previous year, and the receipts for students' fees, diplomas, etc., have been \$4,000 more than the estimates. The appropriations for contingent expenses for the year amounted to..... \$15,927 49 of which there remains unexpended in the hands of the steward..... 1,191 32

Total expended..... \$14,736 17

The Board will remember that that part of the State aid that accumulated in 1868 and 1869 was set apart for special and extraordinary expenses.

The amount in the treasury, June 30, 1870, belonging to that fund, was \$7,988 29, from which has been expended:

For hospital furniture and arrearage

of income..... \$600 00

Reseating recitation rooms..... 443 80

For account of steam heating apparatus..... 750 00

For account of new fence..... 1,200 00

For account of repairs President's house..... 1,200 00

For account of Museum..... 150 00

For account of Medical Department.. 123 00

..... \$4,446 80

Balance, June 30, 1871..... \$3,521 49

The Reserve Fund consists of:

Michigan 7 per cent bonds.....	\$7,000 00
East Saginaw 10s.....	6,500 00
Ann Arbor 7s.....	3,200 00
Manchester 10s.....	1,500 00
Cash.....	1,047 88
	<hr/>
	\$19,247 88
	<hr/>

This fund represents in part the avails of a sale of property in Detroit.

We estimate the receipts of the University for the year ending June 30, 1872, as follows:

Balance on hand June 30, 1871.....	\$24,649 08
Interest from State on University Fund.....	37,500 00
Annual State aid.....	15,000 00
Students' fees, diplomas, etc.....	20,000 00
Rents.....	250 00
Interest on University account.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$98,199 08

Disbursements estimated:

Salaries due June 30, 1871.....	\$9,687 50
Salaries first three quarters of the current year.....	53,976 66
Annual catalogue.....	1,200 00
Regents' and Visitors' expenses.....	800 00
Insurance.....	1,500 00
Fuel and lights.....	3,000 00
Libraries.....	2,500 00
Improvements of grounds.....	400 00
Other expenses.....	4,000 00
Salaries that will be due June 30, 1872	15,037 50
Alterations and repairs.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	93,601 66
	<hr/>
Surplus.....	\$4,597 42
	<hr/>

While there will be this surplus if the receipts meet the estimates, and the appropriations do not exceed the amounts recommended, it is apparent there will be a serious deficit if we take into the account only the receipts of the current year.

It will be possible to go through this year without incurring debt, but the next will show a deficit of more than \$10,000. Some measures must be taken to provide against this contingency, and your committee can suggest nothing but an appeal to the people. It is the duty of this Board to present this subject to the consideration of the Legislature at an early day, in order that the needed assistance may be rendered before the Treasury becomes embarrassed. The aid granted the University by the State should be based upon a percentage of the taxable property, and not a fixed sum as at present. This point is so well understood by the Board that it is unnecessary to say more upon it.

The report of the Treasurer of the University, and his vouchers, are herewith presented. They have been examined and found correct. The accounts and vouchers of the Steward have also been examined, and found correct.

The accounts of the Laboratory have been presented and examined by the Steward, and reported right.

The expenses of the Hospital for the year, including considerable furniture, amount to..... \$2,068 65  
Received from patients..... 925 38

Paid by the University..... \$1,143 27

Such arrangements have been made for the present year as will probably make the Hospital self-supporting.

The act appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a new building for the University, provided that the money should be paid when collected through the ordinary channels of taxation. Arrangements have been made with the Second National Bank of Detroit, whereby we have been able to anticipate the appropriation, and thus to secure the much needed building a year sooner than we otherwise could.

THOS. D. GILBERT, *Chairman.*



## REPORT

OF OPERATIONS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF "GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY, AND BOTANY," AND  
THE DEPARTMENT OF "ARCHÆOLOGY AND RELICS," FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1911.

In my report of last year I stated that J. B. Steere, a graduate of the Literary and Law Departments of the University, had sailed with credentials from the University, for Para, in Brazil, with the view of making collections in that empire and other countries which he might visit on his contemplated tour around the world. Nine boxes of specimens have already been received from Brazil, and I have information of the shipment of two additional boxes from the vicinity of Santarem, in the valley of the Amazons. Mr. Steere's collections have, thus far, been mostly of a zoölogical character; and I need not say that the specimens possess a high degree of interest, both in consequence of our almost complete destitution of South American specimens, and the striking character of Brazilian species, and the unique feature of that faunal region of the earth's surface. Armadillos, ant-eaters, monkeys, caymans, toucans, brilliant humming-birds, are strange forms in a collection of North American animals; and when properly mounted and exhibited, will add real interest to the Museum.

Mr. Steere has also collected geological specimens from the Amazonian formations, the origin of which has recently been earnestly contested among geologists—Professor L. Agassiz maintaining that the materials are the debris of glaciers, subsequently assorted by water, while Orton, Hartt, and others, regard them as of marine origin and tertiary age. Our representative will probably contribute something toward the settlement of the question.

Mr. Steere has also interested himself in the ethnological and archæological products of Brazil, having explored some extensive mounds in the valley of the Amazons, and having collected specimens of various utensils of modern domestic use, and of various articles of food.

The aggregates of specimens thus far received are as follows :

	Entries.	Specimens.
Mammals .....	24	39
Birds .....	209	369
Reptiles .....	8	14
Fish .....	1	1
Insects .....	53	108
Cirripeds .....	1	8
Shells .....	66	799
<hr/>		<hr/>
Zoological .....	362	1338
Plants .....	63	263
Geological .....	18	38
Domestic .....	19	27
Miscellaneous .....	3	7
<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals .....	465	1673

An interesting collection of dried plants from the north shore of Lake Superior deserves especial mention, as representing a region new to our collections, and embracing, also, some rare species, and one not before found in the United States. The collection consists of about 200 species and 500 specimens, and was presented, uninvestigated, by Mr. J. C. Jones, of the class of 1872.

Bills of lading have been received for a box of geological specimens donated and shipped by Mr. M. W. Harrington, from San Francisco, California, amounting to 87 entries, forming a comprehensive representation of the metalliferous rocks and ores of the Pacific slope.

The casual donations to the Museum have been greater than

usual during the past year. The enumeration which follows, names 69 different sources of acquisition, and 87 lots of specimens, varying from a single insect to a fossil tree-trunk, or a large box-full. Account has been taken of all these, and, excepting the Steere collection, they have been investigated, registered, labeled, and placed in the Museum. In some instances, as in the Jones collection of undetermined dried plants, the work of identification is considerable, and this is often enhanced by a lamentable lack of the requisite books. This lack is such that it will be impossible to determine the birds of the Steere collection without sending them to Philadelphia or Boston. So great a poverty of books in the Department of Natural History is both a detriment to the University and to the efficiency and reputation of those who represent science in the University.

Other labor has been performed upon the identification and arrangement of all the Diurnal Lepidoptera in the Museum, including those of the Dr. Ames donation.

Series of insects, mammals, and Ann Arbor shells have also been selected and prepared for the use of students in the Laboratory of this department; so that such students now find themselves supplied with material for the study of all the common orders of animals.

Educationally, the Laboratory, which is but an appendage to the Museum, serves to bring the student into contact with Nature, and supply him with that enthusiasm which only actual work with specimens can inspire. Accordingly, the Laboratory is kept open for the use of students, and a considerable number avail themselves of its advantages. These will now be increased by the late purchase of two Student's Microscopes. Natural History is now pursued by numerous students taking select courses. Many students in the regular courses, also, exceed the requirements of these studies. The Laboratory furnished to the last Senior Class, after the conclusion of the study of Lithological Geology, about 900 identifications of

rock specimens belonging to the students. This was in addition to probably a larger number of identifications made for students in the class-room. The class of 1871 carried away from the University about 2,000 correctly labeled specimens of rocks, to serve as standards for further observations and studies. These standards, especially to graduates in Civil Engineering and Mining, will be found to possess increasing interest and value.

Mr. M. W. Harrington, the efficient regular assistant in this department for the past three years, having attached himself to the Government Expedition to Alaska, it is my plan to secure in his place two or three energetic and aspiring young men, who will count the educational advantages of the position a large part of the just compensation for their services. Messrs. E. L. Mark, A. B., and J. F. Eastwood, A. B., have already entered upon duty under this arrangement.

*Additions to the Museum in Geology.*

A. WINCHELL. One box of lithological specimens from the Lower Magnesian Limestone of the valley of the Minnesota river; 8 entries, 32 specimens. Twelve specimens of quartzose geodes from the Warsaw limestone of Iowa; by exchange with Prof. Mansfield. Three specimens of *Lithostrotion Canadense* from the St. Louis limestone of Iowa; by exchange with Prof. Mansfield of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Twelve fine specimens of specular, stalactitic, botryoidal, and amorphous limonite from the Salisbury (Ct.) iron mines; by exchange with Prof. E. Johnson, Lynn, Mass. Coal from beneath the sandstone of Ionia county. Sample of dressed sandstone from Grand Ledge, Eaton county. Sample of grayish white sandstone from Lansing. Gypsums and gypsiferous clays from Niagara, N. Y.; by exchange with R. N. Fearon (Alumnus); 4 entries, 19 specimens.

M. W. HARRINGTON (Asst.) *Spirigera Subtilita* and other fossils from the coal measures of La Salle, Ill.

J. F. EASTWOOD ('71). Fifty-three specimens of uncommon rocks from Ann Arbor.

J. W. DETWILLER (med. student). Clays and ores of zinc and iron from Eastern Pennsylvania; 20 entries, 40 specimens.

J. P. CORNELL ('71). Limestone concretion from Montroeville, Ohio.

PROF. C. L. FORD. Two specimens of chalcedony from "Giants' Causeway," Ireland.

S. H. SEARS, Hillsdale county, Mich. Specimen of Marshall sandstone, Somerset.

M. W. LATSON ('71). Six uncommon lithological specimens from Ann Arbor.

S. S. GREEN ('71). Eight specimens of uncommon rocks from Ann Arbor.

PROF. B. F. COCKER. Ferruginous concretions from the Oolite of England.

C. J. CLAYTON, Dryden, Neb. Cretaceous fossils, iron pyrites, calcite, and silicified wood, from Dryden, Neb.; 4 entries, 10 specimens.

PROF. C. D. LAWTON. Bituminous coal from Mt. Carbon, Jackson county, Ill.

SAMUEL REES, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Celestine from Fort Dodge.

PROF. G. B. MERRIMAN. California marble, from California.

HOLLAND, FREAR & WILSON, Chicago. Frear artificial stone.

WOODRUFF CHAPIN, Chatauqua county, N. Y. Specimens from near Silver Creek, Chatauqua county, N. Y.; 3 entries, 6 specimens.

E. L. MARK ('71). Four specimens of Catskill (Marshall?) Conglomerate, from Rock City, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

P. H. CLEMENS, Marblehead, Ottawa Co., O. *Gomphoceras Nobile* (Win.) and *Macropetalichthys Sullivanti* (Newb.), from corniferous limestone, Marblehead, O.

GREGORY & PALMER, Jonesville, Mich. Dressed and orna-

mental specimen of cream-colored sandstone from "Marshall Group," at Stony Point Quarry, near Jonesville.

DAVID WILLIAMS. "Cannon-ball stones" (spherical metamorphic rocks), from Cannon-ball river, Dakota Ter.

G. B. LICHTENBERG, Detroit. "Marble," from Sec. 6, T. 22 N., 1 E.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA. Sawed specimen of *Eozoon Canadense*, from the Laurentian System, Grenville, Canada.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS ('72). Fine specimen of Travertin on mose, from the vicinity of Ann Arbor.

S. L. SMITH (student). Several specimens of sulphate of iron, from Silver Creek, near New Albany, Ind. Efflorescence from the "Black Slate."

J. T. SCOVEL, M. D. (Alumnus), Vermontville, Mich. Fossil (endogenous) tree stump, from Rocky Mountains, Colorado.

J. B. STREER, A. B. (Alumnus). A box of geological specimens from Brazil, embracing 18 specimens from Para, illustrating the character of the prevailing rocks on the lower Amazon; 10 specimens from Soures, illustrating the colored clays, the volcanic rocks, and their associates; 10 specimens from Maranhão, illustrating volcanic rocks, sandstones, and lost fragments. Total, 18 entries, 38 specimens.

FRANK D. NEALLE. Two specimens of *Pentamerus* replaced by quartz, from Northport, Michigan.

S. S. HASTINGS, St. Louis, Mich. A slab of limestone, exhibiting a planed and striated surface—part of a mass uncovered to the extent of 10x12 feet, and supposed to have an extent of 12x20 feet, imbedded in drift materials on the north bank of Pine river, in Sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 2 W., 30 feet above the water. [It is the underside of this rock which is worn and striated; and the phenomena are *not* those of ordinary glacial action, since the substance of the rock is *raised* behind the resistances, as if the work had been done by moving sand.]

REV. S. R. COOK, Ann Arbor. Argillaceous talcose schist, having a fibrous appearance.

E. M. AVERY, '71. Porphyritic diabase, from Ann Arbor.

REV. E. BAUR, Ann Arbor. Aluminous limestone, intersected by an undescribed species of *Syringopora*, from Wild Fowl Bay, Huron county.

DR. E. HAUSE, Tecumseh. Palmately branching fossil (fucoid?)

CLASS OF 1871. Thirty-two specimens of uncommon rocks. The whole number contributed by this class is 105 specimens and about 60 entries.

C. F. MILLER, C. E., Battle Creek. Black-band iron ore, from a coal bed four miles S. E. of Lansing.

PROF. J. MONTGOMERY, Woodstock, Ont. Petrified moss, from near Knightstown, Ind.

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, A. Winchell, Director. Standard lithological specimens collected and investigated by Prof. R. Pumpelly, to illustrate a section across the "Copper Range," at Portage Lake, Lake Superior; 107 entries, 107 specimens [Registers Nos. 7,001 and 7,107]. Standard lithological specimens, illustrating the rocks of the Marquette Iron Region, Lake Superior, collected by Major T. B. Brooks, Assistant, and investigated by him, and by Dr. T. S. Hunt and A. Winchell; 106 entries, 106 specimens [Register Nos. 6,001 to 6,106].

G. A. WATKINS, Ann Arbor. Fifteen samples of rocks brought up from the bored well at Ann Arbor. Total depth, 770 feet.

C. H. WALKER, '74, Detroit. Specimens of veinstone of the silver-bearing veins of the north shore of Lake Superior; 13 entries, 13 specimens.

BY PURCHASE. A series of 132 lithological specimens, illustrating the metamorphic rocks and iron ores of the mining regions of Saxony, labeled by Benno Wappler of Freiberg.

*Additions to the Museum in Zoölogy.*

J. B. STEERE, Alumnus. The following is a summary of Mr. Steere's Zoölogical collection in Brazil:

	Entries.	Specimens.
Mammals, skins.....	18	29
"    skulls.....	6	10
Total.....	24	39
Birds, skins.....	184	322
"    skulls.....	12	16
"    eggs.....	9	21
"    nests.....	4	10
Total.....	209	369
Reptiles (alcohol).....	6	9
"    eggs.....	2	5
Total.....	8	14
Fish.....	1	1
Total.....	1	1
Shells, Univalve.....	53	618
"    Bivalve.....	13	181
Total.....	66	799
Cirripeds.....	1	8
Insects.....	53	108
Grand total.....	362	1338

A. WINCHELL. Several specimens of *Talitrus*, with eggs attached, in alcohol. Bat from Vicksburg, Miss. A box of specimens from Sandy Hook, N. J., containing:

	Entries.	Specimens.
Sharks' eggs.....	1	2
Gasteropod shells.....	9	40
Lamellibranch shells.....	12	150
Bryozoa.....	2	5
Starfish.....	1	1
Corals.....	1	6
Sponges.....	1	6
Crustacea.....	3	7
Total.....	30	217



W. WANNER, Nazareth, Penn. Mounted male and female Humming-birds (*Trochilus Colubris*), through W. Detwiller, student.

A. S. WADSWORTH, Elk Rapids, Mich. Antlers of common Deer (*Cervus Virginianus*), in the "velvet."

C. T. HARRIS, Jr., Ann Arbor. "Snout Beetle," from Ann Arbor.

J. L. LITTLEFIELD, '71. Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola Canadensis*), Ann Arbor.

ENES J. WARNER, Rushford, Minn. Pouched Gopher (*Geomys Bursarius*), mounted.

JAMES A. WILSON, Webster, Mich. Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura Cristata*), Webster.

H. A. ATKINS, M. D., Locke, Ingham county, Mich. Male and female Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola Canadensis*), from Locke.

SAMUEL F. COOK, Alumnus. Nest of leaf-cutting Bee.

JAMES OTLEY, Janitor. "Blue Racer" (*Bascanion Constrictor*), five feet long, from Ann Arbor.

H. B. HUTCHINS, '71. Humming-bird (*Trochilus Colubris*), from Ann Arbor.

ADOLF VON BRAUN, Ann Arbor. Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis Punctatus*), Ann Arbor.

P. H. BUMPUS, '70. Vial of Colorado Potato Beetles (*Doryphora 10-lineata*), from Minnesota.

N. H. WINCHELL. Seventeen eggs of Herring Gull (*Larus Argentatus*), from Rocky Islands, in Green Bay.

S. DU BOIS, M. D., Unadilla, Mich. Five eggs of Bittern (*Botaurus Lentiginosus*), from a bog in Livingston county, in May.

J. BURKITT WEBB, '71. Piece of the keel of a ship bored by the "Ship Worm" (*Teredo Navalis*).

UNKNOWN. Ship-timber bored by *Teredo Navalis*.

PROF. C. L. FORD. Ten species (51 specimens) of shells from Giants' Causeway, Ireland.

*Additions to the Museum in Botany.*

J. MONTGOMERY, Alumnus, Woodstock, Ont. Carpels of an apparently malvaceous fruit from the West Indies. Spines of Honey Locust (*Gleditschia Triacanthos*), from near Plainfield, Ind. Fruit of Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*), Plainfield.

N. M. WELLS. Boll of Sea Island cotton grown at Erie, Monroe county, Mich.

M. W. HARRINGTON, Assistant. Pods and seeds of Kentucky Coffee Bean (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*), from Ann Arbor.

PROF. C. D. LAWTON. Fruit of an exotic plant called "Devil's Claws," strongly resembling the skull of a bird, Lawton, Mich.

J. C. JONES, '72. Collection of about 200 species (500 specimens) of unnamed plants from Farquhar's Point, Minn., on the north shore of Lake Superior, about ten miles from the mouth of Pigeon river. On investigation, only about six were found new to the University collection, though the remote northern locality renders all of these plants interesting. Among the species we find *Ranunculus Lapponica*, never before discovered in the United States. Among the rarer forms are *Luzula Parviflora*, *Avena Smithii*, *Eriophorum Vaginatedum*, and others.

THE MISSES WILLARD. "Texas Dish-Cloth," apparently a part of the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, used, when dampened, as a towel. From Texas, presented through Mrs. Collins, of Ann Arbor.

J. B. STEERE. Sixty-three species (263 specimens) of dried plants from the valley of the Amazons.

*Additions to the Museum in the Department of Archaeology and Relics.*

T. H. ELLIOT, Alumnus. Rebel shell from Vicksburg, Miss.

J. H. WARNER, M. D., St. Clair, Mich. Bone-bead from an Indian grave in Moore, Ont.

J. C. JONES, student. Two Indian sap-troughs made of birch bark.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Lansing. Five drawings on wood, discovered by A. Winchell among the archives of the State Department at Lansing, and identified as a portion of the drawings executed by S. W. Higgins, topographer and draughtsman to the State Geological Survey of 1838-45. According to Assistant Secretary Rowe, these five pieces of box-wood were contributed to the department among samples of Michigan woods, and were supposed to be the product of Michigan. It is possible they were found washed upon the beach soon after the wreck of Dr. Houghton's canoe, October 13, 1845, and thus naturally supposed to be specimens of Michigan timber.

J. B. STEERE, Alumnus. Various articles of pottery from ancient mounds in the valley of the Amazon. Sundry articles of food—both crude and partially prepared—used by the Indians and mixed-breeds of Brazil. Various domestic utensils and articles of ornament in use in Brazil.

#### SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS FOR THE YEAR.

	Entries.	Specimens.
Geological.....	579	678
Zoological.....	421	1670
Botanical.....	270	777
Archæological.....	26	43
Totals.....	1296	3168

ALEXANDER WINCHELL,  
*Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany.*

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ANGELL,  
JUNE 25TH, 1871.

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FORMAL INAUGURATION AND INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY  
ACTING PRESIDENT FRIEZE.

By the authority of the Hon. Board of Regents, I announce that James Burrill Angell, LL. D., having been duly elected by them to the Presidency of this University, and having signified his acceptance of the same, is hereby invested with all the powers and dignities of that office, and publicly recognized and declared President of the University of Michigan.

And now, President Angell, in behalf of the Regents and Faculties, in behalf of the Alumni and Undergraduates, in behalf of all the members of the University, I most heartily welcome you to this new field of labor, and, I doubt not, of honorable achievements. We receive you as our President with entire confidence in your ability to meet all the requirements of this high position. We are sure that you possess all the gifts of heart and head, all the breadth of scholarship and refinement of culture, all the experience and achieved success which we have desired in the chief officer of this University, and which we have been long waiting for. Believe me, these words are not the mere eulogy of form, dictated by stately ceremonial; they are the expression of our real sentiment and belief. Be assured that you have not come to a cold, distrustful community, predisposed to censure and to withhold favor until it shall have been extorted by the irresistible logic of success. You come to Faculties and students ready to give you at once their earnest sympathy and willing co-operation. In all the enterprises your love for the University shall prompt you to undertake, we shall be with you heart and hand.

I know, indeed, that no intelligent man can enter upon the

high and responsible duties to which you have been called, without something of doubt and misgiving. Labors and trials in endless succession rise before him; hills and mountains of difficulty will be conquered, one after another. Yet the consciousness of what you have already accomplished in a kindred sphere, the assurance that you will here also be surrounded by colleagues who will give you no divided or faint-hearted support, especially the past history of this University, which has always moved on with steadiness and strength through all opposing dangers, always gaining ground in the esteem and confidence of the State, these considerations, I doubt not, will dispel from your mind all present distrust, and encourage you to enter at once upon your labors with cheerful hope and confidence.

You come to an institution which, though still young, has achieved much and real good. Perhaps it has been praised beyond its merits, but we believe there is some just ground of praise. Yet whatever it may have accomplished hitherto, the opportunities and possibilities still before it withdraw our eyes from past successes to the glorious career which opens in the future.

To this work of high promise we have called you,—leader in this grand educational enterprise we have made you. We sought one to take the helm who possessed at once the vigor and enthusiasm of youth, and the calm prudence and patient waiting of riper years; we sought one of kindly heart and resolute will; of disciplined mind and cultured taste; well read in books, but also read in human nature; equally at home in the seclusion of study and in the public assembly; familiar with the institutions of foreign lands, as well as our own; holding lovingly to all that is good in the past, yet generously accepting all that is good in the present; and crowning all these gifts and attainments with the faith and life of an earnest Christian; we sought all these qualities, all these conditions of success, and we think we have found them happily united in President Angell.

And therefore we welcome you, sir, with the fervent benediction of our hearts. We welcome you to these halls which are to be the scenes of your future successes; we welcome you to our hearts and homes. We pledge to you our fraternal sympathy, our devoted friendship, and our unwavering support. And earnestly will we hope, fervently will we pray, that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the administration upon which you now enter.

RESPONSE TO ACTING-PRESIDENT FRIEZE.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I fear that the partiality of old friendship has tempted you to use words of praise of which I am utterly unworthy. But I am sure that the words of welcome which have fallen from your lips, and which this audience, by their manifestations of approval, have kindly adopted as their own, are most cheering and grateful to me at this time. Appreciating the delicacy, the difficulty, and the gravity of the work which I am, perhaps rashly, about to undertake, I cannot but feel a heavy burden of solicitude. These expressions of sympathy and good-will relieve the pressure of that burden. I thankfully accept them as a pledge of support. If my labors are to be attended with any measure of success, that success will be mainly due to the hearty co-operation of my experienced associates in the Board of Regents and the Faculty, of the warm-hearted alumni, of these earnest-minded students, the sight of whose frank and manly faces is an inspiration, and of the citizens of Ann Arbor and of the whole State. And, sir, permit me to say that I count it as one of my chief encouragements, and as my special good fortune, that, in entering on my duties, I can lean on the tried arm of one whose scholarship and character and friendship I learned to esteem long years ago, in my boyhood; and whose two years' administration of the Presidency has been so honorable to himself and so useful to the University. Above all, do I look for help to Him who has so signally prospered this institution, and who, I

trust, will not withhold his blessing from any efforts, however humble, which are made with the sincere desire to build up this University.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ANGELL.

This University sustains vital relations to the State whose name it bears. Though it owes its chief resources to an endowment from Congress, its organization, its work, and its fortunes have been so largely under the control of the State, that it may be justly termed the child of the State. If we may regard the repeated appropriations of money to the University by the Legislature as establishing the policy of the commonwealth to recognize a parental duty to this school of learning, that simple fact implies a just and lofty conception of the function of the State and the University. Such action argues large and generous ideas of the powers and duties of the State. It contemplates civil society as charged not merely with the negative work of repressing disorder and crime, but also with the higher positive office of promoting by all proper means the intellectual and the moral growth of the citizens. It repudiates the teachings of those shallow and short-sighted economists who would limit the public provision of educational facilities to the minimum with which the State can possibly exist. It assumes that it is just and wise for the State to place the means of obtaining generous culture within the reach of the humblest and poorest child upon its soil. It has lying behind it the old Aristotelian conception of political society, as existing "not merely for the sake of joint livelihood, but for honorable deeds." It is in complete harmony with John Milton's grand idea of the State as instituted for something far higher than mere material interests. Is not that the only conception of the State which Christian philosophy will justify?

The distinguishing glory of several of the younger States of the Union is not found chiefly in that marvellous energy and

unparalleled material prosperity which are so often and so justly the theme of praise, but in that wise provision with which, while roads and bridges and comfortable houses and many of the other necessities of civilized life were still unsupplied, they consecrated a liberal share of their wealth of lands to the endowment of schools. Many of the founders of these States are still living to enjoy the beneficent triumphs which are due to their foresight. They see about them not only thoroughly organized systems of common-school education, but also colleges and universities, which may soon rival in the amplitude and completeness of their outfit the oldest and strongest in the nation. As we gather here with glad hearts on this festival day, we cannot but recognize it as a fresh honor to the State that on yonder campus a new and spacious hall is soon to lift its fair proportions towards the skies, to testify, so long as it stands, to the abiding and increasing interest of the State in the welfare of this institution,—an interest evinced not more by the liberality of the legislative appropriation than by the heartiness and promptness with which it was granted.

If the State, which thus establishes and sustains its University, shows a high ideal of work, so must the University, which worthily serves such a State, be ever inspired by the loftiest conceptions of its duty. In training the citizens who are to shape the destinies of the State, it must aspire to the Miltonian conception of education, and do its utmost to fit them "to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." It was with no exaggerated estimate of the functions and power of a University, that Stein and William Von Humboldt and Niebuhr and Schleiermacher and Savigny and their coadjutors laid the foundations of that splendid school at Berlin as the mightiest instrumentality in lifting Prussia from her deep abasement to that height of power from which she could look down in defiance upon her conqueror from beyond the Rhine. Could the world ask for a more brilliant vindication than it has



just witnessed, of the wisdom of Prussia and the other German States, which have so generously sustained their great schools of learning? It was the scholarship and genius and discipline of Kant and Nitzsch and Mueller and Vangerow and Liebig and such as they, no less than the administrative ability of Von Roon and the strategy of Von Moltke, which bore the banners of the Fatherland in triumph across the murderous ravines of Gravelotte, and encompassed Sedan in the fatal walls of fire. The University must interpret its vital connection with the State as a call to the largest and best work attainable with its means. In that call it must find the stimulus to all strenuous endeavor. It may determine the culture, the civilization, nay, it may save the very life of the State, and is justly held responsible for the faithful discharge of its sacred duty.

The University in performing this work must have many fruitful relations besides these to the State which nourishes it. It cannot lead a life of isolation. It cannot bound its vision or its work by the narrow lines of a State or of a nation. It is a part of the great world of scholars. It hospitably flings its gates wide open to all seekers after knowledge, wherever their home. Remembering that it is one of the great sisterhood of schools, it constantly welcomes the light which the experience of other Universities may shed upon its path. The unprecedented interest which is felt both in Europe and in this country in determining the aims of higher education, and the best methods of conducting it, lends a new charm and importance to the life of every university. It gives fresh impulse and enthusiasm to us all to feel that the scholars of every nation are profoundly concerned in our work, and are aiding in solving the educational problems which are taxing our powers. Never before was the high calling of the teacher so delightful to the true man, who has his mind open to the suggestions which come pouring in upon him from every quarter, and who knows that the whole world is ready to weigh

with candor any worthy suggestions which he may be prepared to offer. The public mind is now in a plastic, impressible state, and every vigorous college, nay, every capable worker, may help to shape its decisions upon education. In England the discussion which has been going on for the last twenty-five years concerning reform in the great schools and universities continues with unabated zeal, grows more and more searching, and engages the most gifted minds. The ablest scholars are employed by Parliament to expose to the light of day the defects of the English schools, and to hunt through the world for ideas which may serve to improve the English methods of instruction. Almost every leading man in Great Britain has been constrained to discuss in some form the educational questions of the day. It is fresh in the recollection of all how the present brilliant and eccentric Chancellor of the Exchequer has caricatured the Oxford training in that fascinating style which he owes in so great measure to that very training, and has pierced his venerable mother with arrows which he drew from her own quiver. Mr. Froude left his portrait of Elizabeth unfinished on his easel and journeyed to Scotland to astonish the world with his commendation of what the Germans might call a bread-and-butter education. While Oxford scholars were disparaging the classics, Mr. Mill, the great utilitarian, came forward to delight and instruct his hearers with a hearty recognition of the value of classical culture, and with a most admirable presentation of the relations of the various departments of human knowledge. The echoes of the recent discussion in the House of Lords on the influence of Oxford life on religion have hardly died away on our ears. Carlyle, Bain, Spencer, Farrar, Huxley, Arnold, and how many others have been making invaluable contributions to the elucidation of the questions which are raised in the work of education. Germany was never more busy than now in perfecting her systems of higher education. Almost the first utterance of the French Academy of Science, after the fall of the late impe-

rial government permitted freedom of speech, was an urgent demand for the reorganization of the University, to carry the higher education of France up towards the German standard. Austria is showing that the secularization of education has opened a new career to her schools. And Italy is striving to renew the faded glory of those ancient universities which once drew thousands of students from the whole civilized world.

If we turn to this country, we see that during the present generation there has been more discussion of the problems of collegiate and university training than had been known before since the planting of the New England colonies. College life in the main flowed on in one unbroken current from the foundation of Harvard College till the fifth decade of this century. Our colleges were constructed on the English model, and were all conducted in essentially the same spirit. There was nowhere such questioning of the wisdom of the one course as was raised so long ago as Bacon's time, concerning the English colleges. For that great man, to whose treatise on "The Advancement of Learning" so little even now can be added, complains that the exclusive dedicating of foundations and donations to professorial learning "hath not only had a malign aspect and influence upon the growth of sciences," but "hath also been prejudicial to states and courts." "For hence," he adds, "it proceedeth that princes find a solitude in regard of able men to serve them in causes of state, because there is no education collegiate which is free, where such as were so disposed might give themselves to histories, modern languages, books of policy and civil discourse, and other the like enablements unto service of estate."

During the last twenty years not only educational journals, but the secular and the religious journals, the magazines and reviews, college faculties and corporations, the patrons of colleges, and all that great company of people who are interested in the character of our higher education, have been vigorously arguing to determine what the American college should aim

to be and to do. This has been a period of groping, of theorizing, of experimenting, rather than of confident progress in any one path which all would be ready to approve as the true one. Perhaps the element of highest value in this movement has been the well nigh universal avowal of the belief that there is something yet to be learned concerning the aims and methods of higher education. This expectant, receptive, hopeful attitude of the guides of academic work has been itself a prophecy and a guaranty of improvement. Stolid complacency in a stereotyped system is the one insuperable barrier to advance. Such epochs of nascent, formative life, what the Germans would call eras of becoming, of development, are always the most intensely interesting in history. And it is in precisely this epoch that this University has been growing from infancy to maturity, and it is its glory and the glory of the wise and good men who have shaped its fortunes, that it has played a most important and honorable part in solving the collegiate problems of the day. Its great influence in academic circles is admitted even by those who do not sympathize with the views which have here been cherished. It is too early to sum up the arguments in the discussions which have been carried on by college men for the last few years, and to expect that all will acquiesce in any verdict that can yet be rendered. But twenty years suffice to show whether there is a real drift of the main tide of intelligent public opinion in any direction. And there can be no doubt that there has been a real drift toward some of the important positions early taken by this University. Two of these positions in particular may be named; first, the provision for a choice between different courses of study, and secondly, the furnishing of larger opportunities in the Modern Languages, in History, and in the Natural Sciences than were formerly afforded. Nearly every college in the land has made changes in its plan of work which recognize in a greater or less degree the desirableness of accomplishing these ends. It may be fairly claimed that the

satisfactory results of the experiments here have not been without a decided influence upon some of the older institutions of the East, while they have evidently determined the form of the State Universities which have been springing up in the West. These are facts, on which the University may fairly congratulate itself. These are triumphs, for which it should gratefully cherish the names of my learned and efficient predecessors and of their faithful coadjutors in the Board of Regents and in the Faculty.

But never in this era of educational discussion and experimental activity has there been a moment when the University could hope to learn so much from looking abroad as at the present, or when its own example could so profoundly affect other schools of learning ; for at no time have the colleges and universities been so energetic in the trial of various methods, and at no time have they been so ready to welcome new ideas of college work, from whatever source they may come. While our contributions to the solution of all the problems of university life will be measured at their true value, we may perhaps well remember that academic circles just now watch with especial interest for the light which our experience may furnish on two points ; first, the consequences in the long run of the dependence of the University on the State, and secondly, the results of the admission of women to the University. It is still asked with some solicitude at the older denominational colleges whether the State can be relied on to furnish the needed support for this large and growing University, and whether the University can be guarded against the perils of partisan strife. The rapid progress of the institution thus far, in spite of its various and grave embarrassments, has been a series of happy surprises to many who have watched it with interest. We at least will not doubt that the wisdom and the generosity of the State to whose usefulness and renown it has contributed so much, even in its brief career, will make its future yet richer in beneficence than its past, and will remove

from the public mind every lingering doubt of the feasibility of building up a State University, which shall flourish and expand as long as the State shall prosper. If the admission of women to this University is followed by no undesirable results of importance, then this action will, in my opinion, have a more marked influence on the colleges and professional schools of the country than any other event in the history of the institution has ever had. The question of opening the halls of colleges to both sexes, which seems to be practically settled in the West, is attracting deep attention in the East. I think I do not err in saying that the number of academic men in that section of the country, who are in favor of this measure, is rapidly increasing. I believe that when it can be said with confidence that the University of Michigan feels itself justified in declaring the experiment beyond dispute successful, the doors of several Eastern colleges will open to young women. And it is not extravagant to believe that the effect may be felt at some of the great European schools. The relation of this University to its sister institutions of high grade was therefore never so important as it is to-day. It becomes us to remember the high responsibility which this fact lays upon us. *Noblesse oblige.*

Honorable as has been the history of the University, there is no friend of it who does not wish to see it doing yet higher and larger work. The desire of intelligent men throughout the country for a few American universities, which shall be to our high schools and even to some of our colleges what the universities in Europe are to the secondary schools of England, the lycees of France, and the gymnasia of Germany, is so strong and pervading, that it may be regarded as a prediction of the upbuilding of such institutions of highest grade. If the saying which Goethe somewhere gives us, "What one longs for in youth, one will have in advanced years," has any foundation of truth in the experience of Germans, it has yet more in the life of this nation, whose energy makes a wish the

prophecy of attainment. We must have these universities in time. But they cannot be imported ready made. They cannot be extemporized. Like governments, they must grow. Most of them will be developed from existing institutions. Their roots will be found in the colleges. It would not be difficult to indicate which colleges in New England give the largest promise of reaching the true university standard of attainment. I hope it may not be deemed improper for me to say, as one who has not been identified with this University in the past, that either the State or the University will be unworthy the vantage ground which has been gained here with so much money and toil, if this is not the first of the Western schools to satisfy the demand for the highest order of university work. Never for an instant should legislators or citizens or Regents or Faculty or students lose sight of that goal. Till that end is reached, our opportunities are not seized. Nothing less than that must content us. Precisely how or when this or any other American institution is to attain this development, or exactly what will be the organization and all the methods of the enlarged universities, we may not now be able to say. We Americans must feel our way carefully. As Lord Bacon says, "We must use Argus' hundred eyes before we raise one of Briareus' hundred hands." The work is one which requires great wisdom and patience. Let us carefully guard against one peril. While aiming to reach university work at last, let us not underrate or neglect the strictly collegiate work to which the academic department must for some time be mainly confined. Excessive haste and impatient ambition may spoil good colleges without making even poor universities. It needs still, however, to be remembered in this country, that calling an institution a university does not make it so. Neither do buildings however imposing, nor endowments however splendid, constitute a university. Nor does it convert a college into a university to abolish recitations and give all the instruction by lectures. I fear that

the public do not sufficiently understand that the essential thing in a university is *men*, both in the students' seats and in the professors' chairs. Students who possess sufficient maturity of body, of mind, and of character, and sufficient intellectual furniture and training, to carry on with earnestness and persistence a high order of work till they can reap

" A harvest of wise purposes,  
Sown in the fruitful furrows of the mind ;"

and instructors who are competent to guide and inspire such students, these make a university. Wherever such pupils and such teachers are pursuing the most generous culture of a civilized age, there are the essential constituents of a university, though, as in Bologna in the thirteenth century, the instruction is given in private houses of most modest structure, or though masters and disciples dwell in hovels of osier and thatch, like Abelard and his followers on the wild banks of the Ardrissan. The youthful Plato hanging on the lips of the barefooted Socrates in the streets of Athens,—can we find in the world a picture of a more fruitful university culture than that? Give us Platos as professors and Aristotles as pupils, and though yonder halls be razed to the ground and our endowments swallowed up by disaster, we can still have in this quiet inland city a University which shall draw the studious youth even from beyond the utmost seas, and shed its benign light over the whole world.

How many of our well-meaning countrymen have given their tens of thousands of dollars for the material homes of colleges and universities, and have made no adequate provision for securing the most gifted and devoted teachers? When will even good men learn that to endow a University with brains and heart, and not alone with bricks and mortar, is the part of true wisdom? The ideal teacher is a rare man, for whose coming, when he is found, the University and the State should give thanks. It seems to have dawned but recently on men's minds that teaching in the College or University is a



special profession, in which as a rule a man can no more attain high usefulness without natural aptitude and appropriate training than he can in any of the other learned professions. A man may have eminent success as a lawyer or a clergyman or a literary writer or even as a school teacher, and may yet prove a very indifferent professor. If he is to succeed in university work, he must have, first, in the very make of his mind and soul the divine call to teach, and, secondly, he should have a large general culture and a thorough special training in his own department. Unless he has the first of these qualifications, no degree of excellence in the second will crown him with success. He may be as learned as Scaliger or Erasmus, but if he has not in him the power of kindling another mind with the fire which burns in his own, if he cannot bring his soul into such close and loving contact with that of a receptive pupil, that the latter shall be stirred by his impulses and fired with his enthusiasms and imbued with his passionate love of the truth he teaches, he has not in the highest sense the teaching power. The best part of the help which a genuine teacher gives to his pupil often consists not in the formal information he communicates on this or that topic, but in the magnetism, the inspiration, the impartation of his own scholarly and truth-loving spirit. To this enkindling power he should add a kind of perpetual youthfulness, a freshness of spirit, which keeps living and warm his sympathies with the young, and which enables him to see things from the student's point of view as well as from the Professor's. He must also possess the ability and the desire to be ever learning. When a man stops acquiring knowledge, it is time for him to stop teaching. He cannot produce attractive and nutritious food for his pupils by incessantly threshing, in the same monotonous way, the very same straw which he has been turning over and pounding with his pedagogic flail for an indefinite period. With this rare combination of talent, scholarship, and temperament, he must also unite a pure and manly character, and a certain heroic disre-

gard of the high pecuniary remuneration which other callings in life offer to men like him. Tell me if men, who have wretchedly failed in other professions, are likely to have sat for the portrait I have attempted to sketch? Tell me if men, who are worthy of this vocation of the teacher, do not deserve to be encouraged and honored and rewarded by the State which they serve? As Milton says, after completing his scheme of work for the school, "Only I believe that this is not a bow for every man to shoot in that counts himself a teacher, but will require sinews almost equal to those which Homer gave Ulysses." Happy is this University that it has had and still has so many such men in its corps of teachers. To them more than to any peculiarity of your methods is due whatever large and lasting influence the University has exerted.

Men are of more consequence than methods. Small men will accomplish little with the best methods. Men of large scope and culture will do much with any method which they will be willing to adopt. There is much discussion just now concerning collegiate methods, and it bids fair to be fruitful of good results. But under any system of college life which is likely to be followed in this country, the best work will probably be done where the students are best prepared for their study, and the professors best prepared to instruct. As the soul of a nation is in the spirit of the people rather than in the words of their constitution, so the soul of a University is in the men who compose it rather than in its plan of organization. If it is to have the highest success, it must be able to command the services of the choicest teachers, and to remunerate them so that they can give their best vigor to their professorial work.

If now we are to lift the grade of university work, we must lift the grade of preparatory work, and receive our students only at a more advanced stage of training than they at present reach before entering the Freshman class. I learn from the interesting report of President Frieze that the average age of

the students who are admitted here is very nearly that of the university students in Germany. Could they thoroughly accomplish the collegiate work of the first two years before commencing here, we might make their course compare favorably with that of the European universities. For the superiority which the graduates from the German gymnasia have over our junior classes in the knowledge of the classics would be, I think, in part at least counterbalanced by a superiority of the American student over the German in a larger general knowledge of matters beyond the range of his school studies, and in a greater readiness in the practical application of his learning.

Now the addition of the studies of the first two years to the preparatory course would be no greater advance upon the present work of the schools than has actually been achieved since the beginning of the century. Already there are not a few schools in the country which can give and would gladly give the instruction of the Freshman year. The time is not distant when the better and stronger institutions can safely push up their requirements for admission to the standard now reached at the beginning of the Sophomore year, and I am confident that the day is not very remote, when they can secure yet higher attainments. The teachers of academies and high schools are generally more than willing to do their part in accomplishing the result, since the character of their work and the tone of their schools is thereby necessarily raised. So far as I have observed, this enlargement of preparatory work is easily attainable, and is even more necessary in the scientific than in the classical department of our colleges. The mathematical course, at least up to trigonometry, the elements of physiology, botany, and physics, some help in French, and a year's study or more of Latin, may now be furnished in many of the high schools of New England, and, I doubt not, in many schools in the West. So much, I think, it would be very desirable to secure at an early day from those who pursue

scientific courses. The Latin, indeed, may be waived for a time, but the best scientific schools abroad and here are agreed that it is very helpful to their pupils.

To secure this elevation of our work there must be the heartiest co-operation of the University and the schools. It would have been a happy completion of the public-school system of the State, if an organic connection, like that between the German universities and the gymnasia, had been established. But there may be such a virtual, if not a formal, connection, and to accomplish this end the University should spare no efforts.

It must be confessed that generally the schools in this country are quite as ready to furnish the advanced instruction as colleges are to insist on it with rigor, as the indispensable condition of admission. The courage of most college faculties or corporations wavers when a considerable number of applicants for entrance are about to be cut off by a new rule. Of course good sense must be used in deciding how fast and how far the standard shall be raised. But the courageous course here, as in other matters, is often the best rewarded. As a rule, the colleges whose classes are increasing most rapidly, are those whose requirements for admission and whose scale of work are highest. The better and more aspiring students justly conclude that from such institutions they shall receive the most benefit. Certain it is, that the best interests of this University, and of good learning, require us to make increasing, earnest, and judicious efforts to push the work of the preparatory schools to a higher and higher plane.

If properly supported, the University can, by wise and persistent endeavor, continually approach its ideal of giving the largest general culture, and the most thorough and extended special training in technical and professional study. It would seem superfluous to remark that, at least throughout the undergraduate department, the instruction should be so shaped as to make the development and discipline of the faculties the

primary object, were it not questioned by some whether it is expedient or even practicable to conduct such scientific courses as are given here with that high aim. Now, without opening the vexed question of the relative value of the culture which flows from the humanities, and of that which is given by the natural sciences, every one must admit that these latter studies can be so pursued as to give admirable training to the faculties of observation, imagination, and reasoning. It is not easy to see how they can be efficiently taught without producing that result. They should be taught with a disciplinary as well as a practical aim, because thus will the most valuable practical results be achieved. For what is disciplinary instruction in a science except instruction in the processes of observation, induction, and deduction, by which the principles of the science are established or verified, and such instruction as shall lead the student to perform those processes himself? Shall we be told that the student will be best or more rapidly fitted for the practical application of the science by using formulæ and facts as his tools, without attempting to comprehend the underlying principles? To ask the question in this presence is to answer it, and I appeal to any teachers of natural science to tell me whether the clear perception by the pupil of the practical bearing of his study upon the work of his life ever lessens his interest in the fundamental principles of it, or weakens his susceptibility to the culture to be derived from a thorough comprehension of those principles? Other things being equal, will not those persons, who are most interested in a study, receive the best culture from it? Only in this possibility of imparting genuine culture to students by the use of the mathematics and the natural sciences can be found the intellectual justification of the plan pursued here of uniting classical and scientific students in the same classes. If the scientific and mathematical training of any candidate for graduation has not fitted him to use all the faculties which have been appealed to in his course, for effective service outside, as well as inside, of

his particular profession, then it has failed of its highest usefulness, and his profession will be exercised by him only as a trade.

Our schools of law and medicine have contributed much to the renown of the University. Some of the best professional schools in the country are, like the colleges, trying important experiments in courses and methods of instruction, and these will receive the attention of our vigilant Faculties. It is universally confessed, I believe, that it would be advantageous to secure some larger qualifications in those who are allowed to matriculate in the American schools, than are now required of them. At present the obstacles to such a reform seem to be very grave. But we must hold ourselves ever ready to take such action in common with other guides of professional learning as is worthy of our position and history.

It is to be hoped that we may soon induce a considerable number of young men to pursue what may be termed post-graduate work in other departments besides those of law and medicine. The increasing desire for large attainments in linguistic studies and in the natural sciences, the pressing necessity of training a numerous class for the chairs of instructors in our higher schools and colleges, the facilities which we have for beginning this work of advanced instruction, and the example of the leading Universities in the Eastern States, are so many arguments in favor of trying this important step in genuine university work, whenever students are ready to receive this help at our hands. There are other studies in which our graduates may perhaps yet be led to labor for some time. For instance, the increasing number of alumni who are entering the important profession of journalism, which is constantly drawing men of higher talent and attainments to its service, and which is certainly second in influence to none of the so-called learned professions, might profitably pursue special studies in history, literature, political economy, political philosophy, and international law. While it may perhaps be as

truly said of the great editor as of the great poet, *Nascitur, non fit*, still the truth should be recognized both by students and by universities that most valuable preliminary training may be furnished for the duties of the journalistic profession.

Many, who are best fitted to judge of the intellectual needs of our country, are so deeply impressed with the importance of securing advanced instruction for our most promising students, that they are recommending men of generosity to endow fellowships which shall enable a certain number of picked scholars to prolong their course of study. This is a kind of benefaction which may well claim the attention of those who wish to devise liberal things for the young men and young women of the West. Some of the Eastern colleges have already received such an accession to their resources, and are beginning to perceive the beneficent results.

May we not indulge the hope that not only in this way, but in various ways, the University may profit by the generosity of her sons and of many other friends of sound learning? She is, and perhaps must be, dependent on the State for her chief help. But now that for more than a score of years she has been sending forth her sons into all honorable callings and professions, may she not reasonably expect that those who have been crowned with prosperity will rejoice to testify their indebtedness to her by increasing her power and usefulness? Many colleges find this grateful and active help of their alumni a perennial source of refreshing and strength. The Library, the Museum of Art, and the Observatory already bear witness to the deep interest of large-hearted men in this University. For some years successive graduating classes have been leaving behind them tokens of their generous and filial love for the University, and to my mind there is and can be no more convincing proof of the healthy life of the institution. The benediction which her parting sons pronounce is at once a benison and a prevalent prayer for future blessings. These gifts of our young friends, we may well believe, are the first

fruits of that harvest with which the University shall be enriched by private munificence. Let it not be thought that the aid furnished by the State leaves no room for such munificence. Any one familiar with the University can readily suggest uses to which benefactions may be wisely devoted. Endowments of professorships, a gymnasium which shall furnish opportunities for physical training, a building suited to accommodate the Library and Art collections, a Laboratory with the needed apparatus for experimental instruction in Physics, these, the most casual observer would say, are much to be desired. There is no more creditable chapter in American annals than that which records the liberality of our citizens to our institutions of learning. Never before has that liberality been so marked as during the last ten years. It may now be accepted as a settled principle in American life that no college of established strength and reputation, which is so conducted as to deserve to have its life continued, shall long lack for the supply of its substantial wants. But it is of vital consequence that this University, or any one which deserves the public favor, should be constantly improving in some respect. If it is resting on its laurels, if it is sitting down satisfied with its past achievements, if it is not incessantly asking "How can I do more or better work," it does not deserve to be favored or helped. It is in danger of dying of dry rot. It is not well to have spasmodic periods of advance followed by decline. Every year should bring some gain. In this day of unparalleled activity in college life, the institution which is not steadily advancing is certainly falling behind. An argument for generous and increasing aid to the stronger colleges is found in one embarrassment to which they are just now more subjected than the weaker ones. This embarrassment consists in the great increase of students, whose numbers often multiply more rapidly than the resources of the colleges. The tendency to centralization which is seen in many characteristics of American life is notably prominent in the colleges. Students are



more and more inclined to resort to the institutions which have large classes and resources. This subjects such colleges and universities to a new stimulus, but also to new responsibilities, often to new embarrassments. The stimulus must incite them to shoulder the responsibilities with courage, and to push through or over all the obstacles. No better illustration of such action could be found than is afforded by the history of this University during its years of wonderful growth. With heroic endeavor and untiring patience its officers have met the rapidly increasing demand upon them with a success which even they would not have dared to predict. Still the number of applicants for admission swells year by year, and no reason appears why it may not continue to increase so long as the University continues to multiply its attractions and enlarge its facilities for instruction.

This fact should not only spur the instructors to their best efforts, but also should move the patrons of the University to give us the means with which to discharge the duty that the very prominence of the University lays upon us. No one would wish us to fall back to the second rank of higher schools. No one ought to be satisfied with our remaining where we are. The steady enlargement and improvement of the work of a University like this, means constant and important increase of resources.

This is a fact which we may ask the State and all friends of the University to bear ever in mind. The State as the great patron and protector of the University has a right to ask that it do the best work possible with the means at its command, that with enlarged resources its activity and usefulness be increased, that it do not become the refuge of dawdling *dilettanti* or of curious pedants, either as students or teachers, that the Christian spirit which pervades the laws, the customs, and the life of the State shall shape and color the life of the University, that a lofty, earnest, but catholic and unsectarian Christian tone shall characterize the culture which is here

imparted. It may fairly demand that the University do not, as some institutions have done when they have waxed strong and rich, shut itself off from living sympathy and contact with the great body of honest, toiling men who help to sustain it, but that it show in the lives of its graduates how its culture enriches and strengthens and adorns the whole life of the State, that it make it plainly manifest to each intelligent citizen that every appropriation to the University sows seeds in the most fruitful of all soils, and swells that rich harvest of intellectual force and manly character which is the greatest treasure and highest glory of any commonwealth.

The right of the State to ask all this implies also the right of the University to expect that the State will furnish the most efficient aid which it can afford. Nor should this aid be regarded as a charity any more than the appropriations for public schools, or for the support of the judiciary. If the State has deemed it wise to found and aid the University, it is the part of common prudence and good sense for the State to sustain it generously, and to give it the greatest practicable efficiency. A crippled institution, which can only half do its work, is hardly worth supporting at all. In maintaining schools and colleges liberality is true economy.

Again, the University cannot do its work with the highest success unless it have a certain degree of independence and self control. It has therefore a right to expect that this privilege will be conceded to it. Written law, or the unwritten law of common consent, should shield it from the sudden outbursts of partisan passion, and from the assaults of designing men. It must be able to have some fixed and definite plan and purpose running on through a series of years. It must have stability of character and life. The general nature and the details of its work should be determined by those who are charged with the immediate responsibility of administering its affairs. No other men in the whole State can have so deep a personal interest in securing its prosperity as the Regents

and the Faculty. The brilliant success which they have achieved for it in the past justifies the belief that the direction of its policy cannot be confided to better hands than theirs.

No undue restraints should be laid upon the intellectual freedom of the teachers. No man worthy to hold a chair here will work in fetters. In choosing members of the Faculty, the greatest care should be taken to secure gifted, earnest, reverent men, whose mental and moral qualities will fit them to prepare their pupils for manly and womanly work in promoting our Christian civilization. But never insist on their pronouncing the shibboleths of sect or party. So only can we train a generation of students to catholic, candid, truth-loving habits of mind and tempers of heart.

The State and the University should feel that their interests are identical. The prosperity of the University is bound up in that of the State. Michigan cannot grow stronger, wiser, and happier, without strengthening her principal seat of learning. The University is therefore constrained by every motive of enlightened self regard, as well as by her unquestioned loyalty, to remain true to the interests of the State.

On the other hand, the State can hardly over-estimate her indebtedness to the University. This school has shed its blessings upon all classes and professions of men. It has given the best culture of the times to the poor as well as to the rich. In this respect its bounty has been even more marked than that of the common school. For hardly any boy is so poor that he might not, if necessary, obtain at his own cost the rudiments of education. But how few of our young men who have, almost without price, enjoyed the benefits of the ample resources of this University, could possibly have paid the actual cost of their collegiate education. A great University like this is thus in one sense the most democratic of all institutions, and so best deserving of the support of the State. This school has flooded with its light and strengthened with

its strength all the subordinate schools. It has helped to lift the whole system of education in the State through the agency of the parents, teachers, and superintendents, who have carried from its halls lofty ideas of intellectual work. It has won for the State an enviable renown among all friends of learning in this land, and has caused the name of Michigan to be spoken with gratifying praise beyond the Atlantic. All history attests that there is no instrumentality by which modern nations have done so much to increase their strength and happiness, to perpetuate the influence of their ideas, to win the honor and gratitude of mankind, as by their great schools of learning. Bologna, Salerno, and Padua thus stretched the sway of Italy far into trans-alpine lands. Paris has for centuries been the intellectual exchange of Europe. Oxford and Cambridge have helped to mould the lives and daily thoughts of every one of us. The scepter of Berlin and of Bonn rules over a territory a hundred fold wider than that which Bismarck has laid at the feet of his Imperial master. Dynasties come and go, Bourbons, Napoleons, Tudors, Hohenstaufens, appear and disappear, Kingdoms and States rise and fall, but, amid all the vicissitudes of earthly affairs, the great universities are the most vital and enduring of all human institutions.

This University is yet comparatively in its infancy. Citizens of Michigan, you who are now building its walls are really laying foundations. Let no penny-wise economy tempt you to use untempered mortar. Divine Providence has opened to you a golden opportunity, such as comes not often in the history of a State. Seize upon it with thanksgiving. Show by the largeness of your work that you appreciate the call, and the favor of Heaven shall rest upon you, and generations shall rise up to call you blessed.

## LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF UNIVERSITY HALL.

Music by the College choir—"Blessed be Thou, O God of Israel."

Prayer by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, of Detroit.

The corner-stone was laid by Acting-President Frieze, who employed the following form of words: "In the name of Almighty God, I lay this corner-stone of the new hall of the University, and, in gratitude to the people of the State, I dedicate the hall to the service of Literature, Science, and the Arts."

### ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ANGELL.

This beautiful structure is to be a most valuable addition to the strength of the University. It will be a most creditable ornament to the city. It will stand as an enduring monument of the generosity of the State. The very beginning of the building fills this day with the happiest auguries.

But the highest significance and the chief beauty of this hall are found in the fact that here earnest students are to be trained for all noble and useful work in life. Here they shall develop their faculties to the utmost. Beneath this roof they shall gather to refresh their spirits in communion with God, and to drink from the wells of everlasting truth. The fertile imagination of the architect cannot conceive, the plastic hand of a Phidias cannot fashion, forms so divinely fair as the spirits of the ingenious men and women, who shall go forth from this hall, equipped for sorest trial and for sternest duty.

As with pride we shall see these walls climbing towards the

sky, let us remember that the human life and the human character, which are here to be shaped, lend the true glory to the whole proud edifice, from the foundation stone to the arched dome. Let us give thanks that in beauty of design and stability of structure it is to be a worthy temple for such holy work.

**MUSIC—ODE BY HON. J. V. CAMPBELL.**

Deeply plant the broad foundation ;  
Then the house will firmly stand,  
Fair and strong from base to summit,  
Crowning all the Master planned.  
Lay the corner-stone, and prove it  
Strong to bear the loftier walls  
Art unseen shall raise above it,—  
Grander domes and statelier halls.

Lay it well, that safely o'er it,  
Surely built and deftly wrought,  
Truth may poise her shining arches  
On the mighty shafts of Thought.  
There may wisdom dwell with Knowledge,—  
Science there with Faith abide,—  
Night and day to those that seek them  
Opening all their portals wide.

Justice patient sits serenely,  
Swordless there and open-eyed ;  
Freedom stands erect and queenly,  
Crowned and smiling at her side.  
Noiseless on the floor of crystal  
Forms majestic round them throng ;  
They for man who toiled and suffered,—  
They who hoped and waited long.

They who died lest right should perish,  
They who fought that peace might bloom,—  
All the deathless soul can cherish,—  
There shall triumph o'er the tomb.  
Prove the stone,—though dome and turret  
Crumbling lie with wall and floor ;  
For the house no hand hath builded  
Standeth strong for evermore.

## ADDRESS BY HON. J. V. CAMPBELL.

While others speak to you of the present and future, it has been left to me to say something of the past.

Thirty years may seem but a short time in the life of a great University. Yet thirty years ago this University opened its collegiate course with one student, still in the prime of life, and one Professor, Dr. Williams, who still moves among us as pleasantly as ever, with feelings as fresh as then, and with that ready and cordial sympathy for all who encounter him that has earned him universal love and respect. But in this interval the increasing swarms of students have so far outgrown our buildings, that there is no place but the open air that will hold them all. And now, as we were casting round in our necessity to contrive some way to relieve our pressing wants, the State has stepped in with great liberality, and furnished means for raising a building which will for many years to come give ample shelter to all who may resort here. For the first time since we became a State, the commonwealth has recognized the fact that all education stands on the same basis, and has the same claims to support, and that there is no branch of culture, from the least to the highest, that the children of the people may not justly claim at the hands of their common agents, and at the cost of their common treasury. But now that the first step has been taken and this claim has been fairly recognized, we should have no fears for the future. As fast as our growing wants require new supplies, we may have entire confidence that the University will receive from the State such help as it needs.

In all of our Northern States the duty of providing some instruction for the young at public expense has been recognized from the earliest times. But it was not seen that there was no principle which could properly distinguish between what should be thus taught, and what should be left to be learned otherwise. In some favored places there were schools

of a high order, but generally the teaching embraced no more than the simplest branches of knowledge, and every surrounding was rude and coarse. Things have greatly changed for the better. But we may feel some honest pride in the fact that Michigan, first of all the States, has recognized the unity of knowledge, and accepted the duty of furnishing the means of obtaining every kind of teaching, to the poor as well as to the rich, and of paying for all alike out of the common funds by taxation.

But, in doing this, we are only carrying out the original design of the founders of this University. The first charter adopted as long ago as 1817, although full of pedantic and uncouth phrases, was so wise and extended in its scope that we have not been able to go beyond it, and in many things have come far short of it. A wise though very eccentric man, Chief Justice Woodward, with a much clearer view than most of his neighbors had of the future of this region, drew up the plan of the "*Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigan.*" At that time there was not so many civilized people between Detroit and the Rocky Mountains as there are in these grounds to-day; and most of those were as innocent of book knowledge as Adam was in the garden. But the scheme of that University was made to embrace the whole round of knowledge. There were professorships for teaching all the arts of war and peace. Its professors were officers of State, commissioned by the commonwealth, and paid out of the public treasury. The entire control of the school system was placed in their hands, so that all the colleges and schools throughout the State were to be regulated by one harmonious system, and the student beginning with the rudiments might go on through every course he might choose of general and special training for any art or profession. One-fifteenth of all the revenues of the State was devoted to the maintenance of this University.

But that far-seeing man was not understood nor appreciated



by those of his own time. And when the University was remodeled in 1821, the authorities went back and cut it off from all State support. Thenceforth it was made dependent on the Congressional endowment. And the result was that, as that fund was long entirely unproductive, there was nothing done until 1841, when the college course was organized with the results which we see before us. And now the State has resumed the functions it was designed to perform, and regards no part of education as beyond the pale of the public protection.

But we ought not to be hasty in censuring those who have been so long in arriving at this conclusion. I think it is neither strange nor blameworthy that it was not recognized before. So long as there was a wide gap between the University and the local schools, so that those who desired to enter it were obliged to prepare themselves in distant seminaries, and at their own expense, it is not remarkable that the representatives of the people withheld their aid, and regarded it as an institution somewhat foreign to their own home schools. But this State was fortunate in having among its early settlers many enlightened and scholarly men, who devoted themselves diligently and constantly to the advancement of education. They felt that free institutions could never endure without general intelligence. And, as all things that are durable must be built up from the bottom, they began with the foundation, and set themselves to work to improve the common schools. Those who know our present schools can form no idea of what those schools were. And with the wide space between them and the University, there was no apparent connection. A dome raised upon supports before the walls are built which are to connect it with the foundation, could not appear very safe or sightly. But when it crowns the completed building, the whole structure is harmonious. And so they went on building. They raised the Primary into the Union School,

and the Union into the High School, and made all the surroundings tasteful and pleasant, instead of rough and disagreeable. And now there is not a considerable town in the State, where pupils cannot begin with the earliest rudiments, and prepare themselves in the same generous schools for any of the courses of this University; while here they may choose any class of studies for which their tastes may fit them, and when they have ended their general training, may prepare themselves for active life in all the secular callings for which thorough training is adapted.

Now that all the intermediate space is filled up, our people can see, as they never could see before, that the whole plan is single and organic, and that it is impossible to say that any part of it is less deserving of State support than any other part. And if this University is faithful in doing its work, there is no reason to fear that the Legislature will not do what is necessary to prevent its failure for lack of support.

Those who still live to see the results of their early efforts, may rejoice in the fruits of their labors. Nothing has given Michigan so much credit as the completeness and success of her public schools. And in the terrible rebellion, when her soldiers took foremost rank among brave men, their conduct and credit were chiefly due to their intelligence. This University has deserved well of the State. It has added its fair share to science and learning everywhere. It has opened its doors to students from all parts of the continent, and the graduates have not disgraced their mother. They have been diligent and honest. They have been good citizens. They are active in public and private duty. She has taught them loyalty, and honor, and Christian virtue. She has aimed above all else to make them men; and the training and the labor have not been lost, though the men may have fallen on the very threshold. The true scholar is not a failure because no active and visible results may be traced to him. The mere

presence of a true man is a benefit to any community where he is found, and he will exert an influence that is positive and valuable. Our graduates have lived well and they have died well. Proud as we are of those who have gained credit and distinction in useful lives, there is a higher pride in those noble souls who thought there was no better use for learning than to offer it as a sacrifice for their country. And while she rejoices in her sons who have lived nobly, there are no sons so dear to the mother's heart as those who have died nobly.

Music.

ADDRESS OF HON. E. C. WALKER.

The placing of a corner-stone to a public edifice is no light matter. It is to stand a witness of ourselves, it may be for centuries to come. What we are, what we think, the extent of our civilization and culture, will be judged in after years by the architectural monuments we leave behind us. Historians have ever speculated upon the character of past generations from the pyramids, the coliseums, the theaters and palaces, the work of their hands which time has spared.

These old buildings by our side are already woven into the warp and woof of many natures, and the one whose corner-stone we are placing to-day will doubtless as the years roll on become wrought into the texture of thousands of young minds. Minds, like those who have already gone out from us, that will make their mark in the world in every sphere of social, professional, and political life.

The Regents of the University congratulate themselves, the institution, and the State on this auspicious event. Never was a new building more needed. The sons of the University had utterly overflowed the rooms provided for them, and now come the *daughters* also, making these old halls more than overflowing full. There is no more apt illustration of our needs than Beard's picture so beautifully chromoed of the

“Old woman who lived in the shoe,” and was utterly unable to provide quarters for her numerous offspring. As the classes multiplied, divisions into sections became necessary. The number of recitation-rooms was so scanty that it seemed as if we should have to return to classic models and actually teach under these beautiful trees, “*inter silvas academi.*”

In our need we applied to the State, whose we are, and she turned no deaf ear to our requests. The Board asked for \$75,000 for a recitation-room building. The committees of the Legislature came to see us and learn our necessities and wants. These were so patent that they reported at once and strongly in our favor. Without lobbying or besieging the halls of legislation, the appropriation was promptly and freely granted. As never before in the halls of our capitol was the truth recognized that the University is the child of the State, and can justly call upon it for all needed aid; that it is one of the highest glories of the commonwealth, and more than anything else gives character and reputation to Michigan in the eyes of the world.

When the appropriation was obtained we cast about for plans for the new building, and to our surprise and delight we learned that we could accomplish far more with the \$75,000 than we hoped.

We fill up the opening, 130 feet in front, between the old buildings, making them the wings to the new structure.

By this plan we have but one front to adorn, and by extending the building in the rear, we obtain in this edifice whose corner-stone we are now laying, first, a chapel seating about 600 persons, sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of the literary department; second, a large lecture room for that department, holding 300 or 400; third, thirteen large, airy and convenient recitation rooms; fourth, a Faculty room, a Steward's room, and a President's room; and lastly, in the second and third stories of the front, an auditorium for the

whole University, one of the largest halls in the State, seating nearly 3,000 people, and beautifully adapted to Commencement and all other University occasions. Heretofore there has been no room upon the grounds where more than half of the 1,200 students could conveniently assemble for educational or religious purposes.

The plans are by one of our own graduates from the Scientific Department, and will, we think, both honor him and be a credit to the University. The building is to be crowned by a lofty dome, whose graceful proportion will be a monument of the new liberality of the State to this institution, and a guaranty of a larger liberality in the future.

Doxology,—“Praise God from whom all blessings flow.”

# STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

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## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Jan. 1, 1872.

*Hon. O. Horsford, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of Board of Education :*

SIR—It has been suggested that the period of time embraced by the annual report of the Normal School should be changed to correspond in its beginning and close with the school year. Until recently the Normal year was regarded as commencing with the opening of the spring term, in March, that being the time of annual graduation from the school. Two years ago the year was made to close with the spring term, in June. The present report accordingly relates to the year commencing on the Thursday next preceding July 4, 1870, and closing correspondingly in 1871.

## PROFESSIONAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL.

During the period embraced by this report, it has been encouraging to observe in every department of the school an earnest desire and thorough determination that the work done should be in full and perfect harmony with the true object of the institution. The year has been one of steady and permanent progress in the realization of a decided professional spirit in all the departments and classes of the school.

## PRACTICE TEACHING.

In addition to the customary practice of teaching in the Model School, the plan of practice teaching in the regular daily recitations has been introduced, with most successful

and valuable results. Moreover, the habitual manner of recitation on the part of the pupil is rather that of a teacher having for the time charge of the class, than that of a learner satisfying the master as to how well the subject matter of the lesson has been studied. The quality of the recitation is thus made to depend primarily upon the thought the pupil has bestowed upon the method of teaching the subject, and only indirectly, and, with propriety, subordinately upon his study of the subject matter as such.

#### MODEL SCHOOL.

This department affords invaluable opportunity to the students of the Normal Department for practice and experience in teaching. The daily order of recitations in the different branches of study is arranged to correspond with the unoccupied hour of the regular teacher of a given branch in Normal Department, in order that he may supervise the "pupil teaching" of that branch in this department. Thus the different Normal teachers follow the theoretic instruction which they impart in the various topics of study with such a critical inspection of the practice as is desirable and necessary to insure the grand result sought—the preparation of intelligent and successful teachers.

#### SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The Normal Lyceum and the "Zealots," the latter rather a school of practice in the art of debate, attended by those who desire additional or less public opportunities for practice in public speaking, have enjoyed a year of uninterrupted prosperity and good feeling among all their members. Their public exhibitions, three during the year, have been of a high and most interesting character.

The "Pleiades," a society of the ladies, has also enjoyed a full measure of interest and success.

The Students' Christian Association, organized during the year, has been enriched in the sweetest blessings that Heaven

bestows. Its weekly prayer and conference meetings have been seasons of spiritual joy and refreshing, such as only "sweet hours of prayer" can be.

The custom of lectures before the several societies, in connection with the closing exercises of the year, was inaugurated at our last Commencement.

#### COURSES OF STUDY.

The following revised scheme of study has been adopted, to go into effect with the opening of the next year. It is thought that the option presented by the different courses will materially enhance the value of the School. Many will avail themselves of the advantages of the School offered in its English courses of study, who would feel debarred from its privileges if required to complete its classical courses. A very full professional course of study is enjoyed in these shorter schemes; and thus the training received in the School may bear fruits in every rural district:

#### COURSES OF STUDY.

##### ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF OBSERVATION AND PRACTICE, OR MODEL SCHOOL.

#### ENGLISH COURSE—THREE YEARS.

##### FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Algebra.	1. Algebra and Arithmetic.
2. Nat. Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. English Language and History.	3. Physiology.

##### SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Rhetoric.	2. Astronomy.
3. Nat. History and Physical Geography.	3. English Literature.
	4. Science of Government (lectures).



THIRD YEAR.

1. Higher Algebra.	1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. Mental Philosophy.	2. Moral Science.
3. Chemistry.	3. Geology.
Exercises in Reading, Vocal Music, Speaking, and Composition, throughout the entire Course.	

COURSE IN LANGUAGES—FOUR YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Algebra.	1. Algebra and Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Latin.	3. Latin.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Rhetoric or Natural History.	2. English Literature.
3. Latin or French.	3. Science of Government (lectures).
	4. Latin or French.

THIRD YEAR.

1. Latin or French.	1. Latin or French.
2. Greek or German.	2. Greek or German.
3. Higher Algebra.	3. Astronomy.

FOURTH YEAR.

1. Latin or Mental Philosophy.	1. Latin or Moral Philosophy.
2. Greek or German,	2. Greek or German.
3. English studies reviewed.	3. English studies reviewed.
Exercises in Reading, Vocal Music, Speaking, and Composition, throughout the Course.	

## NORMAL COURSES OF STUDY.

### ENGLISH COMMON-SCHOOL COURSE—Two YEARS.

#### FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Arithmetic.	1. Physiology.
2. Geography.	2. U. S. History.
3. English Grammar.	3. English Analysis.
4. Drawing, Writing and Book-keeping.	4. Reading and Vocal Music.

#### SECOND YEAR.

1. Elementary Algebra.	1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Elements of Psychology; 2d, General Principles of Elementary Teaching; 3d, General Methods and Practice Teaching.	3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Special Methods; 2d, School Organization, Government, Disci- pline, etc.; 3d, Practice Teaching.
4. Vocal Music, half term.	4. Vocal Music, half term.
Physical exercises, and exercises in Speaking, Composition, etc.	

### FULL ENGLISH COURSE—THREE YEARS.

#### FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Elementary Algebra.	1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Elements of Psychology; 2d, General Principles of Elementary Teaching; 3d, General Methods and Practice Teaching.	3. Professional Instruction, including, 1st, Special Methods; 2d, School Organization, Government, Disci- pline, etc.; 3d, Practice Teaching.
4. Vocal Music, half term.	4. Vocal Music, half term.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Physical Geography and Zoology.	2. Zoology and Geology.
3. Chemistry.	3. Science of Government.
4. Rhetoric (lectures).	4. English Literature (lectures).

THIRD YEAR.

1. Higher Algebra.	1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. Psychology.	2. Psychology, applied.
3. History of Education.	3. Moral Science.
4. General Principles of School Government, Discipline, Organization, Classification.	4. School Laws, in general and of Michigan. School Systems.
5. Philosophy of History (lectures).	5. Relations of teachers to parents, pupils, society, and each other.
6. Practice Teaching.	6. Practice Teaching.
Exercises in Reading, Speaking, Composition, etc., throughout the Course.	

CLASSICAL COURSE—FOUR YEARS.

FIRST YEAR.

WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.	SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.
1. Elementary Algebra.	1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Natural Philosophy.	2. Botany.
3. Latin,—Harkness' First Latin Book to page 114.	3. Latin,—Harkness' First Latin Book completed; Selections from Latin Reader.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.	1. Geometry.
2. Physical Geography and Zoology.	2. Zoology and Geology.
3. Rhetoric (lectures).	3. English Literature (lectures).
4. Latin,—Selections from Lat. Reader. First Book Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War.	4. Latin,—Second and Third Books of Cæsar's Commentaries, Hark. Introduction Lat. Composition, pp. 50-102.

THIRD YEAR.

1. Higher Algebra.	1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. Chemistry.	2. Science of Government.
3. Latin,—Fourth Book Cæsar's Commentaries. Three of Cicero's Orations, Lat. Comp., pages 102-128.	3. Latin,—Three of Cicero's Orations, Lat. P. Comp., 128-166.
4. Greek,—Boise's First Lessons in Greek, to paragraph 46.	4. Greek,—Boise's First Lessons completed; Two Chapters of First Book of the Anabasis.

## FOURTH YEAR.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Latin,—First Three Books of Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , Prosody.  | 1. Latin,—Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth books of Virgil; Mythology, Anc't History and Geog., Lectures on Methods.  |
| 2. Greek,—First Book of Boise's "First Three Books of the Anabasis," Arnold's Greek Prose Composition begun. | 2. Greek,—Boise's First Three Books of Anabasis finished, Arnold's Greek Prose finished; Lectures on Methods. |
| 3. Professional Instruction the same as first term of last year of the Full English Course.                  | 3. Professional Instruction the same as last term of the last year of Full English Course.                    |

Exercises in Reading, Speaking, and Composition throughout the entire Course.

## COURSE IN MODERN LANGUAGES—FOUR YEARS.

## FIRST YEAR.

## WINTER TERM—24 WEEKS.

1. Elementary Algebra.
2. Natural Philosophy.
3. Latin.—Harkness' First Latin Book to page 114.

## SUMMER TERM—16 WEEKS.

1. Analysis of Arithmetic.
2. Botany.
3. Latin.—Hark. First Latin Bk. completed; Selections from Lat. Reader.

## SECOND YEAR.

1. Geometry.
2. Phys. Geography and Zoology.
3. Chemistry.
4. German.

1. Geometry.
2. Zoology and Geology.
3. Science of Government.
4. German.

## THIRD YEAR.

1. Higher Algebra.
2. German.
3. French.

1. Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics.
2. German.
3. French.

## FOURTH YEAR.

1. German.
2. French.
3. Professional Instruction same as first term of last year of Full English Course.

1. German.
2. French.
3. Professional Instruction same as last term of last year of Full English Course.

Exercises in Reading, Speaking, and Composition throughout the entire Course.

## SYNCHRONISTIC VIEW OF THE NORMAL COURSES OF STUDY.

COURSE.	ENGLISH COMMON SCHOOL COURSE.		FULL ENGLISH COURSE.		CLASSICAL COURSE.		COURSE IN MODERN LANGUAGES.	
	WINTER TERM.	SUMMER TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SUMMER TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SUMMER TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
PREPARATORY.	1. Arithmetic. 2. 3. 4. Keeping.	1. Physiology. 2. U. S. History. 3. Eng. Analyses 4. Reading and Vocal Music.	Same as the English Common School Course.	Same as the English Common School Course.	Same as the English Common School Course.	Same as the English Common School Course.	Same as the English Common School Course.	Same as the English Common School Course.
FIRST YEAR.	1. El. Algebra. 2. Nat Philosophy. 3. Professional Instruction.	1. Anal. of Arith. 2. Botany. 3. Professional Instruction.	Same as the English Common School Course.	Same as the English Common School Course.	Same as the English Common School Course, except that Latin will take the place of Professional Studies.	Same as the Classical Course.	Same as the Classical Course.	Same as the Classical Course.
SECOND YEAR.		1. Geometry. 2. Physical Geo and Zoology. 3. Chemistry. 4. Rhetoric (lectures).	1. Geometry. 2. Zool. & Geol. 3. Science of Gov. (lectures). 4. Eng. Literature.	Same as the English Common School Course, except that Latin will take the place of Chemistry and Science of Government.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German will take the place of Latin.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German will take the place of Latin.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German will take the place of Latin.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German will take the place of Latin.
THIRD YEAR.		1. High. Algebra 2. Psychology 3. Professional Instruction.	1. Trigonometry. 2. Psychology. 3. Moral Science and Prof. Inst.	1. High. Algebra 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. Chemistry.	1. Trigonometry. 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. Science of Gov.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German and French will take the place of Latin and Greek.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German and French will take the place of Latin and Greek.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German and French will take the place of Latin and Greek.
FOURTH YEAR.				1. Latin. 2. Greek. Professional Studies the same as in the Full English Course.	1. Latin. 2. Greek. Professional Studies the same as in the Full English Course.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German and French will take the place of Latin and Greek.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German and French will take the place of Latin and Greek.	Same as the Classical Course, except that German and French will take the place of Latin and Greek.

GRADUATING CLASS.

The graduating class of the year, with their residences, was as follows:

Emma L. Baker.....	Coldwater.
Libbie S. Congdon .....	Chelsea.
Fannie Burr Fitch.....	Fitchburg.
Emily Goodrich.....	Concord.
Ellen Keeler.....	Concord.
Ada B. Loomis.....	Ypsilanti.
Charles S. Lee.....	Brighton.

GRADUATES PURSUING HIGHER STUDIES.

Frank Bacon .....	Ypsilanti.
W. Cary Hill.....	Alden, Iowa.
Anna P. Ruckman .....	Saline.
Alice M. Stark.....	Ypsilanti.

SUMMARY—NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class.....	119
First Year.....	150
Second Year.....	48
Junior Year.....	21
Senior Year.....	8
Resident graduates.....	4
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Total .....	350

Number holding Representative appointments during the year, 76.

SUMMARY—MODEL SCHOOL.

*Winter Term.*

Primary grade.....	4
Intermediate grade.....	14
First grammar grade.....	23
Second grammar grade.....	7

Third grammar grade.....	17
Junior High School grade.....	8
Senior High School grade.....	23
<hr/>	
Total number pupils.....	99

*Summer Term.*

Primary grade.....	13
Intermediate grade.....	11
First grammar grade .....	21
Second grammar grade.....	11
Third grammar grade.....	20
Junior High School grade.....	7
Senior High School grade.....	21
<hr/>	
Total number pupils.....	104
Number appointed by Representative.....	2

CHANGES OF TEACHERS.

The vacancy occurring in the chair of Natural Science by the resignation of Prof. D. P. Mayhew, Principal, was temporarily filled by the transfer of Prof. L. McLouth, from the department of Geography and History to that of Natural Science. The action of the Board of Education in appointing Prof. McLouth to a permanent occupancy of this chair, is felt to be a most fitting recognition of the qualifications which specially adapt him to the work of this department. The vacancy in the department of Geography and History was filled during the remainder of the year by the employment of Miss Georgiana Webb, a lady of accomplishment and experience in those branches.

The appointment of a Director of the School of Observation and Practice must be fruitful in good results in the department of our professional work, and the choice of Prof. Daniel Putnam to fill that position is in itself a most ample guaranty

of a thorough systemization and successful execution of the responsible duties of a professor of training.

In conclusion, I shall also be permitted to refer to the great satisfaction which the Faculty feel in the appointment of Prof. Joseph Estabrook as Principal. His ripe scholarship, long experience, and thorough acquaintance with the condition and wants of the schools of the State, are calculated to inspire the highest hopes for the future of the school over which he is chosen to preside.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. R. BELLOWS,  
*Acting President.*



# MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1871.

*Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

SIR—The following brief account of the progress of the Agricultural College for the year 1871 is respectfully submitted.

Several new buildings have been constructed during the year, one of the most important of which is the

### CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The new chemical laboratory is a one-story building of white brick, with basement. It contains the latest improvements in laboratories, including the Bonn self-ventilating evaporating hoods. It is fitted up with work-tables for 48 students in analytical chemistry, and can accommodate 75 in elementary chemistry. Rooms are provided for those who wish to make researches in higher chemistry.

### FARM BUILDINGS.

Two buildings for the Farm Department have been put up, a horse-barn, 100x38 feet, which is to contain a farm office and seed-room, as well as harness-room, stalls, boxes, and sheds; and a piggery, 80x34 feet, 16-foot posts, containing steaming room, feeding alley, ten pens, and, above, store and tool-rooms. The piggery is the work of students throughout. Much labor has been bestowed on ditching and other permanent improvements.

## MUSEUM.

During the summer a collection of specimens from the State Geological Survey has been received. This is the first collection of minerals or geological specimens received from that source. A large collection of models has been received from the U. S. Patent Office. Various other and lesser articles have been given to the College museum.

## STUDENTS.

The whole number of students for the year ending December 1, 1871, is 142, distributed as follows: Resident Graduate 1, Seniors 13, Juniors 8, Sophomores 26, Freshmen 82, specials 4, and ladies 8.

Applications for admission on the part of ladies are frequently received, and are rejected for lack of accommodations for them. The influence exerted by the few who have been in attendance, and their progress in their studies, make us wish we had a hall for them.

The students deserve much praise for their general deportment, for the faithfulness they have shown in study and in work, and the hearty interest they have manifested in all that concerns the progress and good name of the institution. They have been favored this year by addresses from (to mention a few names only) Dr. Angell, President of the University, President Clark of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the founder of the University that bears his name.

Nearly all the students are young men who have to rely mainly on their own exertions for the payment of their bills. Their maturer age, and clearer apprehension of what education they need, make up in part for the deficiencies in preparation for college. The standard of admission is based upon what may reasonably be expected of the common schools, and embraces a good knowledge of arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, spelling, and writing.

A senior class of twelve was graduated in November.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study has been somewhat changed, but the changes are chiefly in the order of studies. Geometry will not be entered upon until algebra is completed. More prominence is given to English criticism and composition than heretofore, Day's Praxis being used as a guide. A scheme of studies for 1872 is given on page 19 of the Catalogue for 1871.

The sciences still occupy a prominent place in the course, chemistry, with agricultural chemistry, chemical physics, and meteorology, making more than one-fifth of the course. Agriculture, horticulture, botany, zoology and other sciences receive the most attention in the College.

Students are permitted to take special courses of study. Nearly all are, however, in the regular college classes, justly preferring a full course of study to a shorter one.

## EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations, excepting those for entrance into college, have been every year growing more and more thorough. Written examinations have been substituted in a good degree for oral ones. This has resulted in throwing out of the course those who through want of preparation, application, or other causes, have not been able to keep up with the classes they were in ; but it has also resulted in making the students strive for a higher degree of excellence in their studies, and in giving them a laudable pride in the standing of their class as a whole.

## INSTRUCTORS.

The Board of Instruction has not been changed since the last report. Additional help is very much needed, even as the course now stands. If the desirable change were made, of introducing a certain choice in studies, the need of more instructors would be still more severely felt. It is desirable that at no distant day students shall be enabled, by omitting certain studies, to carry others more closely related to their

intended business in life, to a greater extent than is now provided for in the course of study.

Catalogues, with course of study, expenses, etc., are published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent on application to the President of the College, at Lansing, Michigan.

T. C. ABBOTT.

LANSING, December 1, 1871.

# ADRIAN COLLEGE.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*To Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

In compliance with the requirements of law, we herewith submit to you a report of Adrian College for the academic year of 1870-1. The whole number of students in attendance was:

Ladies .....	61
Gentlemen .....	99
Total .....	160

Nearly three years since, the South Hall burned to the walls, and many of the ladies, unable to find suitable accommodations, dispersed to their several homes. In consequence of this unfortunate disaster, the number of students was greatly reduced. The Board of Trustees took immediate steps to rebuild, and in about eight months the Hall was ready for occupation.

We are slowly but surely recovering from the blow inflicted by the fire upon our prosperity. The number of students has increased from 85 in attendance during the spring term of 1869, to 127, the number now in attendance (Dec. 18, 1871).

We are thus enabled to report good progress during the past year; indeed, the marked success of the institution has been a matter of congratulation to its friends and patrons. The indebtedness of the College has been diminished; its endowment fund largely increased; valuable additions have been made to the chemical and philosophical apparatus, and important donations secured to the library.

The attendance of students, though not as large as might have been expected, has been very uniform, and their progress, as evinced by the "test examinations," very commendable. The *moral tone* of the College was never better, and it is a common saying that few students leave Adrian College unconverted. Skepticism, so common in the literary institutions of our country, scarcely finds an advocate amongst our students.

At the last session of the Board of Trustees the corps of instruction was enlarged and changed; a vocalist of established reputation, and a fine artist, have been secured, who will devote their entire services to the building up of the Department of the Fine Arts.

The officers of the College are as follows:

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*Term Expires 1875.*—Rev. George Brown, D. D., Springfield, O.; John H. Claney, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas J. Finch, Esq., Springfield, O.; Rev. J. M. Flood, M. D., Catawba, O.; John Fordyce, Esq., Cambridge, O.; Peter Low, Esq., Adrian; George B. McElroy, A. M., Adrian; Rev. James M. Mayall, La Harpe, Ill.; Woodland Owen, D. D. S., Adrian; Rev. Reuben Rose, Jeffersonville, O.; James Ross, Esq., Princeton, Ill.; Rev. Cornelius Springer, Zanesville, O.; Rev. E. D. Stultz, South Amboy, N. J.; Rev. J. J. White, A. M., Lebanon, O.; Hon. W. S. Wilcox, Adrian.

*Term Expires 1879.*—Joseph J. Amos, Esq., Rushville, Ind.; Rev. Ancel H. Bassett, Springfield, O.; Rev. John Burns, Cambridge, O.; Norman Geddes, Esq., Adrian; John J. Gillespie, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.; William M. Hamilton, Esq., Wenona, Ill.; Robert M. Marshall, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. I. W. McKeever, A. M., Pittsburg, Pa.; Joab R. Mulvane, Esq., Princeton, Ill.; Hon. Francis H. Pierpont, Fairmont, W. Va.; Rev. J. J. Smith, D. D., Tompkins' Cove, N. Y.; Rev. H. Stack-House, Morristown, Ind.; Rev. Nathan R. Swift, Port Byron,

N. Y.; Rev. Joel S. Thrap, Adrian; Rev. James B. Walker, Newark, O.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Norman Geddes, *President*.

G. B. McElroy, *Secretary*.

John J. Gillespie, *Treasurer*.

*Executive Committee*—J. S. Thrap, G. B. McElroy, W. S. Wilcox, N. Geddes, P. Low.

*General Agent*—Rev. J. S. Thrap.

The following compose the Faculty of Instruction for the present year:

A. H. Lowrie, A. M., Acting President, and Professor of History and English Literature.

Rev. G. B. McElroy, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

I. W. Cassell, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek.

J. M. Thompson, Professor of Instrumental Music and Musical Composition.

Mrs. Mattie B. Lowrie, Principal of the Ladies' Department, and Teacher of French.

D. S. Stephens, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

W. L. Penfield, A. B., Professor of German and Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek.

Miss Ada Shriver, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

Professor Force, Teacher of Vocal Music.

M. Burke, Assistant in Preparatory Department.

## DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES OF STUDY.

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### I. PREPARATORY.

While it is the especial aim of this department to prepare students for the successful prosecution of the courses of study adopted in the Collegiate Department, it is also designed to meet the wants of those who, in view of teaching in common schools, or of engaging in general business, require only a good English education. The course of study prescribed embraces the branches usually taught in academies and the higher grade of public schools.

To enter this department the applicant, unless by special arrangement with the Faculty, must be at least fourteen years of age; and he must have acquired a good general knowledge of the elementary principles of arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, etc. The department is under the same general supervision as the other departments of the College, but at the same time is subject to the immediate control and direction of the Principal.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

#### FIRST YEAR.

<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>English Grammar. Higher Arithmetic. Latin,—Harkness' First Lessons.</p>	<p>Higher Arithmetic. Latin Grammar and Reader.</p>
<p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>English Grammar.</p>	<p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>History of the United States. Higher Arithmetic. Greek,—Boise's First Lessons. Latin Grammar and Reader.</p>



## SECOND YEAR.

<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>Elementary Algebra. Natural Philosophy. Greek Grammar and Reader. Cæsar's Commentaries.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>Elementary Algebra.</p>	<p>Physical Geography. Greek Grammar and Reader. Cicero's Orations.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>Algebra. Xenophon's Anabasis and Greek Prose Composition. Virgil's Æneid and Latin Prosody.</p>
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## FRESHMAN CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute. Xenophon's Anabasis. University Algebra.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>Livy,—Latin Prose Composition. Herodotus. University Algebra.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>Cicero de Officiis. Xenophon's Memorabilia. Geometry. Rhetoric.</p>	<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>French. History,—Outlines. University Algebra.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>French. History,—Outlines. University Algebra.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>French. Roman History (lectures). Geometry. Rhetoric.</p>

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>English Language and Literature. Homer's Iliad. Geometry.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>English Language and Literature. Horace. Classical Literature. Trigonometry.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>Philosophy of History. Tacitus,—Germania and Agricola. Botany. Analytical Geometry.</p>	<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>English Language and Literature. French. Geometry.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>English Language and Literature. French. Trigonometry.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>Philosophy of History. German. Botany. Analytical Geometry.</p>

## JUNIOR CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>Cicero de Oratore.  Demosthenes de Ceron.  Mechanics.  Mental Philosophy.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>Juvenal and Persius.  Physics.  Mental Philosophy.  Calculus.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>Plato's Gorgias.  Surveying.  Geology.  Modern History.</p>	<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>German.  Mechanics.  Mental Philosophy.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>German.  Physics.  Mental Philosophy.  Calculus.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>German,—Undine.  Surveying.  Geology.  Modern History.</p>

## SENIOR CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>Political Economy.  Astronomy.  Chemistry.  Logic.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>Criticism,—Greek and Latin.  Constitutional and International Law.  Moral Philosophy.  Anatomy and Physiology.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>Natural Theology.  History of Philosophy.  Zoology.</p>	<p><b>FIRST TERM.</b></p> <p>Political Economy.  Astronomy.  Chemistry.  Logic.</p> <p><b>SECOND TERM.</b></p> <p>German,—Goethe's Egmont.  Constitutional and International Law.  Moral Philosophy.  Anatomy and Physiology.</p> <p><b>THIRD TERM.</b></p> <p>Natural Theology.  History of Philosophy.  Zoology.</p>

## DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY.

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A special department for instruction in Theology and Biblical Literature has been organized, and affords to young men intending to enter the Ministry, a favorable opportunity for pursuing a course of theological study sufficiently comprehensive to prepare them for the work of the sacred office.

Young men wishing to make the study of Theology their principal object, and who cannot, because of their circumstances, take a full collegiate course, can attend the recitations and lectures of the English branches of the theological course, and at the same time pursue such branches of the regular course as they may most need to fit them as fully as possible for the work of the Ministry.

The Regular Theological Course of Study embraces the following subjects: The Inspiration of the Scriptures; History of the Sacred Canon; The Scriptures in their Original Languages; Biblical Interpretations; Systematic Theology; Natural Theology; Mental and Moral Science; Church History and Church Government; Sacred Rhetoric; Composition and Extemporaneous Discussions; Preparation and Delivery of Sermons; Duties of the Pastoral Office.

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## DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

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### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

#### FIRST GRADE.

**VOCAL.**—Bassini's Method for the Young Voice.

**INSTRUMENTAL.**—Piano, Richardson's New Method; Organ, Getz's Organ School.

**THEORY.**—Burrow's Primer.

## SECOND GRADE.

VOCAL.—Concone's Method.

INSTRUMENTAL.—Piano, Bertini's Studies and Czerny's Velocity; Organ, Schneider's Organ School.

THEORY.—Zundel's Thorough-bass.

## THIRD GRADE.

VOCAL.—Lablache's Vocal Exercises.

INSTRUMENTAL.—Piano, Cramer's Studies and Heller's Preludes; Organ, Zundel's Organ School.

THEORY.—Matthew's Outline of Musical Form.

## FOURTH GRADE.

VOCAL.—Bassini's Art of Singing.

INSTRUMENTAL.—Piano, Bach's Fugues and Chopin's Studies; Organ, Rink's Organ School.

THEORY.—Markx's Musical Composition.

In view of the fact that so many of the teachers of our common schools receive their instruction and training in the so-called independent colleges, it seems to us that the course of the State Legislature in failing to aid or recognize them is both unwise and unjust.

We fully accord with the closing sentiment of President Morrison's last year's report, in which he recommends that the results of the State Geological Survey, whether in the form of Reports or specimens in Natural History, Geology, Mineralogy, etc., should be gratuitously distributed among the several colleges of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. LOWRIE,

*President pro tem.*

ADRIAN COLLEGE, Dec. 18, 1871.

# ALBION COLLEGE. .

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

The past collegiate year closed June 15, 1871. There were present during the year :

Resident Graduate.....	1
Seniors.....	13
Juniors.....	9
Sophomores.....	7
Freshmen.....	11

In College Classes.....	41
In Preparatory Department.....	137

Number in attendance during the year..... 178

Ladies in College Classes.....	20
Gentlemen in College Classes.....	21
	41
Ladies in Preparatory Department.....	66
Gentlemen in Preparatory Department.....	71
	137

Total..... 178

The attendance by terms was—

Fall Term.....	121
Winter Term.....	131
Spring Term.....	106

Total by Terms..... 358

The institution is under the patronage of the Michigan and Detroit Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church. The officers of the Board for the past year were W. H. Brockway President, David Preston 1st Vice President, Jas. W. Sheldon 2d Vice President, Wm. B. Silber Secretary, A. M. Fitch Treasurer, M. A. Daugherty Financial Agent.

The Board of Instruction was as follows:

Rev. W. B. Silber, Ph. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. Eugene Haanel, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

Francis A. Blackburn, A. B., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Marcus Baker, A. B., Professor of Mathematics.

Rachel Carney, M. S., Preceptress and Professor of Modern Languages.

Juliet Bradbury, M. A. S., Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The regular courses of study are the classical and scientific, each occupying four full years, in addition to the preparatory course of two or three years. Ladies and gentlemen pursue the same studies, and are admitted to the same degrees. These courses of study embrace a thorough knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, German, and English languages, History, Belles-Lettres, Natural Science, Mathematics, Metaphysics, etc., as the courses of our best colleges.

In financial matters the condition and prospects of the College are good. During the year the work of reconstructing and refurnishing the College buildings, and of improving and beautifying the College grounds, has been completed, involving an expenditure of about \$14,000 00. An effort to add \$110,000 00 to the endowment fund was inaugurated. A generous friend, David Preston of Detroit, proposed that if \$50,000 00 were pledged by fifty persons or less, he would guaranty that \$60,000 00 more should be raised for the same purpose within two years. The \$50,000 00 has been pledged

by less than the fifty persons, and the success of this enterprise is made sure.

Aside from this the College has :

In cash funded .....	\$38,500 00
Albion Local Endowment Fund .....	25,000 00
Notes, Real Estate, and other Endowment Fund assets at their face value .....	36,500 00

Total cash and assets .....	\$100,000 00
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Its buildings, and grounds, furniture, real estate (not employed for College purposes), are valued

at .....	\$67,733 09
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Bills receivable .....	9,643 82
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	\$77,376 91
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Less its liabilities .....	12,000 00
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Makes assets other than endowment	\$65,376 91
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Which, added to the endowment, makes .....	\$165,376 91
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In addition to the above \$14,000 00 expended for improvements, the Treasurer reports the following additional receipts and expenditures :

For Salaries .....	\$5,655 63
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For Incidentals .....	568 03
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For Interest .....	463 93
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For Laboratory .....	143 50
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For Janitor .....	272 75
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For Fuel .....	181 25
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	\$7,285 09
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From Endowment Fund .....	\$2,850 35
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From Albion Local Endowment .....	1,542 10
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From Detroit Centenary .....	323 58
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From College Income .....	2,451 50
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From Central M. E. Church .....	200 00
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	\$7,377 53
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At the close of the year 1870-71, the Board of Instruction was reorganized, and the Faculty at present, December, 1871, is as follows :

Geo. B. Jocelyn, President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D., Professor of History, Belles-lettres, and Art.

Rev. Eugene Haanel, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

Rev. J. H. Hopkins, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Marcellus W. Darling, A. B., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

John H. Fassett, A. B., Professor of Mathematics.

Rachel Carney, M. S., Preceptress and Professor of Modern Languages.

Juliet Bradbury, M. A. S., Teacher of Music.

#### CALENDAR FOR 1871-72.

September 7, 1871—Fall Term begins.

December 15, 1871—Term Examinations commence.

December 21, 1871—Exhibition of Sophomore Class and close of term.

January 4, 1872—Winter Term begins.

February 16, 1872—Elocutionary Exercises of the Freshman Class.

March 22, 1872—Term Examinations begin.

March 28, 1872—Exhibitions of Junior Class and close of the term.

April 4, 1872—Spring Term begins.

June 10, 12, 1872—Final Examination of Senior Class.

June 13, 1872—Class Day.

June 20, 27, 1872—Commencement Week.

June 27, 1872—Commencement Day.

G. B. JOCELYN,

*President.*



# HILLSDALE COLLEGE.



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*Hon. Oramel Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

DEAR SIR:—As I have but recently assumed the duties of President of Hillsdale College, having been elected to that position July 12, 1871, my report of the affairs of the College will embrace only the last term and the beginning of the present. Under the blessing of God, the College has enjoyed a marked degree of prosperity. The attendance has been somewhat greater than for several years past. The Faculty have efficiently performed their duties, and the pupils have been earnest and successful in the prosecution of their studies.

The number in attendance during the past year has been six hundred and eighty-seven, classified as follows:

GRADUATES, Classical.....	10	GENERAL PREPARATORY—	
“ Scientific .....	16	Gentlemen .....	187
“ Ladies’ Course.....	8	Ladies.....	87
	— 29		— 224
SENIORS, Classical.....	8	THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT—	
“ Scientific.....	10	Middle Class.....	4
“ Ladies’ Course.....	12	Junior Class.....	5
	— 30	Preparatory .....	13
JUNIORS, Classical .....	17		— 22
“ Scientific.....	16	COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—	
“ Ladies’ Course.....	11	Gentlemen .....	81
	— 44	Ladies .....	7
SOPHOMORES, Classical .....	14		— 89
“ Scientific.....	26	MUSIC DEPARTMENT—	
“ Ladies’ Course.....	10	Instrumental.....	50
	— 50	Cultivation of the voice.....	6
FRESHMEN, Classical.....	7		— 56
“ Scientific .....	29	ART DEPARTMENT—	
“ Ladies’ Course.....	45	Painting .....	23
	— 81	Drawing .....	11
CLASSICAL PREPARATORY—			— 34
Seniors ....	17	Total in all Departments.....	687
Juniors.....	11		
	— 28		

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. Daniel M. Graham, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Ransom Dunn, A. M., Burr Professor of Biblical Theology.

Rev. Spencer J. Fowler, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

George McMillan, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Hiram Collier, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

F. Wayland Dunn, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-lettres.

Miss H. Laura Rowe, A. M., Principal of the Ladies' Department.

Miss Jennie de la Montagnie, Instructor in French.

Alexander C. Rideout, Principal of Commercial Department, and Professor of Commercial Law.

Warren A. Drake, Assistant Principal of Commercial Department, and Instructor in Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship.

George B. Gardner, Instructor in Painting and Drawing.

Melville W. Chase, Instructor in Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Mrs. Olive C. Chase, Instructor in Cultivation of the Voice.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

Our College course is essentially the same as that of the best American colleges. Upon ladies who complete the Scientific or Ladies' Course we confer the degree B. S., so nearly do these courses coincide. Our Theological Course is peculiar in this, that it begins with what is usually called the middle year, and is strictly professional. A Conservatory of Music, under the direction of competent instructors, offers its advantages to those desiring a thorough musical education. The Department of Painting and Drawing is under the charge of a gen-

tleman, an artist of well-known ability and experience. The Commercial Department, occupying several fine apartments in the College building, affords ample facilities for pursuing a full Commercial, Telegraphic, or Penmanship Course.

#### BOARDING.

The rooms in the College are furnished with stoves, bedsteads, tables, and chairs. Each student furnishes his own bed and bedding, light, wood, etc.

Students whose circumstances demand it, are permitted to board themselves.

Ladies who are not residents of the city are required to room in the College, unless permission has been previously secured to room elsewhere.

#### NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Teachers' classes are formed every Fall Term, in which special instruction is given in the branches pursued in the common schools. In connection with these classes, lectures will be delivered on the theory and practice of teaching. Thus ample facilities will be afforded to prepare teachers thoroughly for their work.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The ladies have a reading room, furnished with a valuable selection of periodicals, to which all have access at a small charge.

All the classes are examined at the close of each term.

Students who are compelled to support themselves find such facilities for doing so in Hillsdale, or its immediate vicinity, that no diligent and economical person need despair of securing an education.

#### LIBRARY AND CABINET.

The library contains more than three thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing, by donation and purchase. All students have access to the library. Friends of the College

will confer a substantial favor by contributions of books to the library.

The cabinets of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology contain many valuable specimens, and additions are being constantly made. Contributions to this department, also, are earnestly solicited from friends in different parts of the country.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The gentlemen have three well-sustained literary societies: The Amphictyon, the Alpha Kappa Phi, and the Theological. The latter is mostly composed of students who have the Ministry in view.

The ladies have two societies: The Ladies' Literary Union, and the Germanæ Sodales, which are also well sustained.

These societies have separate rooms and libraries.

#### ENDOWMENT.

Our grounds and buildings are worth about \$100,000, while our endowment, outside of uncollected subscriptions, is but about \$70,000. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees (July last) it was determined to make a strenuous effort to add, as speedily as possible, at least \$50,000. This work is now in progress, and already we have reliable pledges for not less than \$15,000. This task accomplished, we have every confidence that this College will continue to progress, both in further endowment than that now proposed, and also in usefulness in all the work which it is the part of a well endowed college to perform.

December, 1871.

D. M. GRAHAM,  
*President.*

# KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*Hon. Oramel Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

As required by law, I report the condition of Kalamazoo College for the year 1871.

The whole number of students in attendance during the year is 261, of whom 49 have been in the College proper, and 212 in the Preparatory Department. Of these, 152 are young men and 109 young women. The two sexes are equally admitted to the advantages of the institution.

There are three courses of college instruction, each of which extends through four years. The first, the Classical Course, includes the Latin and Greek languages, and all the studies ordinarily pursued in the best colleges. The second, designated as the Latin and Scientific Course, includes every study in the Classical Course, except Greek. The third, the Scientific Course, omits both Latin and Greek. There is also opportunity, in the first and second courses, to omit Mathematics after the first term of the Sophomore year.

At the annual Commencement, June 21st, a class of eleven graduated, of whom five had pursued the Classical Course, four the Latin and Scientific Course, and two the Scientific Course.

Of the four graduates in the Latin and Scientific Course, three are young women.

The funds and property of the College are as follows:

Building and grounds.....	\$35,000 00
Endowment funds.....	70,000 00
Income for the year from all sources.....	8,000 00

## MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. Samuel Brooks, A. M., Professor of Latin and Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

William C. Morey, A. M., Professor of History and Instructor in Greek.

A. Randolph Bretzel, A. B., Professor of the German and French Languages.

Lewis Stuart, Tutor in Greek and Latin.

Estella E. Davis, A. M., Teacher of Mathematics.

Caroline H. Daniells, Nannie A. Bleazby, A. B., Teachers in Preparatory Department.

Mrs. L. H. Trowbridge, Teacher of Music.

Ellen Price, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Rev. L. H. Trowbridge, Financial Agent,

Prof. Samuel Brooks, Librarian.

J. R. Grenell, Janitor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

KENDALL BROOKS,  
*President.*

KALAMAZOO, Dec. 16, 1871.

# OLIVET COLLEGE.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*To Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

SIR—The year just closing has been to Olivet College one of steady and growing prosperity. The attendance of students exhibits some increase. The resources of the College and the facilities for the work of instruction have been materially augmented, and important additions made to the corps of permanent instructors. Good order, steady attention to the work of study, and in consequence, very gratifying progress in the attainments of study, have quite uniformly characterized the students in attendance.

At the present writing the resources of the College are estimated at the following values:

Value of Buildings.....	\$69,950
“    Lands in Olivet.....	14,000
“    Libraries, Apparatus, Cabinet, etc.....	7,800
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Total value of Lands, Buildings, and Apparatus	\$91,750
Endowment Fund bearing interest.....	60,000
Endowment Fund not bearing interest, in the form of subscriptions, notes, etc.....	46,000
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Total assets (in part estimated).....	\$197,750

During the year the work of canvassing for funds has proceeded with reasonable success, though much embarrassed by the remarkable calamities which have visited our own State and other portions of the country, unsettling values and disarranging all departments of business. About \$18,000 in

cash, or the equivalent, have been collected, and principally in Michigan, and conditional pledges secured to the additional amount of at least \$20,000. The work of securing additional and adequate endowment will go on the coming year with increased vigor, with the confident expectation that "conditions" on which hinge certain pledges already made, will soon be complied with, and the College placed on a basis of substantial support.

The attendance of students has been as follows :

College—Gentlemen .....	48
“ Ladies .....	40
Preparatory—Classical Course .....	52
“ Normal Course .....	13
“ English Course .....	107
<hr/>	
Total attendance .....	260
Whole number of Gentlemen .....	144
“ “ Ladies .....	116

The Board of Trustees is at present constituted thus :

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, D. D., President ; Homer O. Hitchcock, M. D., Kalamazoo ; Fitz L. Reed, Esq., Olivet ; Philo Parsons, Esq., Detroit ; Hon. Albertus L. Green, Olivet ; Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., Detroit ; Hon. Willard Davis, Vermontville ; Franklin Moore, Esq., Detroit ; Rev. William Hogarth, D. D., Detroit ; Rev. Wolcott B. Williams, Charlotte ; Rev. Jesse W. Hough, Jackson ; David M. Richardson, Esq., Detroit ; Rev. James S. Hoyt, Port Huron ; Rev. Calvin Clark, Marshall ; Newell Avery, Esq., Detroit ; Hon. Daniel B. Greene, Ypsilanti ; Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, Detroit ; Hon. William A. Howard, Grand Rapids ; Hon. Oramel Hosford, Olivet ; Samuel F. Drury, Esq., Olivet ; Rev. James L. Patton, Greenville ; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, D. D., Pontiac ; Rev. J. Morgan Smith, Grand Rapids ; Hon. Alanson Sheley, Detroit.

*Executive Committee.*—S. F. Drury ; O. Hosford ; A. L. Green ; P. Parsons ; F. L. Reed ; N. J. Morrison.



Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Librarian.

George W. Keyes, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

Board of Managers in charge of Ladies' Department.—Miss Henrietta P. Dennis; Mrs. O. Hosford; Mrs. S. F. Drury; Mrs. A. L. Green; Mrs. P. Parsons; Mrs. Eliza Bordwell; Mrs. N. J. Morrison; Mrs. J. W. Hough; Mrs. H. L. Porter.

#### BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, D. D., President, and Drury Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. Alexander F. Kemp, LL. D., Professor of Mental Philosophy and Instructor in Natural Science.

Robert C. Kedzie, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Anatomy.

John H. Hewitt, A. M., Rutan Professor of Latin and Instructor in English Literature.

Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Professor of Greek and Instructor in German.

Alexander B. Brown, A. M., Professor of Music.

William M. Osband, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Henry Marsh, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Miss Henrietta P. Dennis, Principal of the Ladies' Department and Instructor in French.

Miss Annie M. Benedict, Teacher of Mathematics in the Preparatory Department.

Mrs. Lucy A. Osband, Teacher of Greek in the Preparatory Department.

Charles O. Brown, Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship in the Preparatory Department.

Miss Lillie L. Hosford, Assistant Teacher of the Piano.

At the annual Commencement of the College in June last, a fine new four-story brick building, erected at a cost of

nearly \$40,000, was formally dedicated to its proper uses. It is to be used chiefly for dormitories for young men. The first floor is occupied for recitation rooms, an office, and library and reading-rooms. The building greatly enlarges our facilities for carrying on successfully the work of education.

By the accession of Prof. Osband to the Faculty as Principal of the Preparatory Department, the appropriate work of that department has been reorganized, its courses of study revised, and the department itself rendered much more efficient and successful.

A normal course of instruction for teachers has been organized, and during the autumn has proved an attractive feature of the institution. It is designed to make this permanent, and to enlarge the course of normal instruction and drill just as far as the necessities of the common schools in this portion of the State shall seem to demand.

Respectfully submitted.

N. J. MORRISON,  
*President.*

OLIVET COLLEGE, December 4, 1871.

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#### REPORT OF VISITORS.

*Hon. Oramel Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—In the absence of the other members of the committee appointed to attend the annual examinations and Commencement exercises of Olivet College in June last, the undersigned presents the following report:

The examinations, especially in the higher branches, evinced thorough and systematic training, and were conducted throughout with the utmost fairness. There was no appearance of a "show," so common on such occasions. The students left the impression that they knew some things which

they had not told. There was more of *heart* in recitations than we ordinarily witness. There was a warmth, an enthusiasm, an *esprit de corps*, assuring us that culture had yielded a higher life—its choicest fruitage.

The Commencement exercises were of an unusually high order. The literary productions of the graduating class elicited the most cordial encomiums from men of the broadest culture. And the rendering was not less praiseworthy.

The institution has passed that critical period when “to be or not to be” is the annually recurring question. It now takes a permanent place among the moral, religious, and educational powers of the State and nation. We cordially commend Olivet College for its scholarship, piety, and practical power to the patronage and support of all lovers of liberal learning.

O. H. SPOOR.

VERMONTVILLE, December 8, 1871.

# STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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## BOARD OF CONTROL.

George W. Lee, Detroit, Chairman; James I. Mead, Lansing, Treasurer; D. L. Crossman, Williamston, Clerk.

## OFFICERS.

Rev. Charles Johnson, Superintendent.

I. T. Swart, Assistant Superintendent.

James M. Sprout, Principal Teacher.

James W. Guernsey, Wm. Mothersill, Miss Ellen Kimball, Miss A. M. Skinkle, Miss A. E. Nichols, Assistant Teachers.

Mrs. F. J. Sargent, Matron.

Mrs. M. G. Hoag, Assistant Matron.

H. D. Humphrey, Overseer of Family House.

I. H. Bartholomew, Physician.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

*To the Superintendent of Public Instruction :*

In compliance with the law, the Board of Control of the State Reform School beg leave to present their fifteenth Annual Report, together with that of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Physician, and Teachers, for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, 1871, giving a detailed account of the affairs of the School for the past year, and its present condition. This being the intermediate year of our biennial sessions of the Legislature, we shall not attempt in this report to enter upon a lengthy account of the needs or necessities of the institution.

Although we have had some obstacles to meet and overcome, yet we are happy to report the past year as successful in its general management. It has been found necessary to make some changes in the various departments of the School; still, the work has steadily moved on, with the great object in view for which it was established, viz: to make the boys realize, through kindness and good will, that the State had done its best to provide them with a home,—a place which many, indeed a large proportion, could not boast of before they came here.

Our Family School, which has met our expectations as a graduating institution, has fully confirmed us in the view heretofore expressed of the advantages of this over the congregate system; and we feel confident in expressing our belief that the erection of more houses to be managed on this plan would facilitate the object of the School. The class of boys who find their way here is steadily on the increase with the rapid growth of our large towns and cities.

In this connection we cannot refrain from the expression of the important fact constantly forced upon our attention, that while many of our boys are sent here for trivial offenses, and often the first of sufficient magnitude to meet the requirements of the law, frequently to relieve a neighborhood, or their natural guardians, of their care and support, there are many who are among the most depraved and incorrigible young men, several years older than the law contemplates, being sent here. For the latter class we would suggest the idea whether it would not be well to establish an intermediate institution, where they would be restrained from their deleterious influence upon the younger and better class of boys, and at the same time give them an opportunity to escape the odium attached to being an inmate of the penitentiary.

Circumstances of birth and early education have much to do with the formation of character, yet we find some cases in which the propensity to evil seems so thoroughly interwoven

with the whole nature of the boy, that no amount of labor seems equal to its eradication.

From this class are developed the thieves, pickpockets, burglars, and incendiaries, and the whole calendar of criminals who infest and alarm the community. To bring such influences as in the best and most effectual way to accomplish their reformation, has been our constant aim and endeavor. While we are constantly in receipt of the intelligence of the good conduct and successful effort to sustain a character of respectability by many of the boys who have gone out from the School, and in obtaining places of trust, and maintaining themselves with creditable promise of becoming useful citizens, there are others of the class of which we have been speaking, who have made haste to become the inmates of workhouses and penitentiaries.

We have constantly felt a desire to turn as much of the labor of the boys to agricultural pursuits as possible; therefore, the want of other employment a portion of the past year has afforded us an opportunity to improve our farm, by clearing, ditching, and otherwise increasing our facilities for field culture and pasturage, which will ultimately contribute largely towards the subsistence of the inmates of the institution.

For the financial condition, and continued good health of the inmates, we would respectfully refer to the reports of the Treasurer and Physician. The report of the Superintendent presents a full statement of the condition of the working of the institution in detail, to which we invite attention.

The gratifying evidences of reformation and improvement in the conduct and deportment of the inmates, are all subjects of congratulation to all who feel an interest in the institution, and encourage us to render to the Supreme Ruler of the universe our grateful acknowledgments for His sustaining power, without which our efforts would have been vain.

GEORGE W. LEE,  
JAMES I. MEAD,  
D. L. CROSSMAN,

*Board of Control.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Chairman and Secretary of the Board:*

GENTLEMEN:—Act No. 126, Laws of 1871, changes the close of the fiscal year to the 30th day of September. I therefore furnish you with statement of all receipts and disbursements for the State Reform School for the period of ten and one-half months,—or up to the close of the new fiscal year:

## CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT—TREASURER TO STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

## DEBIT.

1870.					
Nov.	18.	To cash from D. W. Buck.....	\$270 00		
"	18.	" " " O. Keith.....	158 43		
"	18.	" " " J. Kopt & Co.....	21 34		
"	18.	" " " J. C. Fox.....	20 00		
"	18.	" " " O. Keith.....	3 21		
					\$472 98
Nov.	19.	To cash from W. Aris.....	1 80		
"	23.	" " " H. Gates.....	30		
"	23.	" " " M. Goodale.....	50		
"	30.	" " " O. Keith.....	1 35		
Dec.	2.	" " " Dr. Cutler.....	3 00		
					6 95
Dec.	8.	To cash from H. D. Pugh.....	1 50		
"	15.	" " " H. Webber & Co.....	33 16		
"	16.	" " " M. Jordan.....	20 00		
"	17.	" " " D. B. Baldwin.....	25		
"	17.	" " " Mr. Jones.....	1 25		
					56 16
Dec.	21.	To cash from Mrs. S. P. Mead.....	2 14		
1871.					
Jan.	2.	To cash from Brisbin & Conely.....	44 30		
Feb.	15.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory...	420 71		
					467 15

1871.

Feb.	14.	To cash from O. Keith.....	\$47 09	
"	14.	" " " H. N. Hooker.....	3 00	
"	16.	" " " M. Jordan.....	20 00	
"	27.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory ...	143 67	
Mar.	7.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory ...	119 55	
				\$383 31
Mar.	8.	To cash from Fuller, Walters & Bracy..	15 90	
"	11.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory ...	110 80	
"	13.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory ...	500 00	
"	17.	" " " O. Keith.....	22 76	
				648 96
"	17.	" " " M. Jordan.....	13 70	
"	17.	To cash from Messrs. Norcross, H. & Co., per D. W. Buck.....	12 00	
"	24.	To cash from L. C. Loomis .....	21 17	
"	25.	" " " J. Mills.....	1 35	
				50 22
"	28.	To cash from rags sold.....	27 05	
April	14.	" " " cane.....	1 00	
"	14.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory ...	102 00	
"	21.	" " " A. M. Potter .....	4 00	
"	21.	" " " O. Keith.....	13 28	
				147 28
April	24.	To cash from Detroit Chair Factory...	894 07	
"	24.	" " " M. Jordan.....	10 00	
"	24.	" " " D. B. Baldwin .....	3 00	
"	29.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory ...	159 25	
				1,066 32
May	5.	To cash from W. Aris.....	1 60	
"	26.	" " " O. Keith.....	10 84	
"	29.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory ...	34 54	
June	8.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory ...	84 59	
				181 57
June	14.	To cash from O. Keith.....	9 87	
"	14.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory...	695 94	
"	28.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory...	108 17	
July	7.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory...	532 51	
"	15.	" " " O. Keith.....	11 98	
				1,358 47
July	17.	To cash from Mead & Bro. ....	100 00	
"	19.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory...	614 87	
"	22.	" " " W. Aris.....	75	
"	22.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory....	196 81	
				912 43



1871.

Aug.	10.	To cash from rags sold.....	\$20 00	
"	17.	" " " O. Keith.....	14 45	
"	23.	" " " Detroit Chair Factory...	411 77	
"	23.	" " " O. Keith.....	5 25	
"	29.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory...	136 00	
Sept.	12.	" " " Toledo Chair Factory...	150 85	
"	30.	" " " O. Keith.....	8 45	
			<hr/>	\$741 77
				<hr/>
				\$6,393 57

To amount with State Treasurer as per  
report Nov. 16, 1870—received..... \$3,000 00  
To cash on hand Nov. 16, 1870..... 9,590 87  
To paid bills not audited, 1870..... 4,539 06

1871.

Sept.	30.	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	17,129 93	
"	30.	To amount due from State Treasurer.....	19,000 00	
			<hr/>	18,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$58,523 50

## CREDIT.

1871.

Sept. 30.

By amounts paid for provisions.....	\$6,234 48	
" " clothing.....	484 31	
" " fuel.....	412 50	
" " lights.....	214 36	
" " bedding.....	238 45	
" " books, printing, and stat'ry..	61 09	
" " postage.....	32 61	
" " hospital.....	312 72	
" " domestic help.....	315 16	
" " night watch.....	401 70	
" " salaries officers and employes	7,547 51	
" " Board of Control.....	150 50	
" " improvements and repairs...	2,822 50	
" " furniture.....	67 55	
" " farm expenses.....	724 05	
" " discharge of inmates.....	87 70	
" " *incidental expenses.....	1,892 86	
		<hr/>
		\$22,000 00

\* Includes cane, flag, lumber, and paint for chair shop, freight, exchange, telegraphing, catching runaways, soap, brooms, etc., etc.

1871.

By amounts due from State Treasurer.....	\$16,000 00
By paid bills—vouchers on hand.....	17,724 65
By cash in bank.....	2,798 85
	<hr/>
	\$58,523 50
	<hr/>

## DEBIT.

1871.

Sept. 30.

To notes as per report of 1870.....	\$227 80
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## CREDIT.

By same uncollected notes.....	\$227 80
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J. I. MEAD, *Treasurer.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.†

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This year, shortened by one and a-half months by the Legislature at its last session, has been one of earnest toil and solicitude, having about the same proportion with other years of hopeful success and disappointments. The question of dealing with the mental, moral, and physical conditions of this peculiar class of youth, does not lose its intricacy even with long experience, but requires constant and solicitous effort in restraining, instructing, and, by all possible means, seeking to inspire a higher standard of rectitude. We are more than ever convinced that no special system, is, of itself, of any special potency; that only the vigilant fidelity and discreet providence of the worker in this peculiar field, can hope to exert a salutary influence for good. And *this*, to be effective, must be consecrated to its aims and objects, and not revert primarily to self, seeking to use its position for gainful purposes, but it must be unique in its work and spirit.

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† The Superintendent's Report commences with several pages of tables concerning details of the institution, which will be found in the pamphlet report published by the Board of Control.

This will be clear to any discerning mind, to whom the opportunity is given to mark the progress of operations in a work of this nature. So many opposite forces will be found running counter to the line marked out, that it will be often surprising that *any* good can be accomplished.

We feel confident that the nature and amount of labor accomplished during the year, will be found in every respect as valuable to the School in its present and future prosperity, and in its moral effect as hopeful, as in any previous year.

The operations of the Family House have, since the beginning of this calendar year, been eminently successful, meeting fully our most sanguine hopes, and fully demonstrating the advantages of its privileges in carrying out the aims of the School.

It is apparent that as soon as the finances of the institution will permit, the further interests of the School will be promoted by building one of equal capacity, especially designed for the smaller class of boys.

The improvements and repairs about the buildings have been continued through the summer. The clearing and draining on the farm adds to the tillable acreage and furnishes additional facilities for increasing our stock, which opportunity has not been lost, and we now have a fine herd of cows and calves, several of which are full-blooded Ayrshires.

The additional orchard of five acres may not for a few years add materially to the product of fruits, but with care it is an investment of great value for future years.

The full capacity of our well, exceeding 500 feet in depth, is not yet sufficiently tested to pronounce with certainty of its success, yet we feel confident that, even though failing to secure a flowing well, we shall still be able, by the pump attached to our machinery, to have the matter fully settled, and find that the School possesses, for all time, a full supply of this essential element.

During the past winter, about three months we were with-

out labor for the boys in the shops. This seriously affects our income. We employed during that time as many as we could conveniently in cutting wood, of which we cut about 1,600 cords. During the summer, and at the present time, the boys have been fully employed in the shops, farm, and elsewhere, without loss of time.

The Band continues with unabating interest to fill a very essential place in our school work. Through the aid of special friends in Detroit and elsewhere, our usual concerts were rendered very pleasant and remunerative, thus enabling us to meet its expenses in new instruments and repairs from time to time, and other incidental matters connected with the same; also to make very material additions to the boys' library, and to make a very fair beginning of an art gallery and museum, which we hope to see increased from time to time for the instruction and entertainment of the boys.

The following statement will show the financial condition of the same:

Cash on hand, as per last report.....	\$5 98
Net proceeds of concerts.....	667 51
Visitors and special friends.....	33 84
Services of the Band.....	90 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$797 33
	<hr/>

Of this sum there has been expended for the objects specified above, \$681.36; leaving balance on hand, \$115.97.

So long as chapel services continue to be performed by the clergymen of the city alternately, no formal report of Chaplain services can be presented. But they have been as courteously and kindly met by these gentlemen for the interest and good of the boys, as in former years.

The Principal Teacher presents his report of the School Department, which is herewith attached.

The health of the boys, as the report of the Physician will show, will compare favorably with previous years.

The following weekly papers have been kindly furnished for the use of the boys: Lansing State Republican, Battle Creek Journal, Wolverine Citizen, Grand Haven Union, Grand Haven Herald, Peninsular Herald, Saginaw Weekly Enterprise, Peninsular Courier, Ingham County News, and Morning Star.

Several presents of valuable books have been given to the Library by Messrs. Tunis, of Detroit, Kelly, of this city, and other friends. These marks of interest and favor are not lost, but are fully appreciated and used.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, let me say, the success of this School is its own vindication against all impeachments. It has been visited during the year by over six thousand visitors, who have dropped in upon us at all hours of the day and witnessed all portions of its work, and the unanimous verdict has been of their interest and approval.

The cheerful and free association of the inmates and those in charge shows for itself that no iron, oppressive heel rests on them; but their sports, labors, and social relations are as free as the duties and requirements of the School will admit.

That defects and necessary improvements will appear is only the experience of the fifteen years of the existence of this institution. But they will be met in all cases as soon as manifested, to as full an extent as our facilities will permit. And we are confident that your vigilant supervision will require no prompting in this respect.

With this assurance, we commit the interest and labors of the School to that supervisory power which alone can give efficiency to our labors.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES JOHNSON, *Sup't.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Reform School :*

GENTLEMEN:—There has been almost no sickness in the School during the past year; less, probably, than any year since the School was established.

One boy, last winter, broke his thigh while in the woods on the farm, but recovered perfectly, as speedily as good vigorous health and a strong constitution could heal the fracture.

Another boy, this fall, sawed off one of his fingers while working in the shop. Amongst so many boys it is impossible, perhaps, to prevent such accidents, but, considering the number in the School, the number of accidents this year is not large.

I. H. BARTHOLOMEW,

*Physician.*

# ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.

COUNTIES	No. of Townships.	No. of whole Dist.	No. of sch. Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 20 years.	No. of Children attending School during the year.	No. attending School under 5 or over 20 years of age.	Average number of months School during the year.	No. of Volumes added to Libraries.	No. of Volumes in District Libraries.
Alcona.....	8	5	25	235	183	190	6	400	2,001
Allegan.....	24	147	25	11,171	5,043	9,124	7.1	400	2,001
Alpena.....	9	2	2	655	800	425	8.0		
Antrim.....	7	15	2	601	298	420	4.8		
Barry.....	17	106	46	7,005	3,508	6,582	7.0	20	1,000
Bay.....	10	30	5	4,963	2,008	3,978	6.9	1	1
Benzie.....	10	31	1	706	806	543	5.6	1	1
Berrien.....	21	118	32	12,093	5,564	8,884	7.3	73	2,011
Branch.....	17	95	36	8,140	3,709	7,889	7.4	30	930
Calhoun.....	22	107	53	11,685	5,191	9,545	7.7	145	4,884
Cass.....	15	98	22	7,075	3,338	5,481	7.3	89	3,559
Charlevoix.....	6	9	7	421	213	310	6.3		
Cheboygan.....	4	8	1	■	383	405	5.9		
Chippewa.....	1	1	■	389	150	78	6.2		
Clinton.....	16	104	27	7,821	3,393	6,413	7.1	10	1,316
Delta.....	2	4	■	420	197	260	5.5		260
Eaton.....	17	100	29	8,213	3,708	6,443	7.0	1	896
Emmet.....	1	1	■	277	89	65	6.8		
Genesee.....	19	114	43	10,690	4,723	9,319	7.3	53	1,897
Grand Traverse.....	9	36	0	1,582	756	1,216	5.8	1	131
Grafton.....	16	77	19	4,166	1,981	3,377	6.2	43	■
Hilledale.....	19	125	44	10,701	4,789	9,233	7.6	166	2,634
Houghton.....	9	12	■	3,784	1,432	2,797	5.6	30	163
Huron.....	22	41	7	2,878	1,400	1,758	5.0		90
Ingham.....	17	97	33	5,571	3,983	6,344	7.5	350	1,167
Ionia.....	16	109	32	9,219	4,327	7,314	7.0		193
Iosco.....	6	11	1	615	384	574	7.3		
Ipsabella.....	12	37	4	1,447	630	1,127	5.5	28	196
Jackson.....	20	110	47	10,629	4,450	9,376	7.5	906	2,901
Kalamazoo.....	16	94	44	10,661	4,767	7,968	7.3	710	5,796
Kalkaska.....	3	6	■	139	51	80	8.7		
Kent.....	25	142	56	16,915	6,236	12,744	7.5	13	2,945
Keweenaw.....	3	4	■	603	243	489	5.3		3
Lake.....	4	4	2	145	64	133	5.5		
Lapeer.....	19	82	33	7,643	3,377	6,185	7.4	150	1,011
Leelanaw.....	3	29	8	1,458	702	1,091	5.2	48	78
Lenawee.....	24	141	61	14,495	6,187	11,015	7.7	447	6,799
Livingston.....	14	90	41	6,560	2,963	5,839	7.0	8	664
Mackinac.....	3	5	■	545	422	387	8.0		
Macomb.....	14	70	41	9,304	4,336	6,491	7.5	29	1,749
Manistee.....	10	23	7	1,585	703	1,242	6.5		160
Mauitau.....	2	3	■	294	125	151	7.5		
Marquette.....	6	12	3	4,036	2,191	2,343	7.3	251	509
Mason.....	7	17	3	390	443	619	5.5		
Mecosta.....	15	43	4	2,035	935	1,565	5.3	56	116
Menominee.....	2	4	■	371	154	314	7.3		
Midland.....	8	24	1	1,065	457	662	4.8		415
Monroe.....	10	95	32	10,433	4,691	6,219	7.1	249	2,391
Montcalm.....	20	77	15	4,700	2,228	3,792	6.6	58	444
Muskegon.....	■	51	14	4,333	1,939	3,287	6.3	8	107
Newaygo.....	14	47	8	2,319	1,047	1,757	6.7	1	717
Oakland.....	25	147	75	12,975	5,745	10,086	7.5	96	2,038

## ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of Townships.	No. of whole Dist.	No. of frl. Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 20 years.	No. of Children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.	No. of Children attending School during the year.	No. attending School under 5 or over 20 years of age.	Average number of months School during the year.	No. of Volumes added to Libraries.	No. of Volumes in District Libraries.
Oceana.....	16	49	11	2,200	1,055	1,917	74	5.8	.....	168
Ontonagon.....	8	4	1	947	591	774	8	7.0	151	2,806
Oscoda.....	13	22	6	892	398	580	19	8.8	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	17	■	19	64	4,299	7,147	142	7.7	88	1,910
Presque Isle.....	1	1	.....	30	80	50	.....	1.0	.....	.....
Saginaw.....	26	96	12	26	5,936	8,924	157	6.9	468	2,064
Sanilac.....	23	40	12	76	2,565	4,124	108	6.4	29	796
Shiawassee.....	13	90	29	99	3,484	6,041	192	7.3	4	278
St. Clair.....	25	125	22	27	6,402	9,828	219	7.4	14	1,816
St. Joseph.....	16	94	27	50	3,880	7,807	158	7.1	36	1,492
Tuscola.....	24	88	26	98	2,360	4,141	135	6.6	2	628
Van Buren.....	13	100	27	03	4,674	7,502	247	7.9	54	1,712
Washtenaw.....	22	118	52	66	4,726	9,905	269	7.4	121	2,006
Wayne.....	20	111	29	25	18,068	20,256	161	6.6	8,414	29,296
Wexford.....	4	9	3	83	66	176	11	6.0	.....	.....
Supplementary	1	7	3	493	571	164	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	608	4024	1275	206,275	175,092	292,466	7,444	7.0	8,658	101,789



# ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Books.	No. of School-Houses, AND MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION.				No. of Pupils who can be seated.	Value of School- Houses and Lots.	No. of Grad. Schools	No. Visits by County Superintendents.
		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.				
Alcona .....				5		405	\$7,660		
Allegan .....	\$416 16		6	147	11	11,346	140,814	9	285
Alpena .....				4	1	800	19,000	1	
Antrim .....				2	12	508	2,820		1
Barry .....	64 15		4	128	14	8,428	76,342	4	110
Bay .....	9 00		2	29	4	8,598	168,896	3	29
Benzle .....	4 00			6	10	745	3,965		20
Berrien .....	86 02		17	186	2	11,451	240,278	12	171
Branch .....	75 26	11	20	101	1	8,542	175,200	5	189
Calhoun .....	801 28	6	26	186	4	12,054	401,904	6	190
Cass .....	168 65		28	58	5	7,466	114,690	6	182
Charlevoix .....				2	10	468	2,875		18
Cheboygan .....				4	4	520	4,644	1	
Chippewa .....				1		90	150		
Clinton .....	108 82		5	111	14	8,435	116,160	5	173
Delta .....				2	1	280	4,500	1	
Eaton .....	6 00	1	14	118	18	9,807	117,262	7	141
Emmet .....				2		150	3,000		
Genesee .....	102 23		12	151	4	11,504	183,703	10	111
Gr. Traverse .....	1 25			18	27	1,817	9,927	1	82
Gratiot .....	52 75			56	88	4,904	87,948	1	189
Hillsdale .....	237 11	10	82	180	4	12,126	215,552	8	198
Houghton .....	48 50	1		15		2,140	56,100	4	26
Huron .....				26	19	2,860	25,258	1	65
Ingham .....	451 00		17	111	8	8,608	146,590	5	176
Ionia .....		1	5	121	16	9,248	123,614	8	148
Iosco .....				9	1	910	20,507	2	
Isabella .....	42 89			8	25	1,418	6,504		87
Jackson .....	850 07	8	46	111	2	10,956	256,857	6	283
Kalamazoo .....	955 02		28	118	2	10,172	286,886	6	163
Kalkaska .....				1	8	180	600		
Kent .....	18 50	1	15	172	18	17,408	824,964	9	179
Keweenaw .....				4		670	2,600	1	11
Lake .....				1	8	155	200		
Lapeer .....	238 67		8	110	7	8,290	102,689	6	64
Leelanaw .....	70 00	1		4	27	1,874	7,790	2	23
Lenawee .....	586 18	8	55	149	2	14,878	851,910	11	264
Livingston .....	5 92	4	11	108	6	7,449	107,840	5	186
Mackinac .....				8	1	490	5,550	1	
Macomb .....	48 95	1	14	100	1	8,425	101,748	8	180
Manistee .....			1	7	14	1,871	29,970	1	26
Manitou .....					8	150	850		
Marquette .....	828 96	1	2	14	2	2,452	66,400	5	70
Mason .....				7	12	839	6,555	1	18
Mecosta .....	140 58			18	24	2,504	26,618	1	41
Menominee .....				8	1	406	7,270	1	
Midland .....			1	19	2	1,178	10,785	1	28
Monroe .....	257 52	2	36	78	12	8,892	109,076	5	258
Montcalm .....	89 76		1	66	22	5,851	72,118	2	96
Muskegon .....	7 50			89	21	8,921	66,019	2	109
Newaygo .....	8 50			34	19	2,778	25,790	1	66
Oakland .....	45 09	15	28	189		14,847	67,105	12	197

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Books.	No. of School-Houses, and Material of Construction.				No. of Pupils who can be seated.	Value of School- Houses and Lots.	No. of Grad. Schools	No. Visits by County Superintendents.
		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.				
Oceana.....	-----	-----	-----	84	16	2,821	\$21,815	2	107
Ontonagon..	\$99 63	-----	-----	8	8	800	7,950	2	-----
Osceola.....	-----	-----	-----	5	17	962	4,591	-----	11
Ottawa.....	117 15	1	2	100	18	9,178	146,827	10	188
Presque Isle.	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	75	1,500	-----	-----
Saginaw.....	618 60	-----	9	88	17	9,528	824,949	8	75
Sanilac.....	17 15	-----	2	51	29	5,260	86,565	5	104
Shiawassee..	7 00	-----	8	97	16	8,246	149,424	6	179
St. Clair.....	88 00	-----	9	118	21	11,628	195,096	6	140
St. Joseph...	48 50	1	21	96	2	9,692	201,465	10	246
Tuscola.....	4 52	-----	1	72	27	5,520	47,105	8	196
Van Buren..	88 75	-----	6	188	7	10,727	185,775	10	129
Washtenaw..	145 74	9	48	111	6	18,429	891,140	6	228
Wayne.....	8,792 89	-----	49	111	2	20,911	1,059,278	18	155
Wexford.....	-----	-----	-----	1	7	278*	1,250	-----	-----
Supplem't'ry	-----	-----	1	1	8	671	10,870	1*	-----
Total.....	\$10,168 72	77	570	4024	629	874,760	\$7,155,995	266	6,850

# ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.

COUNTIES	No. of Visits by Di- rectors.	No. Qualified Male Teachers.	No. Qualified Female Teachers.	No. months Taught by Male Teachers.	No. months Taught by Female Teachers.	Av. Wages per month of Male Teachers.	Av. Wages per month of Female Teachers.	Total Wages of Male Teachers for the Y'r.	Total Wages of Fe- male Teachers for the Year.
Alcona.....	19	8	6	16.1	18.2	\$53 09	\$32 41	\$354 77	\$590 00
Allegan.....	441	85	299	348.6	1,195.8	47 77	22 99	16,414 98	27,489 99
Alpena.....	6	1	7	10.0	66.0	140 00	86 00	1,400 00	2,870 00
Antrim.....	14	4	19	15.0	66.4	88 98	16 88	509 00	1,068 06
Barry.....	224	80	216	298.2	814.6	84 67	19 68	10,168 50	15,998 58
Bay.....	453	16	72	87.0	488.0	95 85	89 77	8,888 98	19,885 90
Benzie.....	104	9	25	28.9	85.7	29 91	18 58	842 50	1,588 08
Berrien.....	419	95	228	381.1	1,024.8	49 47	29 25	18,858 70	29,979 88
Branch.....	280	82	216	326.7	918.7	40 44	19 78	18,214 12	18,174 49
Calhoun....	878	86	818	858.0	1,577.0	48 56	21 95	17,885 47	84,626 22
Cass.....	482	97	168	896.7	626.6	44 92	22 76	17,832 28	14,265 88
Charlevoix..	15	8	17	12.0	51.5	24 66	12 21	296 00	629 50
Cheboygan..	87	5	10	28.0	40.5	41 80	83 70	950 00	1,865 00
Chippewa....	4	1	2	5.0	8.2	60 00	48 75	800 00	140 00
Clinton.....	850	70	194	269.5	771.7	88 86	20 89	10,839 08	15,789 60
Delta.....	81	2	8	18.0	18.0	76 84	56 12	992 49	729 51
Eaton.....	821	63	281	289.8	759.0	40 81	28 20	11,668 85	17,610 75
Emmet.....	2	1	-----	6.0	-----	40 00	-----	240 00	-----
Genesee.....	555	84	271	363.5	1,116.0	50 89	22 28	18,817 51	24,878 76
Gr. Traverse	59	16	54	68.8	186.8	84 08	22 52	2,174 90	4,207 45
Gratiot.....	198	43	147	151.7	492.9	80 99	22 28	4,702 68	9,648 14
Hillsdale...	502	109	278	394.8	1,000.2	40 11	20 09	15,887 71	22,096 17
Houghton...	97	8	25	64.1	208.9	94 29	61 06	6,164 25	12,750 00
Huron.....	182	14	50	66.0	184.2	45 52	27 27	8,004 41	5,024 61
Ingham.....	275	74	222	285.7	969.2	89 81	21 99	11,292 98	21,814 72
Ionia.....	870	91	229	381.4	891.4	44 82	21 01	14,688 78	18,588 67
Iosco.....	22	5	16	89.0	69.5	64 02	82 24	2,497 00	2,258 00
Isabella.....	98	27	87	98.5	117.8	84 19	24 02	8,196 78	2,829 60
Jackson.....	379	111	245	470.8	1,259.8	50 63	24 83	23,884 88	80,701 25
Kalamazoo...	381	91	218	348.1	1,147.0	49 99	24 85	17,051 72	28,514 50
Kalkaska....	5	-----	6	-----	19.0	-----	18 00	-----	244 00
Kent.....	398	112	351	462.4	1,564.0	51 58	28 78	23,831 79	45,022 16
Keweenaw...	18	5	2	87.0	8.0	61 98	50 00	2,280 00	400 00
Lake.....	8	4	4	17.0	12.0	29 77	19 88	506 40	222 00
Lapeer.....	234	69	180	281.5	752.6	40 86	22 05	11,861 75	16,598 95
Leelanaw...	100	14	88	53.0	185.0	80 99	19 00	1,794 90	2,557 89
Lenawee....	465	116	367	478.7	1,608.8	48 57	28 09	28,268 07	87,001 89
Livingston...	269	76	186	299.1	773.2	44 06	18 87	12,788 88	14,685 86
Mackinac...	9	6	4	28.0	25.0	61 79	88 00	1,780 00	825 00
Macomb.....	278	61	172	275.1	809.0	49 57	22 58	18,687 70	18,281 49
Manistec...	51	9	37	44.0	180.5	64 70	84 88	2,847 00	6,805 75
Manitou....	10	-----	4	-----	15.0	-----	22 88	-----	225 00
Marquette...	60	11	85	69.5	240.0	125 62	71 40	8,781 18	17,135 00
Mason.....	83	11	18	49.5	48.0	85 81	22 77	1,772 50	1,098 00
Mecosta.....	78	28	51	100.0	199.5	41 45	81 02	4,145 75	6,188 50
Menominee...	11	8	5	12.5	26.5	55 60	84 18	695 00	906 00
Midland....	89	7	83	81.5	120.2	40 76	28 80	1,284 00	8,462 50
Monroe.....	385	58	175	221.7	702.1	89 97	18 81	8,868 08	18,206 81
Montcalm...	219	85	147	129.2	587.5	47 00	28 89	6,079 18	18,744 85
Muskegon...	147	25	92	102.8	348.1	59 57	41 49	5,178 50	14,448 10
Newaygo....	96	23	84	98.0	287.8	48 79	21 68	4,587 75	6,210 96
Oakland....	429	147	325	606.1	1,868.8	45 07	22 81	27,821 99	81,114 58

## ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	No. of Visits by Directors.	No. Qualified Male Teachers.	No. Qualified Female Teachers.	No. months Taught by Male Teachers.	No. months Taught by Female Teachers.	Av. Wages per month of Male Teachers.	Av. Wages per month of Female Teachers.	Total Wages of Male Teachers for the Y'r.	Total Wages of Female Teachers for the Year.
Oceana.....	181	83	75	126.9	258.7	\$35 87	\$22 27	\$4,558 50	\$5,651 05
Ontonagon..	29	6	10	89.9	71.5	76 70	87 00	8,060 50	2,615 50
Osceola.....	48	11	22	84.7	70.8	81 79	21 16	1,108 28	1,498 55
Ottawa.....	276	76	158	888.7	722.8	45 54	26 80	17,704 76	18,996 82
Presque Isle	.....	1	.....	1.0	.....	82 00	.....	82 00	.....
Saginaw....	881	51	192	280.9	1,072.2	68 78	82 46	19,807 80	84,806 59
Sanilac.....	199	89	118	176.0	480.6	40 91	24 14	7,201 28	11,598 48
Shiawassee..	889	66	172	289.5	715.8	44 60	20 28	12,911 61	14,510 58
St. Clair....	478	62	225	821.7	1,101.6	44 68	28 97	14,856 83	26,406 83
St. Joseph..	807	77	204	889.5	916.8	54 75	25 14	18,587 85	28,056 61
Tuscola.....	280	46	140	200.8	516.4	42 27	21 78	8,467 50	11,247 55
Van Buren..	899	85	248	847.7	1,048.1	50 75	22 87	17,647 20	28,979 50
Washtenaw	400	100	276	468.9	1,405.8	58 65	25 08	27,214 25	85,258 48
Wayne.....	1,041	98	352	511.4	2,542.8	65 24	82 84	88,858 34	82,246 11
Wexford....	28	6	8	21.0	82.0	20 80	18 00	486 50	574 00
Supplem't'ry	.....	2	7	8.0	25.0	.....	.....	868 50	841 50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14885</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>8803</b>	<b>12472</b>	<b>86984.0</b>	<b>\$49 92</b>	<b>\$27 21</b>	<b>\$602,187 89</b>	<b>\$926,928 69</b>

# ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.

## RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand Sep- tember 5, 1870.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund	Tuition of Non-resi- dent Scholars.	District Taxes to pay Teachers and Incl- dental Expenses.
Alcona.....	\$44 17	\$476 17	\$75 45	-----	\$236 00
Allegan.....	11,744 88	19,541 98	5,098 47	\$748 56	19,765 58
Alpena.....	-----	1,879 83	881 78	-----	11,599 25
Antrim.....	724 58	858 14	165 48	2 00	814 78
Barry.....	6,978 56	8,288 75	8,548 87	110 84	14,788 62
Bay.....	8,499 85	4,179 89	1,844 28	-----	27,606 82
Benzie.....	281 81	989 88	168 82	11 11	1,114 42
Berrien.....	9,277 57	11,688 55	6,277 58	658 48	84,425 25
Branch.....	4,062 71	8,100 29	4,051 14	626 04	24,000 67
Calhoun.....	18,807 18	18,746 55	5,819 60	949 42	52,619 56
Cass.....	6,269 24	7,569 56	8,426 99	562 19	21,747 99
Charlevoix.....	46 00	161 09	125 95	15 50	657 80
Cheboygan.....	879 80	515 61	820 51	-----	2,226 26
Chippewa.....	224 79	408 74	171 50	-----	-----
Clinton.....	11,486 06	6,696 67	8,646 25	476 17	19,848 02
Delta.....	264 46	424 56	178 86	-----	1,041 56
Eaton.....	10,880 84	9,668 82	4,006 83	823 92	19,024 00
Emmet.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	240 00
Genesee.....	6,528 50	10,817 15	5,068 15	1,258 06	83,188 83
Grand Traverse.....	1,040 87	2,041 84	642 65	11 50	4,118 51
Gratiot.....	8,528 98	4,699 71	1,946 27	26 18	8,989 85
Hillsdale.....	7,816 58	12,802 81	5,514 79	948 22	22,505 98
Houghton.....	5,125 70	2,061 41	1,698 16	-----	17,516 81
Huron.....	1,751 72	1,767 08	967 15	81 54	6,584 46
Ingham.....	6,688 85	10,999 21	4,882 69	847 49	24,915 12
Ionia.....	4,788 95	7,814 88	4,298 18	658 87	27,075 76
Iosco.....	488 74	1,782 98	812 92	-----	8,945 48
Isabella.....	1,229 85	1,760 99	504 79	2 50	8,697 89
Jackson.....	12,745 95	11,975 55	5,598 79	1,205 41	19,285 04
Kalamazoo.....	18,679 17	20,165 96	4,981 98	924 48	25,758 81
Kalamazoo.....	11 68	221 52	10 29	-----	189 68
Kent.....	8,887 41	10,758 67	7,729 65	744 84	28,080 73
Keweenaw.....	609 59	726 27	298 86	-----	1,525 00
Lake.....	20 00	482 94	50 40	-----	90 00
Lapeer.....	6,526 11	5,186 76	8,834 19	755 66	27,617 26
Leelanaw.....	1,828 42	677 69	571 41	82 92	2,889 48
Lenawee.....	11,598 87	21,955 85	7,094 51	1,454 09	88,788 59
Livingston.....	4,248 78	6,646 69	2,959 46	697 80	20,939 40
Mackinaw.....	874 40	406 59	818 70	-----	2,800 00
Macomb.....	7,280 21	11,670 12	4,686 16	588 86	18,381 26
Manistee.....	1,207 99	1,953 82	721 07	88 50	16,546 95
Manitou.....	15 00	84 00	157 02	-----	99 00
Marquette.....	6,816 00	4,986 54	1,709 88	-----	19,501 00
Mason.....	574 74	897 29	200 59	18 75	8,802 59
Mecosta.....	8,512 07	2,608 89	881 55	97 44	7,807 84
Menominee.....	971 19	1,259 58	190 49	9 00	110 00
Midland.....	-----	948 88	456 89	-----	2,855 05
Monroe.....	4,186 84	8,454 88	4,468 01	178 88	12,658 54
Montcalm.....	4,577 29	2,807 65	2,028 68	720 92	15,917 11
Muskegon.....	7,078 75	5,971 57	1,858 43	63 78	14,644 68
Newaygo.....	8,867 07	2,618 40	858 67	90 25	7,758 91
Oakland.....	18,878 55	18,189 06	6,402 14	1,834 65	57,888 51

## ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS,—RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Moneys on hand Sep. tember 5, 1870.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund	Tuition of Non-resi- dent Scholars.	District Taxes to pay Teachers and Inci- dental Expenses.
Oceana.....	\$2,845 00	\$1,496 28	\$1,005 28	\$88 57	\$6,611 16
Ontonagon.....	8,827 61	976 27	255 89	-----	5,791 92
Osceola.....	880 15	415 08	169 86	5 11	1,842 15
Ottawa.....	12,111 78	8,489 85	4,284 47	898 90	80,448 64
Presque Isle.....	-----	120 00	-----	-----	-----
Saginaw.....	16,629 01	9,285 08	5,641 97	167 24	82,284 80
Sarillac.....	8,207 98	5,416 56	2,422 10	29 81	12,777 42
Shiawassee.....	8,471 10	4,454 71	8,819 60	555 88	26,984 21
St. Clair.....	6,822 10	9,467 05	7,226 74	897 72	45,986 69
Mt. Joseph.....	11,914 72	26,659 42	4,820 17	858 24	11,810 06
Tuscola.....	8,582 81	2,828 88	2,282 18	289 54	16,988 78
Van Buren.....	11,745 28	16,880 02	5,055 21	1,816 69	21,158 54
Washtenaw.....	11,012 04	28,819 80	6,162 59	8,105 96	45,724 98
Wayne.....	115,498 47	12,868 82	19,896 23	1 188 02	106,882 69
Wexford.....	2 17	67 54	51 88	1 00	569 98
Supplementary.....	167 49	181 48	182 08	2 15	248 23
Total.....	\$487,989 28	\$409,541 20	\$182,922 25	\$26,047 40	\$1,157,549 48

# **ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.**

## **RECEIPTS.**

COUNTIES.	Other District Taxes.	Tax on Dogs.	Raised from all other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Alcona .....	\$880 00	-----	\$1,162 71	\$2,838 84
Allegan .....	19,265 29	\$1,142 09	9,005 46	89,878 03
Alpena .....	-----	-----	-----	18,810 81
Antrim .....	494 90	18 00	91 02	2,615 85
Barry .....	7,264 15	932 02	6,879 05	48,411 72
Bay .....	15,481 10	-----	12,060 09	64,671 00
Benzie .....	777 71	68 00	115 08	3,780 76
Berrien .....	22,082 80	2,124 27	8,791 13	95,554 45
Branch .....	15,007 74	1,871 29	8,810 02	60,764 20
Calhoun .....	26,010 92	1,541 98	87,654 08	150,290 24
Cass .....	9,807 28	1,656 08	2,751 26	58,874 81
Charlevoix .....	491 88	-----	10 96	1,526 58
Cheboygan .....	127 10	9 00	4,845 84	8,423 60
Chippewa .....	50 00	-----	-----	855 08
Clinton .....	11,487 44	866 80	10,807 04	68,840 75
Delta .....	1,579 41	-----	195 00	3,688 85
Eaton .....	18,267 70	1,222 91	38,458 10	98,576 60
Emmet .....	-----	-----	-----	240 00
Genesee .....	11,871 06	65 59	4,440 86	74,517 86
Grand Traverse .....	1,445 23	82 04	1,025 41	10,282 01
Gratiot .....	4,708 85	602 28	2,817 87	26,907 00
Hillsdale .....	19,854 80	1,189 06	11,608 42	80,902 02
Houghton .....	4,748 76	-----	8,602 11	34,642 51
Huron .....	4,882 28	49 57	1,804 25	17,878 19
Ingham .....	15,964 48	487 42	8,855 85	68,088 27
Ionia .....	10,848 20	482 06	2,148 95	56,799 80
Iosco .....	1,518 84	-----	428 28	7,676 25
Isabella .....	1,069 78	8 48	1,862 67	9,630 41
Jackson .....	41,418 18	244 98	4,780 84	97,217 74
Kalamazoo .....	29,008 85	1,177 69	80,225 55	126,719 81
Kalkaska .....	220 46	-----	66 45	670 06
Kent .....	14,195 84	855 58	59,889 76	180,848 26
Keweenaw .....	809 84	-----	18 09	3,431 15
Lake .....	168 84	-----	802 00	1,073 01
Lapeer .....	11,922 06	-----	8,886 21	59,890 47
Leelanaw .....	1,126 54	277 82	550 51	7,486 91
Lenawee .....	35,486 95	765 80	88,781 62	145,145 20
Livingston .....	7,806 44	115 07	1,467 11	44,787 60
Mackinac .....	-----	-----	716 17	4,115 08
Macomb .....	5,800 76	1,218 90	8,892 23	58,077 09
Manistee .....	567 42	76 76	692 40	21,816 11
Manitou .....	-----	-----	21 61	826 68
Marquette .....	6,656 01	-----	5,481 68	54,070 66
Mason .....	851 82	-----	808 48	6,161 50
Mecosta .....	1,509 01	84 26	5,691 58	22,549 16
Menominee .....	2,581 40	-----	121 74	5,248 84
Midland .....	1,585 85	-----	8,215 46	8,896 17
Monroe .....	6,298 85	865 61	4,089 26	41,648 67
Montcalm .....	10,858 48	4 94	2,761 14	39,468 15
Muskegon .....	5,774 97	201 04	1,768 59	87,538 82
Newaygo .....	3,801 51	200 46	506 86	19,148 89
Oakland .....	18,757 65	-----	4,640 84	121,546 00

## ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS,—RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Other District Taxes.	Tax on Dogs.	Raised from all other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Oceana.....	\$2,518 74	\$197 48	\$5,584 18	\$19,991 03
Ontonagon.....	800 00	-----	-----	10,811 29
Osceola.....	1,798 87	8 00	875 46	4,767 88
Ottawa.....	21,609 17	1,148 18	22,170 64	96,048 86
Presque Isle.....	-----	-----	1,169 00	1,289 00
Saginaw.....	8,647 20	10 00	9,845 91	188,998 68
Sanilac.....	8,670 68	692 89	8,824 81	81,506 84
Shiawassee.....	9,522 88	-----	8,468 01	52,055 14
St. Clair.....	7,829 12	1,614 52	8,065 06	105,087 45
St. Joseph.....	22,748 18	745 48	9,204 02	88,198 98
Tuscola.....	7,765 48	180 50	2,821 81	86,090 67
Van Buren.....	16,792 12	1,162 11	9,156 48	88,882 14
Washtenaw.....	16,955 26	486 75	25,476 88	185,598 76
Wayne.....	47,860 04	-----	55,862 72	858,869 48
Wexford.....	879 00	-----	224 22	1,295 69
Supplementary.....	80 00	11 82	50 67	949 42
Total.....	\$591,838 46	\$25,008 78	\$499,506 05	\$3,867,868 81



# ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICTS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.

## EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for building and repairs.	Paid for all other purposes.
Alcona .....	\$754 77	\$414 00	\$1,425 00	\$185 87
Allegan .....	16,401 68	27,477 64	14,387 20	10,941 68
Alpena .....	1,400 00	2,870 00	8,865 17	4,707 28
Antrim .....	509 00	948 45	848 52	268 50
Barry .....	10,167 50	15,966 88	9,820 84	5,909 60
Bay .....	8,588 98	19,115 02	9,581 01	22,281 82
Benzie .....	782 50	1,478 55	482 92	417 83
Berrien .....	18,990 27	29,908 82	18,829 42	21,784 45
Branch .....	18,152 12	18,909 99	9,449 09	10,811 21
Calhoun .....	17,884 15	84,855 45	57,127 72	82,208 77
Cass .....	17,792 88	14,019 28	8,465 88	6,757 84
Charlevoix .....	285 00	594 50	882 75	116 01
Cheboygan .....	944 00	1,805 00	8,801 17	1,082 28
Chippewa .....	800 00	140 00	60 47	-----
Clinton .....	10,296 08	15,729 10	21,172 81	12,758 11
Delta .....	992 49	677 50	902 24	876 02
Raton .....	11,599 85	17,824 04	82,258 94	12,188 55
Emmet .....	240 00	-----	-----	-----
Genesee .....	18,128 09	24,685 59	11,177 42	18,021 85
Grand Traverse .....	2,175 50	8,915 68	2,004 46	655 21
Gratiot .....	4,702 92	9,886 29	5,189 78	2,876 18
Hilldale .....	15,940 22	22,261 76	15,452 08	17,776 99
Houghton .....	6,164 25	12,750 00	1,879 40	9,878 88
Huron .....	2,884 41	4,838 61	6,271 52	1,820 78
Ingham .....	11,264 74	21,885 49	13,480 71	12,708 45
Ionia .....	14,462 24	19,166 78	7,728 98	10,880 78
Iosco .....	2,497 89	1,524 00	468 95	2,868 58
Isabella .....	8,247 42	2,759 84	1,779 98	859 45
Jackson .....	28,797 88	80,774 85	12,782 50	18,896 18
Kalamazoo .....	16,967 49	23,697 18	80,972 21	18,985 20
Kalkaska .....	-----	264 00	279 41	7 50
Kent .....	24,042 54	44,577 00	19,699 07	29,287 47
Keweenaw .....	2,280 00	400 00	45 50	359 85
Lake .....	466 00	128 00	848 27	100 23
Lapeer .....	11,428 07	15,650 71	11,878 88	12,582 66
Leelanaw .....	1,775 86	2,551 64	1,344 78	1,188 24
Lenawee .....	28,108 55	87,088 19	28,268 89	50,917 89
Livingston .....	12,722 50	14,817 80	4,285 88	8,076 78
Mackinac .....	1,780 00	825 00	410 05	498 78
Macomb .....	18,685 21	18,862 19	8,755 69	6,624 54
Manistee .....	2,798 50	6,240 80	1,747 18	9,161 04
Manitou .....	-----	288 00	20 00	8 00
Marquette .....	8,781 18	17,184 00	9,098 99	12,905 17
Mason .....	1,772 50	948 00	772 95	1,626 07
Mecosta .....	8,911 08	5,184 20	6,528 86	4,269 16
Menominee .....	695 00	906 00	57 41	2,797 97
Midland .....	1,292 00	3,004 55	2,800 25	1,765 54
Monroe .....	8,825 02	18,188 21	10,290 93	4,047 46
Montcalm .....	6,072 63	18,657 26	6,507 94	7,999 79
Muskegon .....	5,866 89	14,189 80	2,921 21	7,180 68
Nawaygo .....	4,537 75	6,855 26	2,866 62	2,187 87
Oakland .....	27,642 48	81,499 40	21,231 98	16,788 87

## ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS—CONTINUED.

## EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for building and repairs.	Paid for all other purposes.
Oceana .....	\$4,568 85	\$5,684 78	\$2,075 18	\$4,267 71
Ontonagon .....	8,060 50	1,089 00	405 86	1,236 87
Oscoda .....	951 56	854 15	1,672 88	568 17
Ottawa .....	17,604 41	18,527 82	88,170 45	14,872 82
Presque Isle .....	82 00	-----	1,250 00	-----
Saginaw .....	19,402 80	84,486 86	17,192 85	80,964 59
Sanilac .....	7,197 31	11,787 98	4,848 98	2,667 91
Shiawassee .....	12,991 61	14,598 92	10,185 89	9,855 54
St. Clair .....	14,085 88	26,522 71	31,975 78	28,292 29
St. Joseph .....	18,507 24	22,567 61	15,988 84	18,492 87
Tuscola .....	8,489 48	10,828 05	6,807 01	4,845 56
Van Buren .....	17,672 71	28,740 40	15,428 89	14,505 78
Washtenaw .....	27,209 25	81,988 02	48,858 75	22,898 45
Wayne .....	88,285 24	81,992 82	50,794 51	68,080 88
Wexford .....	446 50	279 89	896 87	189 70
Supplementary .....	868 60	257 50	81 88	28 29
Total .....	\$601,889 18	\$916,879 50	\$662,896 11	\$648,242 02

# ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.

## EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand Sep- tember 4, 1871.	Total Expenditures for the Year, includ- ing am't on hand.	Total Indebtedness of Districts, Sept. 4, 1871.
Alcona.....	\$104 20	\$2,522 84	\$1,223 50
Allegan.....	14,268 74	89,878 02	19,972 26
Alpena.....	1,468 81	18,810 81	.....
Antrim.....	555 89	2,615 85	282 40
Barry.....	6,769 80	48,411 72	8,417 58
Bay.....	4,894 48	64,671 54	77,808 23
Benzie.....	669 18	8,790 76	994 88
Berrien.....	10,951 64	95,554 45	4,774 97
Branch.....	9,042 61	60,764 19	15,116 47
Calhoun.....	14,898 44	156,290 24	160,218 02
Cass.....	6,991 64	53,874 81	7,680 87
Charlevoix.....	164 82	1,526 53	165 00
Cheboygan.....	1,781 25	8,428 60	4,893 15
Chippewa.....	854 56	855 03	.....
Clinton.....	8,056 51	69,887 72	88,706 07
Delta.....	785 09	8,683 85	52 00
Eaton.....	20,250 93	23,576 55	44,387 81
Emmet.....	.....	240 00	.....
Genesee.....	8,821 60	74,517 66	5,958 25
Grand Traverse.....	1,282 86	10,283 01	1,201 94
Gratiot.....	4,890 11	26,907 00	5,834 66
Hillsdale.....	9,878 85	80,902 02	65,806 87
Houghton.....	4,464 98	84,642 51	4,844 08
Huron.....	1,646 96	17,878 19	4,494 13
Ingham.....	9,217 14	68,689 09	8,877 16
Ionia.....	6,127 54	58,799 80	5,428 85
Iosco.....	818 79	7,678 25	8,891 47
Isabella.....	1,162 09	9,620 41	624 07
Jackson.....	11,578 14	97,217 74	26,864 09
Kalamazoo.....	29,914 75	125,719 81	34,012 86
Kalkaska.....	119 12	670 03	154 95
Kent.....	18,622 92	180,848 26	104,256 98
Keweenaw.....	845 80	8,421 15	8 09
Lake.....	80 51	1,073 01	869 40
Lapeer.....	7,459 92	59,890 47	4,594 02
Leelanaw.....	751 12	7,486 91	845 43
Lenawee.....	11,151 21	145,145 20	82,819 18
Livingston.....	5,481 85	44,767 60	7,750 95
Mackinac.....	649 90	4,115 68	62 70
Macomb.....	5,724 18	58,077 69	4,284 86
Manistee.....	1,880 99	21,816 11	463 64
Manitou.....	15 68	826 68	52 00
Marquette.....	6,072 82	54,070 66	19,847 56
Mason.....	1,047 47	6,161 50	2,620 68
Mecosta.....	2,887 96	22,549 16	11,685 21
Menominee.....	786 96	5,248 84	.....
Midland.....	294 89	8,896 17	3,193 06
Monroe.....	4,716 83	41,643 67	6,127 86
Montcalm.....	5,121 23	89,468 15	2,685 10
Muskegon.....	7,859 24	87,558 82	14,165 15
Newaygo.....	8,225 29	19,148 89	426 18
Oakland.....	21,852 20	121,546 00	17,858 84

## ABSTRACTS OF FINANCIAL REPORTS—CONTINUED.

## EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand Sep- tember 4, 1871.	Total Expenditures for the Year, includ- ing am't on hand.	Total Indebtedness of Districts, Sept. 4, 1871.
Oceana .....	\$3,785 88	\$19,991 08	\$2,629 62
Ontonagon .....	8,888 06	10,811 29	-----
Oscoda .....	760 72	4,767 88	1,922 87
Ottawa .....	11,883 08	96,048 86	42,287 11
Presque Isle .....	-----	1,282 00	-----
Saginaw .....	82,141 88	188,996 66	68,697 17
Sanilac .....	5,545 02	81,506 84	2,868 98
Shiawassee .....	4,881 95	52,055 14	5,640 02
St. Clair .....	8,504 66	105,087 45	42,182 09
St. Joseph .....	10,619 44	88,198 98	28,699 65
Tuscola .....	5,284 24	86,090 67	7,808 98
Van Buren .....	12,714 56	88,882 14	22,007 17
Washtenaw .....	7,564 82	185,598 76	66,548 27
Wayne .....	129,719 89	858,869 48	29,400 78
Wexford .....	48 28	1,295 69	684 71
Supplementary .....	179 65	949 42	104 95
Total .....	\$527,128 52	\$3,867,868 81	\$1,146,569 14

# ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1871.

COUNTIES	No. Volumes added to Town Libraries.	No. Vol's in Town Libraries.	No. of New Districts	No. Meetings held by Inspectors.	No. Select Schools.	No. attending Select Schools.	Am't voted at Spring Election for Libra- ries.	Am't of Fines, etc., rec'd from County Treas. for Libraries.	Am't paid for Books for Town Libraries.	Am't paid Board of Inspectors.
Alcona.....			2	8			\$100 00			\$50 00
Allegan.....	85	1944	5	46	6	269		\$387 86	\$57 55	164 10
Alpena.....			2	12						
Antrim.....	110	488	11	16	2	6	75 00		187 52	40 25
Barry.....		1529	1	25	8	111		112 88		84 25
Bay.....		58	10	25				72 59		52 50
Benzie.....	52	52	8	18			28 00	2 56	74 80	26 00
Berrien.....	8	1555		27	3	95	25 00	177 86	66 07	84 00
Branch.....		150	1	30	2	40		461 96	5 25	59 50
Calhoun.....			1	28	1			280 86		84 75
Cass.....		850		19	1	21		189 58		55 75
Charlevoix.....			8	9	4					82 00
Cheboygan.....		168	1	10	1	20				40 50
Chippewa.....				2	1	150				
Clinton.....	25	850		29	4	88		869 48	80 80	87 50
Delta.....			1	8				200 00		9 00
Eaton.....		982	4	84	1	25				146 75
Emmet.....			1	1	1	75				
Genesee.....		150	2	84	5	477		185 82		108 00
Gr. Traverse.....	41	415	1	19	3	28			61 75	57 75
Gratiot.....	75	75	1	27	2	66		24 18	60 04	89 50
Hillsdale.....	8	8		46	2	267		256 00	6 50	184 27
Houghton.....	87	179		7	4	125	100 00	141 84	150 00	80 00
Huron.....		418	5	28	6	119	90 00	87 07	150 00	74 00
Ingham.....		500		14	5	76		568 18		44 50
Ionia.....		525	4	38	5	163				108 50
Iosco.....		56	2	22				72 67		86 50
Isabella.....	82	44	8	22	1	95	90 00		82 48	86 50
Jackson.....	88	881	1	84	4	10		2,086 22	45 78	180 00
Kalamazoo.....	28	800		30	8	74		568 59	51 45	98 00
Kalkaska.....			8	7						6 00
Kent.....	78	1865	5	68	5	97		684 55	108 87	202 25
Lake.....			5	6						18 50
Lapeer.....	8	890	1	25	2	52		90 82	15 40	77 26
Leelanaw.....	102	682	4	14	1	24	56 00	65 48	120 28	86 00
Lenawee.....	129	4597	1	39	2	95		807 80	181 15	146 50
Livingston.....		1802		15	4	24				49 75
Mackinac.....	60	111	1	8	1	12	25 00		75 10	16 00
Macomb.....		554		33	4	254				108 25
Manistee.....		215	2	18			81 27	24 00		80 00
Manitou.....			1	8						9 00
Marquette.....	178	1892	5	56	2	67		860 00	788 88	85 00
Mason.....	88	175	1	12	1	15	150 00		115 00	80 00
Mecosta.....		197	8	26	1	114	100 00			90 50
Midland.....		70	7	15				13 10		40 50
Monroe.....	210	4148	4	40	4	245		295 22	818 80	88 50
Montcalm.....		402	5	31		8		208 71		70 75
Muskegon.....		272	7	33	8	41				72 00
Newaygo.....		1078	4	30				108 76		97 50
Oakland.....	62	8801	2	57	1	84			66 87	196 75
Oceana.....		195	10	44	4	89	68 00	95 71		161 75
Ontonagon.....				12			100 00			5 00

## ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	No. Volumes added to Town Libraries.	No. Vol's in Town Libraries.	No. of New Districts	No. Meetings held by Inspectors.	No. Select Schools.	No. attending Select Schools.	Am't voted at Spring Election for Libraries.	Am't of Fines, etc., rec'd from County Treas. for Libraries.	Am't paid for Books for Town Libraries.	Am't paid Board of Inspectors.
Oscoda .....	74	487	10	27	1	...	\$24 48	...	\$39 75	\$78 65
Ottawa .....	57	518	4	38	4	66	...	\$221 50	25 12	111 50
Saginaw .....	219	1941	6	79	8	300	625 00	580 30	221 02	157 00
Sanilac .....	1	1190	10	35	1	12	125 00	...	2 75	110 00
Shiawassee .....	...	1069	5	36	...	10	...	...	...	107 25
St. Clair .....	1	1748	1	40	7	265	...	417 50	6 00	115 25
St. Joseph .....	250	690	...	22	1	10	...	338 51	509 07	104 00
Tuscola .....	18	923	5	43	8	80	800 00	7 20	15 80	118 06
Van Buren .....	48	1864	7	40	2	8	28 00	225 51	33 19	95 75
Washtenaw .....	22	1688	...	51	8	385	...	208 06	29 07	112 20
Wayne .....	672	6129	...	43	26	4110	80 00	8,656 11	586 70	85 00
Wexford .....	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	37 25
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>48470</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1712</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>6772</b>	<b>\$2,221 45</b>	<b>\$19,923 06</b>	<b>\$4,202 01</b>	<b>\$4,657 73</b>

## SCHOOL LAWS.

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ENACTED AND AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE AT ITS  
SESSION IN 1871.

AN ACT to compel Children to attend School.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Michigan having control and charge of child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, commencing on the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public school: *Provided*, In case a public school shall not be taught for three months during the year, within two miles by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of any person within the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the director of every school district, and president of every school board within this State,

to cause to be posted three notices of this law in the most public places in such district, or published in one newspaper in the township for three weeks, during the month of August in each year, the expense of such publication to be paid out of the funds of said district.

**SEC. 3.** In case any parent, guardian, or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, said parent, guardian, or other person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars or more than ten dollars for the first offense, nor less than ten or more than twenty dollars for the second and every subsequent offense; said fine shall be collected by the director of said district in the name of the district in an action of debt or on the case, and when collected shall be paid to the assessor of the district in which the defendant resided when the offense was committed, and by him accounted for the same as money raised for school purposes.

**SEC. 4.** It shall be the duty of the director or president to prosecute any offense occurring under this act, and any director or president neglecting to prosecute for such fine within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district board, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty or more than fifty dollars, which fine shall be prosecuted for and in the name of the assessor of said district, and the fine when collected shall be paid to the assessor, to be accounted for as in section three of this act.

#### LIBRARIES.

The following additional section to the library law of 1859 follows section five, page 103, School Laws, edition of 1869. It provides for a change of the district system back to the township system. An amendment to section 23 (below) gives districts having district libraries power to vote a district tax for their support:

**SEC. 6.** In any township which shall have divided its township library among the several school districts, as provided for



in section one of this act, the board of school inspectors may, by resolution, order the question to re-establish the township library, to be submitted to the legal voters voting in the respective townships in the State; when the said board shall so order, the township clerk shall give at least ten days notice of such submission by posting up the same in three of the most public places in said township, ten days before any regular township meeting. At such township meeting the electors of said township shall vote upon the said proposition in the same manner as provided for in section one of this act, and if a majority shall vote in favor of township library, the same shall be re-established, and the several school district officers shall return all library books in their possession to the office of the township clerk in their respective townships: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to districts voting at their annual meeting to retain their respective libraries.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

The following supersedes section 2, page 107, School Laws, edition of 1869:

SEC. 2. The board of instruction of the Normal School shall give to every graduate receiving such diploma a certificate which shall serve as a legal certificate of qualification to teach in the primary schools of any township in this State, when a copy thereof shall have been filed or recorded in the office of the county superintendent of common schools. Such certificate shall not be liable to be annulled except by the board of instruction, but its effect may be suspended in any county, and the holder thereof may be stricken from the list of qualified teachers in such county, by the county superintendent of common schools for the county in which said township may be situated, for any cause and in the same manner as he now is by law authorized to revoke certificates given by himself, and in case there be no such county superintendent for the county in which such township is situated, then the said certificate so given by the board of instruction may be suspended

in any such township, and the holder thereof stricken from the list of qualified teachers in said township, by the school inspectors for said township, for any cause that authorizes them to annul a certificate given by themselves, and such suspension in either case shall continue in force until revoked by the authority suspending it.

### AMENDMENTS.

Particular attention of school officers is called to the following amendments of the several sections of the school law, and the *notes* to the same:

SEC. 16. If any person offering to vote at a school district meeting shall be challenged as unqualified, by any legal voter in such district, the chairman presiding at such meeting shall declare to the person challenged the qualifications of a voter, and if such person shall state that he is qualified, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, the said chairman shall tender to him an oath in substance as follows: "You do swear (or affirm) that you are twenty-one years of age, that you have been for the last three months an actual resident of this school district, and are liable to pay a school district tax therein;" and every person taking such oath shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meeting. Or he may take the following oath, to wit: "You do swear (or affirm) that you have been for the past three months an actual resident of this school district, and are a legal voter at township and county elections;" and he may vote upon all questions when the raising of money by tax is not in question.

*Sec. 16.* This changes the oath to make it conform to the qualifications of a voter, which are different from what they were when the amended section was enacted, See section 145.

SEC. 23. Such qualified voters, when assembled as aforesaid, may, from time to time, impose such tax as shall be necessary to keep their school-house in repair, and to provide the necessary appendages and school apparatus, and in townships having district libraries, for the support of the same, and to pay and discharge any debts or liabilities of the district, lawfully

incurred; and when a tax is voted, or estimated by the board under the provisions of section twenty-four, and is needed for use before it can be collected, the district may borrow to an amount not exceeding the amount of the tax; and no money raised by district tax shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it was raised, without a vote of two-thirds of the tax-paying voters of the district.

*Sec. 23.* This change gives the district power:

*First.* To vote a tax in its discretion (instead of being limited to twenty dollars), for "apparatus," which term includes all that is specified in the old section, "books of reference," etc.;

*Second.* To vote a tax for support of library;

*Third.* To borrow money in advance of the collection of a tax;

*Fourth.* Permitting the use of moneys for purposes other than those for which they were raised, by a vote of two-thirds of the tax-paying voters of *the district*.

*Sec. 24.* They shall also determine, at such annual meeting, the length of time a school shall be taught in their district during the ensuing year; which shall not be less than nine months in districts having eight hundred children over five and under twenty years of age, and not less than five months in districts having from thirty to eight hundred children of like ages, nor less than three months in all other districts, on pain of forfeiture of their share of the two-mill tax and primary school fund; and whether by male or female teachers, or both; and it shall be the duty of the district board to estimate the amount necessary to be raised, in addition to other school funds, for the entire support of such school, including fuel and other incidental expenses, and for deficiencies of previous year, and previous to the second Monday in October, make a written report of the amount so determined, to the supervisor of the township in which any part of said district may be situated; and the same shall be levied upon the taxable property of the district, collected and returned in the same manner as township taxes. A school month, within the meaning of this act, shall consist of four weeks, of five days in each week, unless otherwise specified in the teacher's contract.

*Sec. 24.* This requires the board to include in their *estimates* whatever may be necessary to pay any indebtedness of a previous year.

**SEC. 25.** In case any of the matters in the preceding section mentioned are not determined at the annual meetings, the district board shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to determine the same; and in case the district fails to vote for at least the minimum length of school required by said section, it shall be the duty of the said board to make the necessary provisions for said minimum length of school.

*Sec. 25.* This requires the board to provide for a school for the time required by section twenty-four, in case the district fails to do so.

**SEC. 28.** All persons, residents of any school district, and five years of age, shall have an equal right to attend any school therein; and no separate school or department shall be kept for any persons on account of race or color: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to prevent the grading of schools according to the intellectual progress of the pupils, to be taught in separate places as may be deemed expedient.

*Sec. 28.* The only change in this section is the insertion of the words "or department," after the words "separate school," in the second line, and the words "and five years of age."

**SEC. 39.** The district board shall hire such qualified teachers as may be required; and all contracts shall be in writing and signed by a majority of the board on behalf of the district. Said contract shall specify the wages agreed upon, and shall require the teacher to keep a correct list of the pupils, and the age of each, attending the school, and the number of days each pupil is present, and to furnish the director with a correct copy of the same at the close of the school. Said contract shall be filed with the director, and a duplicate of the same furnished to the teacher.

*Sec. 39.* This simplifies the bungling language of the section relative to hiring teachers, and specifies that the contract shall require the teacher to keep a list, etc., of the pupils, and the teacher shall be furnished with a copy of the contract.

**SEC. 57.** The district board may purchase, at the expense of the district, such school-books as may be necessary for the use of children when parents are not able to furnish the same, and they shall include the amount of such purchases in their report to the supervisor or supervisors, to be assessed as aforesaid; they shall also prescribe a uniform list of text-books to be used in the said school; but text-books, once adopted, shall not be changed within two years, except by the consent of a

majority of the voters at some regular meeting. They shall have the general care of the school, and may establish all needful regulations for its management.

*Sec. 57.* This is a verbal alteration, making the language conform to the free school law.

**SEC. 65.** The said district board shall have the care and custody of the school-house and other property of the district, except so far as the same shall, by vote of the district, be specially confided to the custody of the director, including all books purchased for the use of indigent pupils, and shall open the school-house for public meetings, unless by a vote at a district meeting it shall be determined otherwise.

*Sec. 65.* An amendment to this section in 1859 was *designed* to require the opening of the house for public meetings if the district should so vote ; but the use of the word *may*, when *shall* was intended, still left the board power to disregard the will of the district. In attempting to correct this, the amendment says the board *shall* open the house for public meetings unless the district votes otherwise.

From the very nature of the case, this must be understood with some qualification ; and in any event, the board must be understood to have power to suspend an application for the house for a "public meeting" until the question can be referred to the district. If the language is construed literally, any Mormon or Mohammedan may demand the house for a sermon, or any Republican or Democrat for a political caucus, at any time, during school hours or otherwise. It cannot be that any court would so construe the law. If objectionable parties apply for and *insist upon having* the house under the law, the board is advised to call a meeting of the district without delay, to decide the question.

**SEC. 66.** It shall be the duty of said board to fill by appointment, without delay, any vacancy that shall occur in their own number ; or they shall call a special meeting of the district to fill such vacancy by an election.

*Sec. 66.* This greatly simplifies the matter of filling vacancies in the district board ; giving the board the option to fill

vacancies without regard to time, or to call a meeting for an election.

**SEC. 67.** Every school district office shall become vacant upon the incumbent ceasing to be a resident of the district for which he shall have been elected, or upon the happening of either of the events specified in section three, of chapter fifteen, of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and forty-six; and in case of temporary absence, or positive disability of a district officer to perform any necessary duty of his office, the board may appoint a substitute for the time being, who shall be subject to all the requirements and responsibilities of the office.

*Sec. 67.* This amendment gives the board power to appoint a substitute in case of temporary disability of a member of the board.

**SEC. 80.** It shall be the duty of county school superintendents to furnish to the clerks of the several townships in the county, a list of the names of persons to whom they have given certificates to teach in their respective counties, with the date and term of the same; and the inspectors, before making their annual report to the county superintendent, shall examine said list, or in townships having no county superintendent, they shall examine the record of teachers to whom certificates have been given by themselves, and if in any school district a school shall not have been taught for the time required by law during the preceding school year, by a qualified teacher, no part of the public money shall be distributed to such district, although the report from such district shall set forth that a school has been so taught; and it shall be the duty of the board to certify the facts in relation to any such district in their reports to the county clerk or county superintendent.

*Sec. 80.* The change in this requires county superintendents to report to township clerks the certificates given to teachers in the township, and the inspectors are to examine such list in making their report, etc. The names of persons receiving third-grade certificates need be reported only to clerks of the towns for which the certificates are granted.

**SEC. 106.** It shall be the duty of the supervisor of the township to assess the taxes voted by every school district in his township, and also all other taxes provided for in this chapter, chargeable against such district or township, upon the taxable property of the district or township respectively,

as equalized by the board of supervisors, and to place the same on the township assessment roll in the column for school taxes, and the same shall be collected and returned by the township treasurer, in the same manner and for the same compensation as township taxes.

*Sec. 106.* The alteration in this consists in the insertion of the words, "as equalized by the board of supervisors." Supervisors will please take notice.

**SEC. 137.** Any person paying taxes in a district in which he does not reside, may send scholars to any district school therein, if no school is being kept in his own district, on paying a tuition equal per scholar to the last previous apportionment of primary school money; but he shall not have the right of voting in school meetings, nor shall his children be included in the census of said district.

*Sec. 137.* This merely omits a nugatory clause.

**SEC. 139.** For the purpose of apportioning the income of the primary school fund among the several townships, a district situated in part in two or more townships shall be considered as belonging to the township to which the annual report of the director is required to be made; and the district shall be numbered by the inspectors of said township.

*Sec. 139.* This omits a nugatory clause in the old section, and requires fractional districts to be numbered by the inspectors of the town in which the school-house is situated. The district should be known by no other number in the other town.

**SEC. 141.** If any taxes provided for by law for school purposes shall fail to be assessed at the proper time, the same shall be assessed in the succeeding year; and any supervisor willfully neglecting to assess any such tax shall be liable to any district for any damage occasioned thereby, to be recovered by the assessor, in the name of the district, in an action of debt, or on the case.

*Sec. 141.* This alteration provides that if any taxes fail to be assessed at the proper time, they shall be assessed the next year; and makes the supervisor holden to a district for damage for willfully neglecting to assess any school taxes.

**SEC. 151.** The said trustees shall present, at each annual meeting, a statement in writing of all receipts and expenditures on behalf of the district, for the preceding year, and of

all funds then on hand, and an estimate of the amounts necessary to be raised by the district, for purposes other than those for which the district board are to make the estimates, under section twenty-four of the primary school law (which estimate shall be made in the same manner by said trustees); and the district may, at any regular meeting, vote such taxes upon the taxable property of the district as may be required, and as school districts are allowed by law to raise.

*Sec. 151.* In this, some provisions which left the graded school districts in the rear of other districts are omitted, and the trustees are to make the estimates for taxes in the same manner as the common district boards. The sectarian provision is also omitted, the same being in section 121, and applying to all districts alike.

**SEC. 165.** No alteration shall be made in the boundaries of any school district organized under the law for graded and high schools, without the consent of a majority of the trustees of said district; which consent shall be spread upon the records of the district, and placed on file in the office of the clerk of the board of school inspectors of the township to which the reports of said district are made; and districts organized under the law aforesaid shall not be restricted to nine sections of land.

*Sec. 165.* This section was very indefinite—the law nowhere defining what is a “union school.” The amendment expresses what districts are meant, and provides how the “consent” shall be determined; and permits such districts to cover more than nine sections of land.



## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

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The following act to establish a National Education Fund passed the House of Representatives in Congress February 8, 1872, and the kindness of the Commissioner on Education enables me to give it an insertion here. It is hoped that the Senate may concur in its passage.

By the *proviso* in section four, the aid it will give this State will not, for the present, be very great,—although considerable,—thanks to the comparatively few “illiterate” among our people. But after the “ten years,” the amount will be largely increased. I doubt not the act will be read with interest :

**AN ACT** to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the net proceeds of the public lands are hereby forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the people: Provided, That this act shall not have any effect to repeal, impair, or suspend any law now authorizing the pre-emption of public lands, or the entry of public lands for homesteads; nor as limiting in any manner the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homestead upon such lands: And provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall be held to limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain, or interfere with granting bounty-lands to the soldiers and sailors of our late war.*

**SEC. 2.** That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an account to be taken upon the close of each fiscal year, and

ascertain the total receipts from the sale or other disposition of the public lands of the United States, including all fees received at the general and district land offices during such year, and the amount of expenditures incurred or occasioned by the survey, sale, location, entry, or other disposition of such lands, including appropriations for the expenses of the said offices for said year, and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of the net cash proceeds from the sale, entry, location, or other disposition of such lands as aforesaid, after deducting such expenses and expenditures.

SEC. 3. That upon the receipt of such certificate the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one-half the amount so certified to be invested in bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which said amount so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund in the Treasury of the United States, to be known as the national educational fund; and the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education, the amount so paid into the Treasury to the credit of said Educational Fund, the amount of said Educational Fund, and the amount of interest due thereon at the close of the fiscal year last preceding such certificate.

SEC. 4. That upon the receipt of the certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by section three of this act, the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall proceed to apportion, to the several States and Territories, and to the District of Columbia, upon the basis of population of the said States and Territories, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, one-half of the net proceeds of the public lands for the previous year, together with the whole amount of the income of the said educational fund so certified, such apportionment to be according to the last preceding general census of the

United States: *Provided, however,* That for the first ten years the distribution of the said fund to and among the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, shall be made according to the ratio of the illiteracy of their respective populations, as shown from time to time by the last preceding published census of the United States.

SEC. 5. That each of the States and Territories, and said District, shall be entitled to receive its share of the first distribution under such apportionment, which shall, before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or within two months of the first meeting of its Legislature thereafter, have, by its Legislature, engaged that it will provide by law for the free education of all its children between the ages of six and sixteen years, and will apply all moneys which it shall receive under this act in accordance with its conditions.

SEC. 6. That a sum not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount received from the United States by any State or Territory, or by the District of Columbia, the first year of such receipt by it, and not exceeding the amount of ten per centum in any year thereafter, may be applied, at the discretion of the Legislature thereof, to the maintenance of one or more schools for the instruction of teachers of common schools; said sum, after the first year, to be apportioned wholly to the payment of teachers of such schools.

SEC. 7. That each State and Territory, and said District, shall be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first, which shall have complied with the following conditions:

*First.* That it shall have made the provision for the education of its children required in the fifth section of this act.

*Second.* That it shall have applied all moneys by it previously received under this act in accordance therewith.

*Third.* That it shall, through the proper officer thereof, for

the year ending the thirtieth day of June last, preceding such apportionment, make full report of the number of schools free to all the children thereof, the number of teachers employed, the number of school-houses owned and the number of school-houses hired, the total number of children taught during the year, the [actual] daily attendance, and the [actual] number of months of the year schools shall have been maintained in each of the several school districts or divisions of said State, Territory, or District, and the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of maintaining a system of free public schools.

SEC. 8. That on or before the first day of September, in each year, the Commissioner of Education shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, as to each State, Territory, and District, whether it is entitled to receive its share of the apportionment under this act, and the amount of such share, which shall thereupon be entitled to receive the same. If the Commissioner shall withhold a certificate from either, its share of such apportionment shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next session of Congress, in order that it may, if it see fit, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Commissioner. If Congress shall not, at its next session, direct such share to be paid, it shall be added to the general educational fund: *Provided*, That no moneys belonging to any State or Territory under this act shall be withheld from any State or Territory, for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate schools for white children and black children, or refuse to organize a system of mixed schools.

SEC. 9. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction of each State and Territory and of said District, or such other officer as shall by the laws of such State, Territory, or district be required so to do, shall, immediately upon the receipt of the certificate provided in section four, proceed to apportion the amount so certified to his State, Territory, or District, to the several school districts therein which shall have maintained

for at least three months during the preceding year one or more free public schools for all the children of such school district between the ages of six and sixteen years, which apportionment shall be upon the basis of the population of such district, or of the number of children of school age therein, or of the attendance upon said schools during the year preceding, as may be by law determined by such State, Territory, or district; and the amount so apportioned shall be solely applied in payment of teachers' wages.

SEC. 10. That the amount apportioned to the school districts of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, and certified as herein provided, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Commissioner of Education, countersigned by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the State, Territorial, or District treasury, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State, Territory, or District to receive, account for, and pay over the same to the several school districts entitled thereto under such apportionment, which treasurer or officer shall be required to report, on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year, to the Commissioner of Education, a detailed statement of the payments made and balance in his hands, withheld, unclaimed, or for any cause unpaid. The term "school district" as used in this act shall include cities, towns, parishes, or such other corporations as by law are clothed with the power of maintaining schools.

SEC. 11. That in case any State or Territory shall misapply, or allow to be misapplied, or in any manner appropriated or used other than for the purposes herein required, the funds, or any part thereof, received under the provisions of this act, or shall fail to comply with the conditions herein prescribed, or to report, as herein provided, through its proper officers, the disposition thereof, such State or Territory shall forfeit its right to any subsequent apportionment, by virtue hereof, until the full amount so misapplied, lost, or misappropriated shall

have been replaced by such State or Territory, and applied as herein required, and until such report shall have been made; and all apportionments so forfeited and withheld shall be added to and become part of the principal of the educational fund hereby created; and the officer or officers, person or persons, so misapplying, misappropriating, squandering, or embezzling such funds, or knowingly consenting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine in double the amount so misapplied, misappropriated, squandered, or embezzled, or by imprisonment not less than one or more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That the conditions herein prescribed may be subject to such modification or addition as Congress may hereafter deem necessary for the better accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 12. That the circuit courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and shall have power and authority, by the proper writ, to compel the performance of the duties herein required by any officer herein mentioned, and to restrain any undue and improper performance of such duties.

SEC. 13. That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner the existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States, upon their admission into the Union, five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their respective limits.



REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

OCTOBER 1, 1871.

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BY AUTHORITY.

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LAN SING:  
W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1872.





# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

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## TRUSTEES:

LUTHER H. TRASK,	- - - - -	KALAMAZOO.
Z. PITCHER, M. D.	- - - - -	DETROIT.
DANIEL L. PRATT,	- - - - -	HILLSDALE.
CHARLES W. PENNY,	- - - - -	JACKSON.
WM. A. TOMLINSON,	- - - - -	KALAMAZOO.
JOSEPH GILMAN,	- - - - -	PAW PAW.

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## RESIDENT OFFICERS:

E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.,	-	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
GEO. C. PALMER, M. D.,	-	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
J. E. EMERSON, M. D.,	- -	SECOND ASS'T PHYSICIAN.
HENRY MONTAGUE,	- -	STEWARD.

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## CHAPLAIN:

REV. DANIEL PUTNAM.

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## TREASURER:

F. W. CURTENIUS,	- - - - -	KALAMAZOO.
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# REPORT.

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To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

*Governor of the State of Michigan :*

The Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane respectfully submit the following report :

By an act approved April 13th, 1871, it was made the duty of the Trustees of this institution to prepare plans for the erection of buildings at the Asylum at Kalamazoo, of sufficient capacity to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients, and to present the same, with full specifications of detail of construction, to the Governor, for his examination and approval. The sum of \$80,000 was appropriated for the year 1871 for erecting and furnishing these buildings, and a further sum of \$140,000 for the year 1872.

In less than one week after the approval of this act, the Trustees met at the Asylum, selected the location, and formally adopted plans, which were essentially those exhibited to many members of the Legislature, and to its committees, during the session, and had been under very careful consideration for many months previously. In location, the restriction imposed by the act, to forty rods from the present Asylum, was duly observed. In the general architectural character of the proposed buildings, it was deemed best for several reasons to follow as closely as possible that of the present institution. The specifications of the details of the *work* of construction were also made to correspond very closely.

To effect the earliest possible completion of the building, which was then supposed to be the expectation and intent of

the Legislature, the Trustees made arrangements at the same meeting for the purchase of the supply of brick in market, and formally adopted a previously matured plan of operations. Mr. James Henika, a mechanic of experience and integrity, under whose charge the present buildings have been erected, was appointed foreman of construction. The necessary excavations were ordered to be commenced at once, and foundation stone collected.

The Trustees again met, May 4th, at Detroit, for the purpose of presenting the plans and specifications to the Governor. By his direction, estimates in detail, giving the character, amount, and cost of the material to be used, and labor, item by item, were made and again submitted on the 8th. After a very thorough and minute examination, the specifications he deemed necessary were immediately afterward presented for his official approval.

On the following day, in reply to an application for the payment of the first warrant presented, the Trustees were informed "that no portion of the appropriation could be passed to the credit of the Asylum until the summer of 1872." Under this entirely unexpected restriction upon the payment of the appropriation, the only course left to the Trustees was to discharge the workmen, and adjust the several claims already incurred on as favorable terms as possible.

In their report immediately preceding, the Trustees had advised the extension of asylum provision for the insane of the State, by an addition to this institution, for the reason that the necessity of such extension was most pressing and immediate, and because such an addition could be brought into use long before a new institution elsewhere could possibly be made available. In an *addition* to an asylum, a room can be used to its full advantage as soon as furnished, while in a new institution, no portion can be made of any service until fully organized and the completion of a sufficient number of halls to provide necessary classification. If for any reason a delay

of two or more years had appeared necessary, it might have been as well, and perhaps better, as the Legislature might have determined, to erect a second State Asylum, and subsequently to enlarge the capacity of the one found to be located in the section most urgently requiring extension.

On the 22d of May, the State Treasurer very kindly advised the Trustees, "that in consideration of the formal written opinion of the Attorney General, indorsed by the Governor, he would waive his construction of the law, and should pay to the institution the \$80,000 appropriated for 1871."

With this sum alone available, the payment of the appropriation for 1872 not being included, the original plan of operation was necessarily abandoned. Several meetings of the Building Committee were subsequently held, and after consultation with the Governor, it was decided to purchase material for but one wing, and to attempt the erection of such portions only, as could probably be finished for use with the appropriation for 1871; not collecting material for the entire structure, as was originally contemplated.

From estimates very minutely and carefully made, and accurate information of the supply and cost of building material, the Trustees had entire confidence in their ability to construct the proposed building with the sum appropriated; and, in case of no untoward accident, have a balance to use for procuring warming and ventilating apparatus, or for other purposes. When the work was inaugurated, they naturally expected that it would be carried forward to a speedy completion. They had accordingly arranged a carefully considered system of purchase of material and application of labor, adapted to the entire structure, and they hoped to have the gratification of presenting, for the early use of the State, a very perfectly and economically constructed asylum building. But, most unfortunately, at the very outset they found themselves laboring under similar embarrassments to those encountered in the construction of the present Asylum, whereby its erection became the

work of years, and its cost correspondingly increased. The disappointment from accompanying circumstances was of no ordinary character. The Asylum was not only much crowded, but mainly by a class of patients retained because of the violence of their propensities, and the alleged impossibility of safely providing for them elsewhere. Though most of these were incurable, county officers, for obvious reasons, were unwilling, in fact, were generally unable to create vacancies by further removals, the limit in that direction seeming to have been reached. Proper classification could no longer be maintained, the health and comfort of the inmates were imperiled, and the usefulness of the Asylum as a curative institution was seriously impaired. Applications were more numerous than ever before, and even more urgently pressed, under an impression very general throughout the State, that the capacity of the institution was soon to be increased.

Uncomfortable as was the position at this time of every one connected with the institution, it is nevertheless pleasantly associated with many cordial expressions of sympathy and support from friends in almost every section of the State, as well as proffers of aid in securing an advance of the amount appropriated by loan. The Building Committee especially, are under many obligations to Hon. V. P. Collier, State Treasurer, for a very timely communication relative to the difference of opinion in the construction of the act, with the assurance of his personal interest in the Asylum, and an earnest desire to render every assistance in his power in forwarding the work.

It was found that with the amount appropriated for 1871, the third division of the north wing could be completed and furnished for use, the walls of the remaining divisions considerably advanced, the boiler-house erected, the apparatus for the supply of water provided and sufficient material collected to proceed with the erection of the building in the following spring, in case the appropriation for 1872 could be made available for use during that year.

That the cost of the extension, thus constructed, would, as a whole, be increased somewhat, was obvious, but in no other possible way could the appropriation be applied to meet the urgent demand for increased accommodation. As the entire month of May had already passed, the Trustees could hope to attain even the end in view, only by unusually favorable weather in the fall. If enabled to plaster the walls before winter, it would be comparatively easy to have the division in readiness for patients in the spring, though much of the labor during the winter months must be disadvantageously applied as regards cost.

The work upon the foundation was commenced June 5th. Though a comparatively small number of workmen could be employed upon the limited portions of the building selected for erection, the work has been pushed forward as rapidly as a proper regard for stability would permit. At the date of this report, the extreme division, two stories high, and covering an area of about fifty-five hundred square feet, is receiving its roof. This portion, furnishing rooms for thirty-four patients, the Trustees hope to have prepared for use next spring. The walls of the remaining portions of the north wing, covering an area of nearly ten thousand square feet, are carried up to the second floor, and will require to be protected during the winter. The boiler-house is ready to receive the joist for the second floor. The connection with the sewers of the present Asylum is completed, requiring the removal and return of nearly twelve thousand yards of earth, and the setting in cement of about fourteen hundred feet of twelve-inch glazed drain-pipe. A heavy cast-iron pipe, four inches internal diameter, has been laid, connecting the pump-house with the new building, and a water-wheel, fourteen feet in diameter, constructed, moving an additional pump procured for the purpose. The front foundation walls of the center building, and of a greater portion of the first division of the south wing, have also been laid.

In accomplishing this work, the leading items of material



and labor applied are as follows: 1,390,512 brick, costing \$9,587 94; 1,170 perches of rubble-stone, \$1,313 75; lime and cement, costing \$1,084 11; superintendence, 132 days, costing \$660; carpenters' work, 513 days, \$1,491 75; brick-laying, 952 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, \$3,313 63; stone-laying and dressing, 274 days, \$981 56; painting, 10 days, \$20; common labor, 2,726 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, \$4,672 48; and teaming, 199 days, \$699 12. The cost of foundation work, including lime, cement, sand, etc., and squaring and facing the stone for the front walls, averages \$1 53 per perch; for plain work, 98 cents. The cost of brick-laying has averaged \$4 10 per thousand, also including lime, cement, and sand; for plain walls, \$3 41. The corridor walls are all sixteen inches thick, and contain the inlet and outlet flues for warming and ventilation, all smoothly plastered; the division walls, which are numerous, and require very frequent changes in scaffolding, are all eight inches thick.

In the original estimates, the cost of rubble-stone was fixed at one dollar per perch; that being the price delivered upon runners. Brick have been purchased at \$6 75 and \$7 per thousand; the price has recently largely advanced, though probably but temporarily. Contracts for lumber were made at the following rates: For first quality clear pine, \$27 50 per thousand feet; for whitewood, \$25; and for oak, \$23; for timber, joist, rafters, and inferior grades of pine, \$14 per thousand; all to be sawn to the dimensions given, and delivered at the institution. The roof is to be covered with the best quality of purple slate, laid upon felting, with valleys, hips, and copings, finished with lead and zinc, at \$13 per square of one hundred feet. The contract prices for the castings required are as follows: For window-sash of every pattern and size, five cents per pound; for flue frames, outlet and inlet, four cents; for window weights (square), three cents; and miscellaneous castings, five cents per pound; all castings to be carefully cleaned and delivered at the Asylum, subject to the inspection of the foreman of construction. With a single exception, involving more inconvenience than loss, all the contracts have been faithfully and satisfactorily filled.

The estimated cost of the three divisions of the north wing, condensed and classified from the original estimates in detail, is presented in the annexed statement :

CLASSIFICATION.	1ST DIVISION.	2D DIVISION.	3D DIVISION.	TOTALS.
Superintendence.....	\$888 00	\$445 00	\$667 00	\$2,000 00
Carpenter's work.....	8,278 00	2,858 00	2,401 50	8,122 50
Brick-layer's work.....	2,580 12	1,875 55	1,909 88	5,715 50
Stone-mason's work.....	275 00	98 00	200 00	573 00
Plasterer's work.....	1,568 00	984 00	1,401 00	4,208 00
Common labor and teaming.....	8,350 45	1,697 22	2,647 88	7,695 00
Gas-fitting.....	286 00	285 00	286 00	757 00
Smith and machine work.....	892 00	808 00	415 00	1,115 00
Paint and painting.....	2,058 81	1,411 40	1,700 59	5,165 80
Glass, etc.....	858 56	175 78	268 66	798 00
Rubble-stone.....	625 00	812 50	468 75	1,406 25
Dimension stone.....	1,114 00	556 00	880 00	2,500 00
Brick.....	9,178 00	4,589 00	6,888 00	20,650 00
Lime, cement, etc.....	705 00	867 00	758 00	1,890 00
Drain-pipe, etc.....	1,100 00	600 00	800 00	2,500 00
Lumber.....	8,190 00	1,650 00	2,298 00	7,188 00
Hardware.....	2,116 00	1,142 00	1,742 00	5,000 00
Roofing, etc.....	1,806 00	658 00	968 00	2,922 00
Castings.....	1,655 00	985 00	1,267 00	8,907 00
Contingent.....	828 00	281 00	818 00	922 00
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$36,591 94</b>	<b>\$20,168 45</b>	<b>\$28,154 66</b>	<b>\$84,915 05</b>

Estimates for the entire structure were :

For center building.....	\$45,000 00
“ north wing.....	84,915 05
“ south wing.....	84,515 05
“ boiler-house.....	3,600 00

\$218,030 10

Appropriated for 1871, \$80,000 ; for 1872, \$140,000 ; total, \$220,000.

## STATEMENT,

*Showing Disbursements on account of Asylum Extension, to October 1, 1871.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Center Build'g.	South Wing.	Boiler House.	NORTH WING.			Totals.
				1st Division.	2d Division.	3d Division.	
Superintendence	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$185 00	\$895 00	\$580 00
Carpenter's work	-----	-----	-----	\$118 77	161 86	777 67	1,058 50
Brick-layer's "	-----	-----	-----	-----	848 25	1,818 68	2,161 88
Stone-mason's "	\$199 80	\$76 00	-----	285 68	142 98	214 25	918 56
Labor & teaming	868 81	105 87	-----	515 19	568 55	1,997 49	8,555 91
Paint & painting	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	78 90	78 90
Rubble-stone....	170 00	279 90	-----	878 86	194 21	291 28	1,818 75
Dimension-stone	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	448 07	448 07
Brick .....	-----	-----	\$145 46	699 37	8,688 48	6,824 18	10,502 94
Lime, cement, etc	-----	-----	52 50	871 95	188 10	505 56	1,118 11
Lumber .....	204 72	800 00	81 85	2,076 41	1,107 94	1,916 82	8,687 74
Hardware .....	-----	-----	-----	108 14	-----	816 45	424 50
Roofing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	580 41	580 41
Drain-pipe, etc...	-----	-----	-----	644 86	126 88	865 50	1,186 74
Contingent.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	206 08	206 08
Totals.....	\$948 88	\$761 77	\$229 81	\$5,199 28	\$6,506 55	\$16,226 49	\$29,957 18

For apparatus to supply water to the new building, not provided for in the appropriation, there has been expended \$1,847 91, as follows: For 52,650 lbs. of 4-inch cast-iron pipe, at \$56 per ton, \$1,474 20; laying pipe, \$343; labor on wheel, \$30; freight on castings, 71 cents. Adding this sum to \$29,957 18, gives the total of disbursements on account of the Asylum Extension to October 1, 1871, amounting to \$31,805 09. The amount received from the appropriation is \$40,000, leaving the balance of the appropriation of 1871, \$48,194 91, available for construction purposes.

An appropriation was made for certain specified repairs, procuring a safe, and furnishing the office. As it cannot be drawn until the summer of 1872, most of the objects contemplated, though of much importance, have necessarily been deferred.

Certain repairs and renewals which could no longer be deferred have been made, and the cost is presented under the head of the former "construction" account. The expense incurred in making excavations for the new Asylum building, previous to the printing of the necessary blanks, is embraced under the same heading. The cost of a portion of the machinery used for raising the coal-car, the balance due on the greenhouse, and other small items of similar character, are also embodied with the same account, making an aggregate of \$3,185 17. Though paid from the ordinary funds of the Asylum, these are not properly *maintenance* expenditures, and were all contemplated in the act making appropriations.

The purchase of a certain tract of land was authorized at the last session of the Legislature, and an appropriation was made for the purpose. Copies of the documents transferring the title of the property to the State were furnished as required by the act, and transmitted with a warrant for the amount appropriated. Unable to meet the terms of payment, and having no other means to use in the purchase, the Trustees have directed the payment of interest from the maintenance funds to the parties who originally advanced the money and had canceled the mortgage under the assurance of a prompt remittance.\*

The usual appropriation for the deficiency in the maintenance account of the Asylum, also, was not available until 1872. The Auditor General, however, very kindly allowed the payment of the sum appropriated, in monthly installments of \$1,000. The amount for the first five months was remitted

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\* Warrant was cashed October 26th.

May 15. This deficiency occurs mainly during the winter months, and the appropriation to meet it has usually been received in the spring, preventing the necessity of overdraft or loan, and permitting of the purchase at that season of certain leading articles at wholesale.

The Trustees would take this occasion to reply to inquiries occasionally made in reference to the manner of receiving and disbursing the funds of the institution. The system is precisely the same as adopted at the opening of the Asylum, and was selected as the one most distinctly fixing responsibility, and admitting of ready and easy examination and adjustment in auditing.

The Trustees, by the original act of organization, were made responsible only for the proper application of the funds of the institution. All moneys, from whatsoever source received, pass directly into the custody of a treasurer, who, though appointed by the Trustees, furnishes bonds satisfactory to the Auditor General, for the faithful discharge of his trust. The Treasurer has no power to direct moneys into his hands, nor to control them when in his possession. He has no knowledge that a warrant is to be drawn until it is placed in his charge for transmission. He has no means of knowing when, or how rapidly, funds may be withdrawn. He can disburse only on the presentation of an order, indorsed upon a bill of items, and payable only to the individual to whom it is issued. All such disbursements are made under the direction of the Trustees, by the executive officers only. The Treasurer is debited with the amounts of warrants drawn, and of bills placed in his hands by the Steward for collection, and is credited with the amounts of orders drawn. He makes stated reports, presenting canceled orders as vouchers, balancing his account by bills unpaid and cash on hand. Parties thus reported in arrears have "statements" presented by the Steward. The remittances of friends of private patients, sometimes accompanying their

letters of inquiry, at once pass into the hands of the Treasurer, as do also the small sums received by the Steward for articles sold, and incidental receipts of every character.

Under this system, the Trustees are held responsible only for the proper application of the funds of the Asylum, in accordance with the requirements of the act of organization, and of special acts of appropriation; the Treasurer, only for their receipt, safe keeping, and disbursement. As chief executive officer, the Medical Superintendent signs all orders, as an indication that the expenditure is in accordance with the directions of the Trustees,—in other words, that it is authorized. The Steward's signature is also required to be affixed, as evidence of the delivery of the article in exact accordance with specifications as to character, weight or measurement, and price.

As the bills for the board and treatment of patients are sent out for collection quarterly, and as most of the bills for labor and supplies are paid at the commencement of each month. the treasury is usually without funds during the last two months of every quarter. The "Asylum account," as such, is almost invariably overdrawn for some time previous to the "quarter-days," upon which the bills are sent to counties and individuals for collection.

During the past year this "overdraft" has been so large and continuous, owing to the embarrassments previously alluded to, that the Trustees, for the first time, have found it necessary to order the payment of interest thereon to the Treasurer's bankers. It is but just that the Trustees take this opportunity to express their acknowledgment of many favors previously extended, and for the generous indulgence of the officers of the bank.

A statement is appended which exhibits the receipts and disbursements, with the monthly balances:

*Cash Account, Michigan Asylum, for***Dr.**

1870.		
Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$1,484 14
Dec. 31.	" receipts, patients' bills.....	4,079 42
Dec. 31.	" overdraft.....	2,677 51
		<hr/>
		\$8,191 07

**Dr.**

1871.		
Jan. 31.	To receipts, patients' bills.....	\$2,006 81
Jan. 31.	" overdraft.....	9,158 68
		<hr/>
		\$11,159 94

**Dr.**

1871.		
Feb. 28.	To receipts, patients' bills.....	\$18,112 00
Feb. 28.	" overdraft.....	4,248 52
		<hr/>
		\$17,855 61

**Dr.**

1871.		
Mar. 31.	To receipts, patients' bills.....	\$3,238 02
Mar. 31.	" overdraft.....	10,422 39
		<hr/>
		\$18,660 41

*the year ending September 30, 1871.*

		Cr.
1870.		
Dec. 31.	By payments, general expense account.....	\$7,542 83
Dec. 31.	" " construction account.....	648 00
		<hr/>
		\$8,191 07

		Cr.
1871.		
Jan. 1.	By overdraft .....	\$2,677 51
Jan. 31.	" payments, general expense account.....	7,771 71
Jan. 31.	" " construction account.....	710 72
		<hr/>
		\$11,159 94

		Cr.
1871.		
Feb. 1.	By overdraft.....	\$9,158 63
Feb. 26.	" payments, general expense account.....	7,987 06
Feb. 28.	" " construction account.....	264 92
		<hr/>
		\$17,855 61

		Cr.
1871.		
Mar. 1.	By amount overdraft.....	\$4,243 52
Mar. 31.	" payments, general expense account.....	9,260 80
Mar. 31.	" construction account.....	156 00
		<hr/>
		\$13,660 41



*Cash Account for the year ending*

Dr.

1871.		
Apr. 80.	To receipts, patients' bills.....	\$568 48
Apr. 80.	" overdraft .....	15,892 96
		<hr/>
		\$15,956 89

Dr.

1871.		
May 81.	To receipts, patients' bills.....	\$12,484 01
May 81.	" amount appropriation for deficiency.....	5,000 00
May 81.	" overdraft .....	6,141 48
		<hr/>
		\$23,625 44

Dr.

1871.		
June 80.	To receipts, patients' bills.....	\$4,848 21
June 80.	" amount appropriation for deficiency.....	1,000 00
June 80.	" amount appropriation for Asylum Extension.....	20,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$25,848 21

Dr.

1871.		
July 1.	To amount credit balance.....	\$9,674 88
July 81.	" receipts, patients' bills.....	1,852 62
July 81.	" amount appropriation for deficiency.....	1,000 00
July 81.	" amount overdraft.....	4,445 80
		<hr/>
		\$16,472 80

*September 30, 1871—Continued.*

	Cr.
1871.	
Apr. 1. By amount overdraft.....	\$10,422 89
Apr. 1. " payments, general expense account.....	5,584 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,956 89

	Cr.
1871.	
May 1. By amount overdraft.....	\$15,892 96
May 31. " payments, general expense account.....	7,257 88
May 31. " " construction account.....	820 64
May 31. " " Asylum Extension account.....	654 46
	<hr/>
	\$23,625 44

	Cr.
1871.	
June 1. By amount overdraft.....	\$6,141 43
June 30. " payments, general expense account.....	4,899 63
June 30. " " construction account.....	142 60
June 30. " " Asylum Extension account.....	4,490 12
June 30. " amount credit balance.....	9,674 88
	<hr/>
	\$25,848 21

	Cr.
1871.	
July 31. By payments, general expense account.....	\$7,963 83
July 31. " " construction account.....	890 85
July 31. " " Asylum Extension account.....	7,628 12
	<hr/>
	\$16,472 80

*Cash Account for the year ending*

Dr.		
1871.		
Aug. 31.	To receipts, patients' bills.....	\$12,956 89
Aug. 31.	" amount appropriation for deficiency.....	1,000 00
Aug. 31.	" amount appropriation for Asylum Extension.....	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$23,956 89

Dr.		
1871.		
Sept. 1.	To amount credit balance.....	\$4,897 46
Sept. 30	" receipts, patients' bills.....	1,028 04
Sept. 30	" amount appropriation for deficiency.....	1,000 00
Sept. 30	" amount appropriation for Asylum Extension.....	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$17,525 50

As the salary of the employes and many large bills are paid on or about the first of each month, the overdraft has at times been even greater than is presented in the foregoing statement. By direction of the Board, notes bearing no interest have from time to time been given to cover the overdrafts.

Owing to the change in date of the close of the fiscal year (by act passed at the last session of the Legislature), from November 30th to September 30th, the receipts of the "general expense," or maintenance account are for three quarterly periods, or nine months, only, while the disbursements are for the entire ten months ending September 30, 1871.

*September 30, 1871—Continued.*

	Cr.
1871.	
Aug. 1. By amount overdraft.....	\$4,445 80
Aug. 31. " payments, general expense account.....	5,941 15
Aug. 31. " " construction account.....	61 25
Aug. 31. " " Asylum Extension.....	8,618 23
Aug. 31. " amount credit balance.....	4,697 46
	<hr/>
	\$23,958 89

	Cr.
1871.	
Sept. 30 By payments general expense account.....	\$6,127 80
Sept. 30 " " Asylum Extension account.....	10,419 16
Sept. 30 " amount credit balance.....	978 54
	<hr/>
	\$17,525 50

The total receipts and disbursements of the several accounts are as follows:

## ASYLUM EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

Receipts.....\$40,000 00. Payments.....\$31,805 09

## CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Receipts.....\$———. Payments.....\$3,185 17

## GENERAL EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Receipts.....\$66,204 68. Payments.....\$70,235 88

The credit balance, Asylum Extension account, is ..\$8,194 91

And the deficiencies in the other accounts are..... 7,216 39

Leaving in the Asylum Treasury, Sept. 30th, P. M.. 978 54

In the north wing of the present Asylum building, the plastering of the ceilings of the halls and dormitories is directly upon four-inch brick arches, which are used as a means of deafening the entire institution, and render those portions of the building very nearly fire-proof. It is also found that the plastering upon these arches is much more stable than upon laths. In the Extension, with the view of lessening the original cost, it was intended to dispense with these arches, and substitute as the means of deafening, the air-space formed between the floor, and a tier of light joists below, which receive the lath for plastering.

It is true that the risk of loss by fire is greater than where brick arches are used, as in case of an accident there is nothing to arrest the spread of the flames. The Trustees are reminded, by recent events, of the wisdom of rendering such large and valuable structures as nearly fire-proof as possible, and feel that it will be much better, having regard to endangered life as well as property, to substitute the brick arches for ceiling-joists and lath in the new building also. The amount estimated as likely to be saved by dispensing with brick arches, is \$3,100. As no essential changes in the original plans are permitted without the assent of the Governor, the subject is now presented for his consideration.

As the new building is designed to be occupied by male patients only, it occurred to the Building Committee that it would be desirable to have a few rooms for the employment of certain patients in making and repairing clothing and mattresses, and for the repair of boots and shoes, furniture, and utensils. It was proposed to add a second floor to the boiler-house for this purpose, and on presenting the matter to the Governor, this very desirable change was approved, and has been made.

As regards the future, it will be seen from this report, that if successful in plastering the walls of the third division of

the north wing of the Extension before winter closes, thirty-four additional rooms for male patients will be brought into use next spring, and, it will be observed, in less than one year from the laying of the foundation. The portion of the new building thus brought into use is not sufficient, however, to allow of the abandonment of any of the halls in the present Asylum now occupied by male patients; and, consequently, will add nothing to the capacity of the institution for the treatment of females.

At this point, the work upon the Extension must rest until the amount appropriated for 1872 can be passed to the credit of the Asylum, and becomes available. If this cannot be until the summer of 1873, it will probably be most economical to collect material only, and to recommence the work of construction with a large force early in the spring of 1874, and push it forward to a rapid completion.

The number of patients under treatment since the date of the last report is three hundred and eighty, of whom only seventy-five were received during the ten months. Eighty were discharged during the same period, leaving in the institution September 30, 1871, just three hundred patients.

The daily average number under treatment is 302.73. The whole number of weeks spent by patients in the institution during the fiscal period is 13,217 4-7. The rate of mortality calculated upon the daily average number under treatment is 5.6 per cent.

The effect of the presence of a large number of chronic cases, upon the results of treatment, is well shown in the record of admission and discharge in the female department, which has been most crowded with this class. Still *not more than one-sixth* of those received were laboring under disease of recent date. By far the larger proportion had been retained at home for various reasons, had gradually become more violent in their demonstrations, and were ultimately presented, and

their admission urged under circumstances which forbade refusal. Officers, whom we can recall as among those heretofore advising absolute restriction in admission to cases of recent disease, have been among those most persistently pressing applications in behalf of incurables. They have asked particular attention to certain painful circumstances, and urged their reception as *exceptional* cases, unmindful of the many others just as sadly afflicted, and of the fact, that but two or three such exceptional cases from each county would close the Asylum as a curative institution.

On a certain occasion two patients were presented from the same county with an interval of but a few weeks; the friends of one brought a memorial signed by eighty-five leading citizens, claiming "the admission of the patient, though hopelessly insane, on the grounds of justice, humanity, and right;" while the equally intelligent and worthy friends of the other insisted that, the "case being pronounced curable, an incurable patient should be at once discharged to effect her immediate admission."

The duty of considering and deciding upon these numerous applications has thus become even more painful and embarrassing than heretofore. As previously remarked, no fixed and inflexible rule can be made to apply. In each case, the nature of the disease, the present mental and physical condition, and the personal and domestic surroundings of the patient, have been carefully considered in connection with the condition of the halls of the Asylum at the time. In the decision of each, the sole aim has been to use the limited capacity of the institution in such manner as to accomplish the greatest possible good. As far as practicable, preference in admission has always been given to cases of recent and acute disease. Effort has also been made to prevent the occurrence of painful accidents through the refusal of the very violent, homicidal, or dangerous; and whenever the patient has been so difficult to care for as to require the constant attendance of the head of

the family, or has prevented the earning of the usual means of support, special pains have been taken to secure a vacancy.

Although the great relief to be afforded by the completion of the Extension is not to be realized as early as was anticipated, and, though the year just closed has brought unusual care and embarrassment in certain directions, still a good degree of success has attended the operations of the institution, the health of the inmates has been well maintained, and no accident or untoward event has occurred.

Very respectfully,

L. H. TRASK,  
Z. PITCHER,  
DAN'L L. PRATT,  
CHAS. W. PENNY,  
W. A. TOMLINSON,  
JOSEPH GILMAN,

*Trustees.*

OCTOBER 1, 1871.





## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees Michigan Asylum for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the institution for the thirteenth fiscal year, ending September 30, 1871 :

### GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

#### *Receipts.*

Balance in Treasury December 1, 1870.....	\$1,434 14
Received from counties.....	43,829 54
Received from individuals.....	11,598 70
Incidental receipts.....	342 30
Appropriation for deficiency.....	9,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$66,204 68

#### *Disbursements.*

On account attendants and assistants.....	\$10,844 01
“ “ apothecary shop and amusements.....	1,052 80
“ “ boiler and engine.....	2,481 40
“ “ farm, barn, and garden.....	5,099 08
“ “ fuel.....	12,397 44
“ “ kitchen.....	2,912 64
“ “ laundry.....	2,313 92
“ “ light.....	1,352 35
“ “ miscellaneous.....	671 55
“ “ printing, stationery, and postage.....	415 85
“ “ provisions.....	18,822 07
“ “ furniture.....	1,277 54
“ “ interest.....	419 34
“ “ lower store-room.....	833 26
“ “ new land purchased.....	253 15
“ “ repairs and renewals.....	2,555 25
“ “ refunded money.....	118 61
“ “ upper store-room (advances).....	6,916 12
	<hr/>
	\$70,235 88

## CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

*Disbursements.*

On account north wing.....	\$35 00
“ “ chapel and kitchen.....	1,014 81
“ “ coal depot.....	1,025 66
“ “ furnishing, etc., chapel and kitchen.....	14 69
“ “ greenhouse .....	630 00
“ “ connecting corridor.....	144 37
“ “ excavation Asylum Extension.....	320 64
	<hr/>
	\$8,185 17

## ASYLUM EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

*Receipts.*

On account appropriation for 1871.....	\$40,000 00
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*Disbursements.*

## On account north wing—

Superintendence.....	\$530 00
Carpenter's work.....	1,058 50
Brick-layer's work.....	2,161 88
Stone-mason's work.....	642 76
Labor and teaming .....	3,081 23
Painting and paint.....	73 90
Rubble-stone .....	863 85
Dimension stone.....	443 07
Brick and lime.....	11,718 09
Lumber.....	5,101 17
Hardware.....	424 59
Roofing.....	580 41
	<hr/>
	\$25,679 45

## On account center building—

Rubble-stone.....	\$170 00
Stone-mason's work.....	199 80
Labor and teaming.....	368 81
Lumber.....	204 72
	<hr/>
	943 33

## On account south wing—

Rubble-stone.....	\$279 90
Stone-mason's work.....	76 00
Labor and teaming.....	105 87
Lumber.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	761 77

## On account boiler-house—

Brick and lime.....	\$197 96
Lumber.....	31 85
	<hr/>
	229 81

On account water-supply—	
Pipe, water-wheel, etc.....	\$1,847 91
On account of drainage—	
Drain-pipe, etc.....	1,136 74
On account contingent.....	206 08
	<hr/>
	<u>\$31,805 09</u>

## SUMMARY.

*Receipts.*

Balance in Treasury December 1, 1870.....	\$1,434 14
Received on general expense account.....	55,770 54
"    " appropriation for deficiency.....	9,000 00
"    "    "    " Asylum Extension .....	40,000 00
"    " officers' salaries account.....	4,012 50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$110,217 18</u>

*Disbursements.*

Paid on general expense account.....	\$70,235 88
"    " construction account.....	3,185 17
"    " Asylum Extension account .....	31,805 09
"    " officers' salaries account.....	4,012 59
Balance in Treasury September 30, 1871.....	978 54
	<hr/>
	<u>\$110,217 18</u>

Very respectfully,

F. W. CURTENIUS,

*Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1871.

We certify that we have compared the foregoing statements with the Treasurer's accounts, with his books and vouchers, and have further verified the result by a comparison with the statements of the Steward, and find the same correct.

DAN'L L. PRATT,

C. W. PENNY,

W. A. TOMLINSON,

*Auditing Committee.*



## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :*

GENTLEMEN—There are many incidents in the history of the past year, to which extended allusion might profitably be made, and which should find a place in the published records of the Asylum. As the regular report, to be presented at the next Legislative session, will, as usual, contain a full and complete record of the entire biennial period, it will be quite sufficient, at present, to simply note the leading events, and allude only to points which may influence the policy and course of the institution during the year before us.

The most important occurrence since the date of our last report is the commencement of the erection of the "ASYLUM EXTENSION," a building designed ultimately for the care and treatment of male patients. Those familiar with the history of the Asylum will remember that even the original plan of the present building was regarded as far too extensive, and far beyond even the prospective requirements of the State. The increase of its capacity to two hundred and fifty beds was assented to with much hesitation ; not from an indisposition to make every required provision for the insane, but simply for the reason that it was deemed unnecessarily large. To the unavoidable delay in its completion, however, the more serious embarrassments under which it has labored must be attributed. If it could have been finished at once, it would have met the requirements of the State during a greater portion of its history ; its inmates would have been more comfortably and economically treated ; greater success would have attended its operations, and many of those now incurably insane, a burden

to themselves and the public, would have been restored to health. Its erection became, unfortunately, the work of years. Though commenced in 1850, its last hall was finished and brought into use but two years since.

In the spring of 1859, it could provide for but ninety patients of one sex. During the following year its capacity was increased to one hundred and eleven. In 1862, the south wing was finished, furnishing apartments for one hundred and forty-four patients, and for six years this was the limit of its capacity. In May, 1868, it had apartments for one hundred and ninety, and in September, 1869, the north wing was fully completed. Notwithstanding its very limited capacity it has already received more than twelve hundred of our citizens. It has been overcrowded at all times, sometimes dangerously so ; but its ventilation is so perfect, that with proper care and attention not a patient has seriously suffered from diseases incident to atmospheric impurity. \*

At the date of the last report, the Asylum was not only crowded, but a large number of applicants had been necessarily refused admission. The demand for increased provision was very urgent and pressing. The present asylum building could not be enlarged without inordinate expense, great inconvenience, and the serious impairment of its means of classification and facilities for treatment. The delay incident to the establishment, location, and construction of a second State Asylum seemed inadmissible, and in view of all the circumstances, after much thought and deliberation, the Trustees advised the erection of an additional building.

The reasons leading to this conclusion were fully given in the last report, and it has been a matter of great gratification to find that the plan suggested is precisely that advised by one of the most learned and successful physicians engaged in the treatment of the insane, a gentleman who for nearly thirty

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\* In August, of the present year, dysentery prevailed in one of the most crowded female halls, from the admission of an improper case for treatment, but was speedily checked.

years has held a leading position in the profession. In his Report, dated January 1, 1871, to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Dr. Kirkbride remarks:

“What I have said on several other occasions, in regard to the advantages of treating insane men and women in different buildings, is only confirmed by additional experience; and now, after more than eleven years’ careful observation of the practical working of the plan, I am inclined to recommend, to all those about establishing new institutions, to carefully consider the different aspects of this question, before fairly entering upon their work. The tendency everywhere seems to be to an enlargement of existing institutions, or the construction of others, of a size much larger than that originally recommended as most desirable, by the Association of Hospital Superintendents, and which I now believe, as I always have thought, is really the capacity that, more certainly than any other, should promote the best interests of the insane. This size, however, does not seem to be sufficient to meet the wants of communities, and especially for State hospitals, unless the number of institutions is greatly increased beyond what is now contemplated. To meet the difficulty, I should recommend that when an old institution removes to a new site, when an old building requires enlargement to meet the public wants, or when an entirely new hospital is being established by a State, the ultimate separation of the sexes should be looked forward to, in the original selection of a site, the facilities for a proper division of the grounds and the plan of the building. If not prepared to put up both buildings at once, let a course be adopted similar to that which we were led into here by the necessities of the case. Let one building be erected, to be used by eight classes of each sex, and to accommodate not exceeding 250 patients; and when this number is likely to be reached within a couple of years, let the other building be commenced, and, on its completion, the removal of either men or women to it, will give room for 125 new cases of each sex, and the



organization of each being distinct,—except so far as the Board of Managers is concerned,—there will be really two distinct hospitals of the best size, and so situated as to be a mutual benefit to each other. This I should regard as greatly preferable to a single building for both sexes, and capable of accommodating the whole five hundred patients. Any additional expense that might be incurred, I believe would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages obtained.”

An indorsement of our plan from such a source, with its success almost assured by practical demonstration, has removed from our minds every doubt of the wisdom of the course suggested. Our greatest regret is, that we cannot now centralize our warming and ventilating apparatus, and collect all our steam boilers in one building. Such a structure with capacious coal sheds attached, and the removal of the entire laundry into the valley in the rear, with a suitable building for all the employes engaged therein, though attended with considerable outlay at first, would effect a material reduction in the annual expenditures. The present laundry is that which was at first planned for an institution treating but 250 patients.

In his message, transmitted to the Legislature at the commencement of the last session, Governor Baldwin remarked: “I do not hesitate to express the conviction that both duty and humanity demand that the pauper insane should become the wards of the State, and that economy, and wise policy also, require that the State should duly provide for all these unfortunates, the chronic and the incurable as well as curable and more recent cases.” The subject of provision for the chronic or incurably insane, as a distinct class, was thus for the first time presented for legislative consideration. With far greater unanimity than is usual in the decision of such questions, their claim upon the care and attention of the State was regarded as equal, and no distinction based on curability or incurability was recognized. The policy of the State as

regards this class was thus fixed, and is likely to remain unchanged until the existence of a better is clearly established. It will be observed that Michigan has early assumed a position, attained elsewhere, in not a few instances, only after repeated experiments uniformly expensive and unsuccessful. It is quite possible that in their action upon this question a few gentlemen may have been influenced by the sentiment generally expressed; the opinions of by far the greater number, however, had been previously formed, through their experience as county officers or otherwise, and their intimate acquaintance with the insane of this class, their condition and requirements.

At the same session, also, liberal provision was made for the erection of a building which will nearly double the capacity of this institution. As the plans for the new structure had long been under consideration, and had been submitted to the examination and received the approval of many members of the Legislature, but little time was required for further deliberation.

Within a week after the approval of the act authorizing the Asylum Extension, the plans had been officially adopted, the location chosen, and material and workmen engaged. The utmost possible expedition was used, with the view of having the center building and one wing under cover before winter, supposing it to be the expectation of the Legislature, that the work was to be advanced as rapidly as practicable, and the entire structure "completed in September, 1872," the time specified in the report of the committee. But the receipt of the communication advising us, that through the phraseology of section 8, the appropriation for 1871 "could not be passed to the credit of the Asylum until the summer of 1872," necessitated the dismissal of the carpenters and masons, and the rescinding of orders and contracts for material.

Experience in the erection of the present Asylum building had shown that economical construction was to be effected

only through contracts covering large quantities of material, and the thoroughly systematic application of carefully organized labor, embracing the whole or a considerable portion of the structure. The plans in even their most minute details had long been under consideration, previous experience had furnished many valuable suggestions, the cost and supply of material and the price of labor were peculiarly favorable, and there was no doubt in our minds of the possibility of erecting the building, capacious and perfect as it is to be, at a very material reduction in expenditure.

The cost of the erection of the third division of the north wing, already far advanced, will, we think, demonstrate the possibility of erecting the entire structure for the sum appropriated. In the completion of the other portions of the building the increased cost, and the disadvantage pecuniarily of the delay, will be more apparent. Having succeeded in securing a large number of brick, just before the recent advance, it is possible that the price of this leading item of expenditure may be materially reduced before it becomes necessary to make contracts for another supply.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTENSION.

The structure is located in the former garden of the institution, forty rods south of the present building, and upon a line with it. Though not sufficiently removed to secure one of the objects in view,—the entire separation of the sexes,—we hope to effect it through the favorable formation of the land between the two buildings. The view is extended and varied; and it is well situated as regards drainage. Although nearer the highway than it should be, a closely-set belt of evergreen trees has already been planted, which it is hoped will secure necessary privacy. Similar means will be required also to protect it in winter from the sweep of the wind, which prevails in the direction of its greatest exposure.

The center building is less than one-half the size of that of the present Asylum. It has a central hall running east and

west, with a narrow transverse hall, two-thirds of the distance from the front. The space upon the right of the central hall forms two rooms, each about eighteen feet square; one to be used as a medical office, and the other as a dispensary. The corresponding rooms on the opposite side, are for receiving patients and for interviews with their friends. The two rooms in the rear of the transverse hall will serve, one as a general store-room for clothing and bedding, and the other as a dining-room.

The first longitudinal divisions, running north and south from the center, are each one hundred and fifty-four feet long and forty feet deep, and correspond in form and subdivision with those of the present Asylum, differing only in being twenty feet longer and having three floors instead of two. At the end of each is a transverse division forty feet wide and eighty-nine feet deep, also three stories high, in which are the associated dormitories, infirmary-rooms, dining-rooms with dumb waiters and closets, clothes-rooms, bathing-rooms, water-closets, lavatories, soiled clothes and dust shafts, and the stairways.

Resting fourteen feet upon the transverse divisions, are the second longitudinal divisions, forty-eight feet long by twenty-eight feet and nine inches wide, and two stories high. In these are the dining-rooms, attendants' rooms, day-rooms, and entrance halls of the extreme divisions, which are in every respect counterparts of those of the present Asylum building.

In arranging the details of the original plan, the thought had been to add two rooms, one in front and the other in the rear, to each of the six halls in the first divisions. As these divisions have a recess with an external projection, symmetry required that they be left, either precisely as in the present building, or that *four* rooms be added (one on either side of the projection, front and rear). The former course would have reduced the capacity to two hundred and thirty-four patients, the latter would increase it to two hundred and fifty-

eight. As the same number of attendants would suffice for the additional patients, as the increase in capacity to be effected must be in the halls for the less-disturbed patients, and as much disadvantage, without proportionate decrease in cost, would result from diminishing the capacity of the rear halls, the latter course was decided upon.

In the Extension, eighty-seven per cent. of the inmates will be provided for in single dormitories. From twelve to fifteen per cent. is the probable proportion requiring associated dormitories from suicidal propensity or timidity, or able with safety and propriety to occupy a room with other patients. The cost of the construction of an institution for the insane, must necessarily vary somewhat, in proportion to the extent to which provision is made for its inmates in single or associated dormitories. In an Asylum in which there are many quiet and composed patients, those, who though incurable, have acquired habits of self-control and application, and are accustomed to work out upon the ground, a large proportion of associated dormitories is not only admissible, but in many respects advantageous. Scarcely any of this class, however, remain here as permanent residents; and there are comparatively few under our care, who can with safety and comfort to themselves and others, occupy associated dormitories. The least restlessness on the part of even but one, disturbs the sleep of all the others, and is followed by a day of irritability and discomfort; and if one becomes ill during the night, all suffer more or less annoyance.

The present Asylum building, unfortunately, was placed much too near the level of the ground surrounding it, and it became necessary to protect the lower courses of brick with a covering of Roman cement. The grade of the Extension has been established well up from the ground, and a course of squared and faced stone, laid in cement upon the foundation wall, receives the superstructure. At the time the erection of the present building was contemplated, it was a common

practice to cover brick work with cement and sand, colored and marked to resemble stone, and the prejudice against plain brick was sufficient to create a very general sentiment in favor of doing so. Unfortunately, this style of finish was directed in its construction, and the brick-work was intentionally left rough, with joints unstruck, to cause the cement to adhere; and as it was expected to be entirely covered, no care was taken in the selection of the brick. In this way, the beauty of the structure has been sadly marred, and much expense must sooner or later be incurred in remedying the defect. In the Extension, a skillful man has given special attention to the selection of brick of uniform shade and character, and we have the satisfaction of knowing, that experienced builders have referred to the portion built, as an unusually fine specimen of brick work.

In the plan of the present building, also, to render both wings symmetrical, the windows of the corridors of the extreme division of the female department look towards the north. It is very desirable, however, that a liberal supply of sunshine shall fall upon the windows of apartments occupied by patients during the day, hence, the relative position of the dormitories and corridor in the extreme division of the north wing has been reversed.

In the present building, inconvenience is experienced from the dripping of water upon the brick wall beneath the eaves. As the foul-air flues empty directly into the attics, the roof within the walls is warmed. The under surface of the snow falling upon it is thus melted, causing the mass to slide down until it reaches that which is not affected by the warm air, and there accumulates. As the weather moderates, the water from the melting surface, prevented from passing into the eave-troughs by the frozen mass, percolates through upon the boards forming the underside of the cornice, and thence upon the brick wall. It is true that this occurs only in connection with heavy snow storms, still, the surface of the wall

is gradually injured. In the Extension this difficulty is sought to be remedied, by giving to the boards forming the *plancher* a declination outward, and leaving a small opening, invisible from the ground, along the outer edge, through which it is expected that the water will pass.

The internal arrangements and all the details, both of plan and work of construction in the present building, are so perfect as regards economy, durability, and adaptation to purpose and service, that an experience of twelve years has failed to show any material change or modification to be desirable. In the particulars just mentioned only has it been found faulty, and special pains have been taken in the new building to make the corrections thus suggested.

The necessity of constructing institutions for the insane in the linear form,—with long central halls or corridors, having small dormitories on either side,—tends to give to their exterior a monotonous character and a barrack-like appearance. It is generally conceded, that this Asylum is quite as free from this objectionable feature as such a structure can well be. Its center-building is elevated, and the longitudinal and transverse sections being respectively two and three stories high, a continuous roof-line is avoided, and agreeable diversity secured. In the Extension, however, these sections are uniformly three stories high, presenting an unbroken frontage of three hundred and sixty feet, and although the center building has its gable towards the front, it is so narrow as to elevate its roof but little over that of adjoining divisions. It cannot therefore be expected to have as attractive and pleasing an external appearance as it would, were another story added to the center building.

In connection with the points already mentioned, there are others suggested by our experience, to which reference may be advantageously made. The main steam-pipes of the warming apparatus were designed for a much less extended distribution

of pipes for radiation, and are so inadequate to the large additions subsequently made, as to necessitate a great increase in the steam pressure at the boilers to maintain an efficient and perfect circulation. This, of course, increases the consumption of fuel. The same is true also of the hot and cold water distributing mains. These, too, are so small that the pressure transmitted from the tanks in the attics is not sufficient to maintain a full and constant supply, especially after meals, and when many bathing-tubs are in use at nearly the same time. To obviate this, it is necessary to use the steam-pump whenever a large amount of water is likely to be drawn from the pipes.

The steam-engine, procured at the opening of the institution, is far too limited in power to meet the heavy service which has long been required of it. For several years, also, it has been necessary to use steam-power almost exclusively, in elevating the large amount of water consumed for the ordinary purposes of the Asylum, flushing the sewers and for construction, and the cost of fuel has thus been disproportionately increased. In the present building, a remedy is to be found only in replacing the smaller fixtures and appliances by those of adequate size. In the Extension, however, and for this purpose reference is here made to the subject, the easier and more economical course will be to procure at first, those sufficient in size and capacity to meet every possible requirement. If the change in the former be made in connection with the construction of the latter, all the pipes, fittings and valves, removed from the present building, can be advantageously used in the Extension, and a material saving in expenditure effected.

If the recent advance in the cost of material and fixtures used in the construction of warming and ventilating apparatus be maintained, the expense in that direction will be fully fifteen per cent. more than it would have been eight months since. Manufacturers, however, express the opinion that a reduction may be confidently expected. For this reason, and



as it is proposed during the present year to purchase the boilers and the system of radiation for one division only, no estimate has been proposed.

At the time of the visit of the committees of the Legislature, estimates for construction alone had been prepared, and the sum, was that appropriated. At that time it was also stated that the entire cost, inclusive of the warming and ventilating apparatus, water distribution and furniture, would not probably exceed \$275,000. The furniture used at the Asylum, most of which has been made at the institution, though plain, is very serviceable, and at the same time neat in appearance; being specially designed, also, for the purpose, the cost of renewal and repair, a matter of much importance, has been comparatively trifling. A corresponding outfit for the Extension, complete in every respect, including the furnishing for the center building, will cost, at present prices, about \$62 per patient.

If completed according to the original design and furnished, as proposed, we have every reason to believe, that although a plain structure architecturally, the Extension will prove very perfect both as regards economy in operation and adaptation to hospital purposes. It will be found also, that asylum provision has been secured for the number it is designed to receive, far more expeditiously, and certainly at much less cost, than in any other possible way.

In the disbursements of the asylum extension account will be found an item, "water supply," not provided for in the act making appropriations. It had been our purpose, to procure the water needed for construction from the present asylum, and on the completion of the new building, to suggest the erection of an efficient apparatus adapted to the requirements of both departments of the institution. It was, however, found impossible to procure a supply in the manner proposed, and deeming it injudicious to incur the expense of a merely temporary apparatus, a water-wheel of excellent workmanship

was built, the pump-house was reconstructed to receive it, a pump was procured, and a four-inch cast-iron pipe laid to form the necessary connections. We have the gratification of finding, that the amount of water elevated in this least expensive manner, is in excess of the estimate of hydraulic engineers who measured the stream a few years since.

The land adjoining the Asylum grounds on the northwest, for the purchase of which \$4,800 were appropriated, is now the property of the State, and at a cost much below its actual value. Its location rendered its possession very necessary, but, aside from this, it was really required for the use of the institution. Through a misconception of the actual requirements of an asylum, the quantity of land originally permitted to be purchased was much too limited. It is frequently necessary even now to purchase milk for daily use, and as the number of patients under treatment will soon be nearly doubled, it will be advisable to embrace the first favorable opportunity for increasing the size of the farm.

To an institution in which there are many male patients, especially from the agricultural classes, there should always be attached a farm of sufficient size to give occupation to all who are able to labor; mainly with a view, however, of promoting health and restoration, and affording means for recreative employment. In this institution, the labor of the insane upon the farm cannot be made remunerative without the sacrifice of higher objects, for the reason, that very few indeed of those remaining for custodial care are able to work continuously and effectively. The majority are much broken in health, not a few from overwork and exposure to malarial influence, and are in a physical condition forbidding much exertion, especially at times and under circumstances, when the farmer finds it necessary to make his greatest and most severe efforts, and when such efforts are essential to success.

In addition to sufficient space, in separate and distinct portions of the grounds, agreeably and pleasantly laid out with dry and well-shaded walks for the recreation of a certain class of patients of each sex, there is needed land enough to afford ample pasturage for a sufficient number of cows to supply all the milk required, and a garden large enough to furnish the vegetables for the tables and the roots for the stock. With certain portions of our land differently situated in its relations to the buildings and the highway, the number of acres the State now has would very nearly answer the purpose; as it is, however, a limited addition judiciously selected will prove very advantageous. As soon as possible also, a conveniently situated and arranged dwelling should be built for our gardener. The barn-like structure of rough boards, temporarily put up for his occupancy, is now leaky and unsightly in appearance, and no longer suitable for a residence.

As the charge to the counties for the board and treatment of patients has been allowed to remain at \$3.50 per week, and as the income from patients supported at private expense is lost, through the preference in admission extended to the poor and those in straitened circumstances, a deficiency occurs in the maintenance account of the institution. To meet this directly, by increasing the rate of charge for those under treatment, would impose an additional burden upon many already severely crippled by their affliction. With a very judicious and intelligent liberality, an annual appropriation has been made for several years past to meet this deficiency in revenue. Usually received in the spring, this appropriation has met the deficiency, which occurs mainly during the first quarter of the fiscal year, and has also enabled us to purchase certain leading articles in quantity, and upon more favorable terms than they could otherwise be procured.

The payment of the sum thus appropriated for 1871, fell under the same restriction as the other appropriations previously referred to; but the financial officers of the State, "feeling the necessity of sustaining the institution," kindly consented to the advance of a portion in May, and the balance in monthly installments. As soon as the Trustees may deem it practicable, it will be well to devise some means, either through a change in the terms of payment of the board-bills, or otherwise, whereby a sufficient sum may at all times be in the hands of our Treasurer to avoid the necessity of overdrafts, and permit the purchase of supplies in such manner and at such places as may be most convenient and advantageous, and when the markets are most favorable.

From the wording of a section in the act of organization, it was evidently intended, that the published reports of the Asylum should present the results of its professional operations as fully as the details of its financial affairs. From its daily records and the carefully compiled histories of its case-books, may be gathered many facts of general and scientific interest, and many very useful suggestions relative to the causes and prevention of insanity, and the care and treatment of those laboring under the various forms of nervous disorders.

Reference to the building operations, which have been in almost constant progress ever since the organization of the Asylum, has necessarily occupied much space; and matters of special and most frequent inquiry at one Legislative session, have naturally suggested the leading subjects for consideration in the report prepared for that succeeding it. Thus, there has unavoidably been excluded from our reports, much matter of interest to the public generally, and much, which it is hoped might have been of some service, to those for whose continued health and welfare a measure of responsibility is naturally felt.

In the preceding report, there was presented a very full analysis of all expenditures incurred in the care and treatment of the insane. As the amount and character of these items varies but little from year to year, and as such an analysis occupies much space, it will be deferred until the presentation of the details of all the operations of the Asylum in the regular biennial report. In place thereof, there has been prepared for the Trustees, a statement of the receipts, disbursements, and balances of the general cash account for each month of the fiscal year.

For a similar reason, and as this report covers a period of but ten months, the general statistics of the admission and discharge of patients only will be given, leaving for the regular report the details usually presented. These statistics are as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining Dec. 1, 1870.....	156	149	305
Patients admitted since.....	53	22	75
	—	—	—
Whole number treated.....	209	171	380
	—	—	—
Discharged, recovered.....	19	9	28
“ improved.....	10	3	13
“ unimproved.....	9	13	22
Died.....	11	6	17
	—	—	—
Total discharged.....	49	31	80
	—	—	—
Remaining September 30, 1871.....	160	140	300
	==	==	==

During a portion of the month of August, dysentery prevailed in an overcrowded hall in the female department, following the admission of a patient in the latter stages of serious organic disease. Though impossible, from the crowded condition of the halls, to effect the isolation necessary in such a case, the disease was fortunately confined to

the hall in which it originated, and by appropriate means was speedily checked, proving fatal in but one case. In this experience, is well illustrated, the impropriety of attempting to relieve or benefit a single individual to the great disadvantage and peril of many.

In six cases terminating fatally, the cause of death was paralysis; and in the others, tuberculosis, and the gradual exhaustion from protracted mental disease. Taking into consideration the crowded condition of the halls, and the forms of disease under which the larger proportion of our inmates suffer, the general standard of health has been well maintained.

It will be observed that the number of admissions and discharges is very limited, especially in the female department. Our register will show, that *less than one sixth* of those received since the issue of the last report were cases of recent disease; and, at the same time, that in all but two of the others admitted, the date of attack was *subsequent* to the opening of the institution. From one cause and another, application for admission had usually been deferred, the patient gradually becoming more and more disturbed, until it could be stated, and truthfully, that proper care was impossible elsewhere than in the Asylum.

Referring to the record of applications for those admitted, it is shown that two had been confined for many months in "cages," one of them, as it was expressed, "having become like a wild animal." In nine cases homicide had been attempted, though successfully in but one. In reference to two, it was stated that no one could with safety enter the place in which they were confined; and in the case of twenty-one, of the small number admitted, confinement *in a jail* had been deemed necessary. In fact, handcuffs and shackles have been seen in the reception room far more frequently than ever before. The additional anxiety, labor, and feeling of responsibility incident to the care of patients in this condition, can

be appreciated only by those to whose charge they are committed.

The fact that the Asylum was known to be crowded, and many necessarily refused, was sometimes given, and truthfully, as an explanation of the delay which had brought these patients to this condition. For a very few, application had been made. Still, to a far too frequent disposition to defer treatment, is to be mainly attributed the fact that the halls of the Asylum are so much crowded with the incurably insane, as to have necessitated so many rejected applications, three-fourths of which, however, are for the admission of cases of equally long standing. In this institution certainly it is due to this, rather than the gradual increase in the number of the incurably insane which must necessarily occur.

The principles, which the Legislature intended should govern the admission and discharge of patients are clearly expressed in the act of organization. If its provisions had been more uniformly observed, a larger number would have received treatment, the interests of the insane as well as that of the several counties would have been promoted, and the purposes contemplated in the establishment of the institution more fully realized. In illustration, one reason occasionally given for a departure therefrom is, that the sum appropriated for the support of the poor by the Board of Supervisors, has been so small, as to force the Superintendents of the Poor to regard, not so much the interests of the insane, as the restriction of expenditures to the sum fixed. This naturally suggests the issue of orders of admission with reference rather to expense of maintenance than curability; the transfer to the institution of those whose friends refuse to contribute to their support elsewhere, and removals on similar grounds. These reasons have been frankly given, as those governing action in such cases.

The results of the operation of any system of admission and discharge, which does not regard the interests of the

insane as paramount, must of necessity, as far as they are concerned, be unfortunate. As their interest as a class is identical with that of the county, it also must eventually suffer; and, aside from this, many embarrassments and inconveniences are entailed upon counties, and the officers of counties, whose acts are in exact accordance with the law.

The act of organization directs, that if a person shall become insane, whose relations are such, as a dependent, that his expenses are chargeable to any county, city, or town, he shall be sent to the Asylum (if he can be received), by the County Superintendent of the Poor, or a Supervisor. If the person becoming insane, is in indigent circumstances, admission to the Asylum may be secured, on establishing before the Judge of Probate the facts of indigence and insanity, the latter by the evidence of two physicians. The presence of the Prosecuting Attorney protects the interests of the counties, and as the Judge of Probate has before him physicians familiar with the case, his decision can scarcely be otherwise than just and intelligent. If, however, any doubt subsequently arise, the Board of Supervisors is empowered to order the re-imbusement of all moneys expended in treatment, or any portion deemed proper. As the Supervisor of the town in which the patient resides is present as his representative, exact justice to him is likely to be secured, and all the proceedings are recorded.

The act further directs, that all bills for the care and treatment at the Asylum of both these classes of patients, shall be presented to the County Treasurer. It directs that officer to pay them as presented, and requires the Boards of Supervisors to annually provide the means for doing so. In case of failure to do this, the bills may be paid through the State Treasury, provision being made therefor, and for re-collection, with interest, from the delinquent county.

The law, it will be observed, is very simple and yet comprehensive, protecting the interests of the insane, the counties,



and the institution, and giving to officers entire freedom to act in reference to the issue of orders as their judgment suggests. To the general duties of boards of supervisors, the act simply adds that of providing for the maintenance of the insane at the Asylum, and directing reimbursements and removals if deemed necessary. It has occurred to us, that it would be well for these bodies to have a standing committee, one of the number, if possible, to be a physician, to which might be assigned the duty of visiting the Asylum annually, and reporting upon all matters relative to the cure of dependent insane.

The number of really pauper insane in this State is very limited, by far the larger proportion of those maintained by the counties being simply in indigent circumstances. If the application for these, as directed by law, be presented to the Judge of Probate, the entire examination, with the medical testimony, is made a matter of record. If to this be added the reports of the committee referred to, the entire action of the county relative to the care of the insane, the degree of dependence, and other matters of interest, will be accessible to successive boards, and will prove useful in furnishing the information necessary to intelligent action.

A few years since, a law was enacted forbidding the disposal, under certain circumstances, of the effects of an insane person to reimburse expenditures in his behalf, unless pronounced incurable. Whatever may have suggested the law, its very humane intent was doubtless to secure to a restored patient the means of earning a livelihood. Under the act previously referred to, however, County Superintendents are relieved of this duty, usually regarded as a painful one, and no exigency can occur, necessitating action likely to embarrass either a patient or his family.

Fortunately for individual as well as public interests, most of the Superintendents of the Poor with whom our official relations have formed an acquaintance, are gentlemen of

intelligence and humanity. Their laborious, perplexing, and often thankless duties are discharged with marked fidelity and skill, and greatly to the advantage of the counties they serve. Though frequently assuming, through motives of humanity, the care of helpless creatures set adrift by heartless officials, of non-resident insane sent from distant points to mythical relatives, and those sent forth wheresoever hunger or delusion may lead, they cannot be provoked to retaliative protection. To meet the wishes of such officers is easy and pleasant, since they are invariably in the line of justice and humanity; and it is a matter of regret, when the less considerate acts of others, render it impossible for us to do so.

It has been suggested, and urged by intelligent gentlemen, though for what purpose we are not informed, that the charge to patients shall be, not uniform as at present, but varied according to the expense incurred. It is not always an easy matter to determine the difference in value pecuniarily, of the attention bestowed upon the various classes of patients. A spirited attendant, will find far more pleasure and satisfaction, in very constant and laborious care and prolonged night watching, to be rewarded by the restoration of the patient, than in the comparatively easy duty of simply summoning to rest and meals, one whose condition must remain the same month after month.

It is true, that a greater outlay in dollars and cents is required in the care and treatment of a paralytic, an epileptic, or one who for years, perhaps, has been habitually neglected, though a matter not hitherto taken into account in special or individual cases. To meet these wishes, and to make trial of the system, such variation in charge is now suggested to the Trustees, to whom the act assigns the duty of fixing the rate charged for board and treatment.

The suggestion is made with less hesitation, for the reason that an increase in charge in one case, will permit a decrease in another. While the aggregate of the yearly bills to the

several counties will vary but slightly, the burden of a few individuals at least, now compelled to reimburse, will be materially lessened, while others will not probably be willing or able, in reimbursement, to meet a larger requirement than they do at present.

During the past year more than usual interest has been manifested in the institution ; and very generous and frequent contributions have been made to our means for recreation and diversion, all of which will be acknowledged in the regular report.

An incident of the past year, of more than usual interest, was a railroad excursion to South Haven, in which, through the kindness of H. E. Sargent, Esq., General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and G. E. Curtiss, Esq., Division Superintendent, more than one hundred of our household were happy participants. The occasion was one of much enjoyment, to which Hon. Geo. Hannahs, Col. Dyckman, M. Hale, Esq., and other citizens of South Haven materially contributed. The railway trip and the visit to the lake not only afforded great enjoyment at the time, but were pleasant subjects of conversation in the halls, and of correspondence with friends, for a long while afterwards.

Another incident in the year's history was a "Ladies' Fair," held in one of the halls of the Asylum on the 8th and 9th of February. Through the liberal patronage of the large number in attendance, the generous sum of \$500 was realized, with which a fine organ has been purchased for the Chapel.

In closing this report, the following paragraphs, expressing personal views mainly, are added by way of reply to inquiries frequently made, and which will doubtless present themselves to the minds of others interested in the subject of provision for the care and treatment of the insane. As the points covered by these inquiries are varied, often having little direct relation one to another, and as the space at our disposal is

limited, no special order can be observed, and as a rule conclusions only can be given.

The virtual abandonment of the present system of treatment and provision for the insane in large institutions, has been advised, and several reasons assigned: that the public will not consent to the expense of their erection in sufficient number to meet the requirement; that the cost of the support of the insane therein is too burdensome; and that they are unsuited to the purpose. A few of those who have presented these views favor the substitution of a collection or group of cottages; others, of a central hospital with detached cottages; others, again, suggest that the insane be received as boarders in families, making their care an avocation; and, by others, it is asserted that they can be more successfully treated at their own homes.

That persons suffering under certain forms of insanity can be successfully treated at home, and that cases of many forms of mental disorder sometimes occur, in which removal is not required, is shown by the fact that they are thus successfully treated, and that such a course is occasionally advised by the medical officers of institutions. By advice from the same source, also, certain classes of patients are usually excluded; among these, for instance, the class of hypochondriacs whose delusions are fostered by hospital associations. But often, most unfortunately, when the condition of the patient permits home treatment, the circumstances of the family forbid it.

If there be any special and uniform advantage in home treatment for the insane as a class, it would seem that it must certainly have appeared during periods, not in this State, only, but elsewhere, when large numbers have necessarily been refused admission to institutions. In this State particularly, and especially during the last three or four years, we should confidently expect such advantage, if it existed, to be made manifest, for the reason, that the best medical skill has been attainable, the people are intelligent and discriminating, and

everything, as a general rule, which money and affection could command, has been at the service of the patient and of those in attendance.

That a few have recovered, and that in a limited number of cases renewal of the application for admission to the institution has been unnecessary, is true; and still, the results, as shown by subsequent correspondence purposely instituted, have not been such as to establish any advantage in home treatment. Aside from the attendant mortality, which has been large, and the number of suicides and accidents occurring, the frequent instances of domestic comfort destroyed, of serious injury to impressible members of the family, and the unpleasant influence upon children from the association, (which have been communicated to us, in subsequently urging admission), show that any advantage which may possibly have accrued to the few, has been far more than counterbalanced. How far these attendant difficulties and evils may be obviated through a more generally acquired experience in the care of the insane, and by domestic arrangements designed specially to promote their comfort, we have no means of determining.

As regards another of the reasons given,—the unwillingness of the public to be taxed for the erection of all the institutions required, and for the maintenance of both curable and incurable therein,—we are sure, that there is not only a disposition to meet every necessary expense for this purpose, but that more attention is now actually demanded for the insane than at any previous time, and that pecuniary considerations alone are less regarded, and those of humanity and scientific requirement and suggestion, far more, than ever before.

Though a point to be demonstrated by actual trial and experiment, our own opinion is, that it will be found more economical to make provision for, and to maintain the insane of a given locality in a large institution than in detached cottages, or in any other way which has yet been suggested. In

making this statement, reference is had to the insane usually

presented for treatment, not to the harmless demented, the feeble-minded, or those who are imbecile from advancing years or other causes. In this State these are usually well provided for at their own homes. Neither is reference made to the incapacitated dependents, far less numerous in a comparatively new country than in the larger cities and more densely populated States,—the degenerate offspring of feeble, imbecile, intemperate and *constitutionally pauper* parentage. Though not possessed of healthy mental organizations, these can scarcely be regarded as insane. Public safety often requires that certain individuals of this class be restrained of their liberty; at the same time, they are not proper objects either for commitment to prisons or admission to hospitals for the insane. The influences which are increasing their number are obvious enough, but the remedies are very difficult of application, and it is quite as difficult to devise a system of provision which shall not be burdensome to the public, and at the same time be perfectly adapted to their proper care, and mental and physical elevation.

It is a question, whether the cost of providing hospital accommodation for all the insane requiring it, and care and treatment of such character as to secure to them every comfort and facility for restoration attainable, is regarded by intelligent citizens as burdensome as it has been represented. Assuming the usual ratio of insanity to population, and the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate at \$532 06 *per capita* (the existing valuation in Michigan), then, in a State having a population of one million, the property valuation would be \$532,060,000, and there would be about 930 insane persons, of whom certainly not more than 600 would require hospital care. Estimating the cost of hospital provision at \$1,200 per patient, a less than one and five-tenth mill tax spread over the three years of its probable construction would provide institutions, not deducting therefrom the cost of the receptacles, additions, cells, or other apartments at the poor-house or elsewhere.

In considering the cost of the support of patients in organized institutions, it must be borne in mind that the amount in question is not the total cost of maintenance therein, but only the difference between it and the cost of care elsewhere. The former, as reported, is usually the exact cost, including repairs and renewals, and every item of expenditure; the latter is difficult to ascertain, since it is reported as very much greater in one county than in another. But even if this difference amounted to two dollars per week for each patient, a tax of less than one-eighth of one mill, in the case supposed, would more than meet it, while the restoration of but five per cent more than might recover elsewhere, would also fully meet it.

Even if it were possible to find a sufficient number of families, disposed to make the care of the insane an avocation, with their residences properly constructed and arranged for the purpose, and sufficiently near each other to secure organized medical supervision, the inducement leading them to do so, must be pecuniary advantage. That the attendant cost would be greater than in a large institution, is obvious; cases, in which removal is unnecessary, would, as now, receive medical treatment at home, while to those requiring it, the restraint of personal liberty would be much the same, wherever it might be applied.

Around this,—*the restraint of personal liberty*,—and in direct connection with it, nearly all the complaints relative to institutions for the insane, will be found to center. Its imposition is rendered necessary by the loss of a correct appreciation of personal relations, or of self-control, under the influence of delusions, or by the promptings of morbid propensities—prominent features of many forms of mental disorder, in fact, that which gives to them their most painful characteristics. The number of cases in which it will become necessary, can be diminished by no system of provision; and the patients, who are restive under the restriction of personal liberty, are

not likely to regard it differently, simply because the building in which they may be placed, is an ordinary dwelling or cottage.

Again, those who regard their residence in an institution as an imprisonment, bear but a small proportion to the entire number under treatment, and are usually those who would elsewhere require still more irksome restriction. On the other hand, those suffering from the less marked forms of mental disorder, whose timidity and sensitiveness naturally suggest to the inexperienced the removal of everything about an institution which bears any resemblance to restraint, are the ones who very seldom regard it as such, and from whom no complaint is heard. In other words, the painful restiveness uniformly manifested by a certain class of patients, which so strongly moves our sympathy, and which has suggested to the minds of very kindly intentioned persons some other form of provision, is due to the form of disease under which they suffer, and not to the institution.

The system of provision which we regard as the most economical, and at the same time best adapted to the care and treatment of the insane, who cannot reside at home, or in private families, is the erection of the requisite number of public institutions, plain but substantial structures, characterized by good taste, furnished with everything essential to health, comfort, and successful treatment, and of course without extravagant embellishment and unnecessary expenditure.

Though confident that the future will bring with it a more perfect knowledge of mental disease, and no doubt great improvement in the facilities for its treatment, nothing thus far presented leads us to anticipate that this improvement will be effected by the substitution of detached cottages, or other of the means suggested. There are a few in every institution, who, during much of the time at least, can be comfortably provided for in such structures or elsewhere. But in the ready access to every room, in convenience of supervision, in



the promptitude with which those falling ill may be visited, and in the ease and freedom from exposure with which patients can be transferred from hall to hall as their varying conditions require, a large institution has certainly many incontestable advantages. In the preparation and distribution of food and medicines, in administration and attendance, in the sum of the cost of repairs, in the supply of water, and in many other respects also, there are many advantages. Still, should it ever appear that the success of treatment and the comfort of the patient is greater in cottages or elsewhere, all other considerations must cease to govern.

From the increased attention recently given by intelligent and earnest men, to the subject of provision for the insane, and the character of many of the discussions, it may be inferred that our present institutions as a class, very perfect as many of them are acknowledged to be, do not entirely meet the wishes and expectations of the public. That some of these expectations are of such character that they cannot be realized, is probably true; but the increased interest awakened promises a more efficient and general co-operation on the part of the public, in making every institution very perfect in construction, appointments, organization, and administration. Though it is sometimes thus intimated, the most prolonged official connection with an institution can never blind the physician in charge to its defects, and he is usually found the first to suggest and urge the application of remedies. Judging from the past, and recalling the names of those most prominently associated with the marked advance of the last half century, in everything pertaining to the care of the insane, we are inclined to think that in the future, as heretofore, the medical officers of institutions will be honorably identified with every important improvement.

One very frequent source of defect in our institutions, not general, however, or peculiar to the system, is a failure to fully recognize, at the time of their establishment, the extent of

the requirement they are to meet. Overcrowded halls, impaired classification, with attendant dangers and discomforts, serious epidemics, and increased mortality are the results. Subsequent additions are disadvantageously made, and are ~~sometimes~~ **unavoidably** faulty and inconvenient. Unfortunately too, when an institution is too limited in capacity, a gradually extending dissatisfaction, with the feeling that some partiality governs admission, attaches to it, and quite naturally, for the reason that individuals interested in a particular patient, very uniformly regard their application as entitled to preference over all others. Beyond a fixed point, every additional admission to a crowded institution, is a source of more or less injury; any advantage which may thereby accrue to one is at the cost of another, and, generally, an admission under such circumstances, is of service only to the relatives or those whom it relieves of care.

Comparatively few of our institutions are adequately supplied with the means and appliances for the diversion and recreation of patients, and for providing occupation adapted to the feeble organizations of one class, the morbid activity of another, and the restlessness of almost all. Scarcely any means which can be devised would avail more in relieving the tedium of asylum life and in promoting both comfort and restoration. Interesting reading matter, instruction in drawing and singing, exhibitions, excursions, games, in fact, anything which will occupy, suggest thought, interest, or divert, *if carefully and individually* directed, can be made to act remedially. If the suspension of mental activity from morbid influences and the indulgence in unhealthy thoughts and sentiments effect structural changes in the brain, it may be inferred that the presentation, on correct principles, of objects likely to suggest thought and natural feelings will contribute to the re-establishment of normal relations.

The assistant medical officers should be gentlemen of ability, if possible, with previous hospital experience, and

should receive such salaries as would justify them in devoting themselves to the study and treatment of mental disorders. The interviews with friends of patients, consultations in reference to cases presented for admission, special correspondence, and the many and varied calls upon the time and attention of the medical superintendent, even if the institution be of very limited capacity, render regular medical visits impossible. The details of the moral and medical treatment established, the supervision of prescriptions, and the orders for special diet, as well as certain administrative duty to secure the punctuality and regularity upon which efficiency depends, must necessarily be committed to the assistant medical officers. A large corps of well-instructed attendants is also essential, and to secure it the salary must be sufficient to retain the services of those found capable and efficient. The duties devolving upon them are anxious, often laborious and disheartening, and, in the female departments especially, of a character to tax the patience and forbearance of the attendant severely. To those fully meeting the responsibility resting upon them, and discharging their duties with fidelity, there is due not only a liberal compensation but a grateful appreciation of their efforts. The proper number to be employed, is not that fixed by an assumed ratio, but the number which may be found necessary to give to every patient under treatment, the degree of attention required in each individual case.

Most of the popular criticisms upon institutions and the treatment of the insane, are of no assistance to us in effecting desired improvements. When specially brought to our notice it is usually by relatives of patients, to whom little opportunity for acquiring information has been afforded, and in whose minds some one or more of them has awakened an interest leading to inquiry, or perhaps has caused anxiety. The spirit in which these criticisms are usually presented certainly does not indicate an earnest desire to effect improvement or to promote the welfare of the insane, and the only

way in which they do good service is in leading the public to become more intimately acquainted with its institutions.

Interviews with friends and correspondence are usually represented as entirely prohibited in institutions, when, in fact, the cases in which both can be safely permitted far outnumber those in which their interdiction is necessary. In certain stages of many forms of disease both visits and correspondence are made of service, and when their suspension is advised it is for reasons which intelligent persons can readily appreciate. The fact that interviews with friends usually awaken pleasant emotions, naturally leads to the conclusion that their effect should invariably be beneficial, but in certain morbid mental conditions unusual emotion, even of a pleasant character, is harmful. An incident of recent occurrence affords a striking illustration :

An unfortunate man, who had been sadly mutilated in a railway accident, and was supporting himself by turning a hand-organ, came to the Asylum and visited one or two halls. An amiable young man, a law student, suffering under dementia following melancholia, had enjoyed with others the novelty of the organ, but was much moved by the poor man's misfortune. He requested that all the funds he had in the office should be given him, and expressed a hope that people would appreciate his helpless condition and contribute liberally. While thus conversing his face suddenly flushed and in a moment an intense homicidal impulse was developed, requiring his prompt removal from the object of his previous sympathy.

The sudden and complete revulsion of sentiment, which not unfrequently attends emotional activity previous to the re-establishment of mental vigor in convalescence from severe attacks, is shown in the following: A lady of great worth and devotedly attached to her husband was seized with acute mania. She was promptly placed under treatment and her progress towards restoration was very satisfactory. Soon after

convalescence was established her husband unfortunately visited her, and deeming her restored removed her. After an interval of a few days, during which she had been allowed to attend church and meet several friends, her return became necessary. On approaching the institution she sprang from her husband, ran up to a room in which she expected to find one of the physicians, and with the greatest agitation begged that she might not be permitted to see him. She was not under the influence of delusions, but her usual affection for her husband had suddenly developed into an overwhelming aversion and positive dread.

In a few cases delusions are ineradicable, except by severing for a time all previous associations, and in these, visits and correspondence directly defeat the purpose which suggested the patients' removal from home. Those laboring under a monomania of jealousy and suspicion are inclined to select as correspondents persons with whom no communications would be held in health, and to make statements which would subsequently be regretted. In others, morbid feelings are strongly impressed upon the memory by the mere act of writing them. A gentleman of some literary reputation, who published a history of his own case, refers to a doubt of his personal identity, which annoyed him much for several days, and which he attributed to his having written with pencil all over the window-seat of his room a name he had seen scribbled upon the wall. Visits and correspondence are harmful also, when they tend through the renewal of previous associations to recall delusions.

The following, condensed from our own records, is the history of one of those cases which so frequently suggests to a visitor some disadvantage in asylum treatment; a case in which the distressing unrest accompanying the form of disease, is often ascribed to detention in an institution. It is that of a lady long under our care, who constantly suffered from doubt, suspicion, and distrust, with extreme irritability. Of feeble

constitution originally, her cares and anxieties as a wife and mother had prostrated her, causing dyspepsia, severe neuralgia and finally an attack of melancholia. Her family, entertaining for her the tenderest regard, and possessed of the requisite means, considered it a duty to care for her at home, and did so until, in the partial dementia following, the morbid sentiments alluded to were developed. After a somewhat prolonged residence at the Asylum, during which she was equally unhappy and restless, she was removed.

On returning home she appeared comfortable for a few weeks, as she also had immediately after leaving it, but her condition soon compelled a second application. To avoid the necessity of again receiving her, it was suggested that she board with friends in a distant village. Afterwards, a house-keeper of her own selection, with a pleasant residence, was engaged. Subsequently, she took rooms with a relative, but in each instance, with the same result, and her re-admission became an absolute necessity. Her extreme restlessness, and the plausible manner in which she explained the difficulties she had encountered, would lead one unfamiliar with such cases to regard her return home as very proper, and yet during a brief interview with any member of her family, she could scarcely refrain from acts of violence.

Painful as these cases are, requiring, on the part of physicians and attendants, the most unremitting care, they must continue to be presented, and from the attendant circumstances, well meaning, though inexperienced people, as heretofore, will be led to question the propriety of their detention in an institution, when in truth, residence elsewhere is often impossible. As is the fact regarding those who have well-defined and absorbing delusions, the percentage of recoveries is not large, and those leaving the Asylum unrestored bear with them the same bitter feelings with which they entered it, only transferred from their friends to the institution. That their distress is not as depressing as a casual observer would suppose, is shown

by the fact that the physical health is well maintained, and the progress towards dementia slow. Increasing mental impairment very fortunately often destroys their susceptibility to painful impressions, and if habits of personal propriety are fixed, their latter days are passed in much comfort; and they are sometimes regarded by non-professional friends, who overlook the imbecility, as restored.

In addition to the inquiries which have suggested the preceding details, it is sometimes asked if persons are received who are not insane. The circumstance leading to the inquiry is usually the knowledge, personal or communicated, of the case of a patient in whom the features of the disease are not those of insanity as recognized by the public. The following is a case of this character, occurring several years since, and which at the time occasioned much bitter feeling in the small village in which the parties resided: A young lady of very reserved manners, and of delicate, nervous constitution, became for a few years a member of a clergyman's family in a distant city, to finish an education previously conducted by her mother. Before the time fixed for her return, her parents were summoned, to find her wayward, mischievous, disobedient, and even improper in act and conversation. She was speedily placed under treatment, and after a residence of about two years, returned home, and has since fully met every promise of her early youth. It subsequently appeared, that the out-buildings of the house in which she boarded were overlooked by the windows of a shop, in which several rude men were at work. Unable to bear what was to her an insufferable exposure, she had submitted herself to a course of neglect which ultimately produced serious physical disorders, accompanied by derangement of her whole mental and moral organization. Shortly after her admission to the institution, she addressed a note to her uncle, stating that she had been corresponding with a young man, with intention of marriage, contrary to her parents' wishes, which was true; but gave this

as the reason for her restraint. This appeal led to an attempt to effect her discharge, which was, however, eventually abandoned, and she was allowed to remain until fully restored.

The more frequent instances of the restraint of gentlemen, usually about fifty years of age, suddenly forming disreputable associations, indulging in excesses, and sometimes squandering property, often occasion much indignation in the community in which they have resided. As a rule, these patients have been men of excellent previous reputation. To their acquaintances, neighbors, and even occasional guests they appear unchanged, except perhaps a slight levity of manner and extravagance in business projects, while in their families their conduct is sometimes outrageous. Experienced physicians readily recognize the serious structural changes this entire reversal of previous conduct and character indicates, and anticipate the occurrence of the convulsive seizures, which in many cases end the existence of the unfortunate patient.

It is sometimes asked if this institution, on the completion of the Extension, will be perfectly adapted to the purpose. It can only be said in reply, that after very careful consideration the erection of the Extension was deemed the best and wisest course which could be adopted under existing circumstances. An immediate increase of provision for the insane of this State had become necessary. The long time required to establish, locate, construct and organize a second State Asylum would have compelled most of the counties to erect receptacles, the aggregate cost of which would have nearly equaled that of the Extension. It thus became a question of choice between an increase in the capacity of this institution and the establishment of county receptacles with all their evils.

From the location of the present Asylum building, the arrangements of its divisions, and the character of the walls, an extension of its capacity could not be effected advantageously or adequately, either by additional stories or additional



wings. A farm-house or "cottage," with rooms for twenty or twenty-five male patients of a certain class, would have been of some service; any form of detached buildings for females was objectionable, and separate departments for the incurable were wholly so. For these and the reasons fully stated in the last report, the erection of the Extension was eventually decided upon.

With the restriction to a separation of not more than forty rods, the two departments might have been much more conveniently situated as regards each other, but for the location of that already erected. Without that restriction, the Extension might have been located in such a manner as to have secured many advantages which it can never have as now located.

If the present Asylum building had been originally planned and located, and the boiler-house, kitchen, bakery and shops had been arranged and built with reference to the subsequent erection of the Extension, the institution would have been very complete, and have possessed most admirable facilities for the care and treatment of the insane, and every convenience of administration which could be desired. As it is, serious inconveniences in the *joint* operation of the two departments, a few of them involving increased cost, must be submitted to until at some future time, perhaps, in connection with extensive repairs, it may be deemed advisable to make the important changes required to effect their remedy. The defects and inconveniences referred to, however, apply to the joint administration of the departments only, and not to the comfort of patients in either.

In conclusion, it may not be deemed inappropriate to refer to the fact that the action of the State in the matter of provision for the insane has been liberal, and in exact accordance with the principles enunciated by the "Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for the Insane;" and that, the inadequacy of asylum accommodations to the requirements of the State has been simply due to a lack of informa-

tion regarding the extent of the necessity to be supplied. Heretofore, the facts furnished from time to time in these reports, or in communications incidental to the discharge of official duty, fragmentary as they must necessarily be, and imperfect from absence of systematic inquiry, have been the only data from which conclusions could be drawn. It is a matter of congratulation that the full and accurate statistics procured by the organized effort and personal investigation of the Board of State Charities will henceforth be the basis of action.

Very respectfully,

E. H. VAN DEUSEN,  
*Medical Superintendent.*



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# APPENDIX.

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*Receipts and Disbursements of the Asylum from*

YEARS.	GENERAL EXPENSE RECEIPTS.				STATE APPROPRIATIONS.		
	Counties.	Private.	Incidental.	Total.	Appropriation.	General Expense.	Construction.
1859..	\$102 75	\$789 98	\$118 89	\$1,006 57	\$45,500 00	\$6,000 00	\$34,189 07
1860..	8,917 88	4,868 92	165 59	8,452 89	55,000 00	5,898 40	29,719 60
1861..	11,001 59	6,519 18	197 14	17,717 91	-----	-----	16,698 25
1862..	18,497 07	8,006 59	198 85	26,702 01	25,000 00	5,524 01	11,575 45
1863..	17,799 97	5,870 82	445 57	24,115 86	27,200 00	-----	26,455 69
1864..	19,800 67	7,922 60	817 86	27,540 63	29,000 00	2,200 00	20,940 95
1865..	22,807 75	9,818 27	928 82	32,549 84	37,550 00	24,889 87	6,072 74
1866..	26,284 60	8,046 71	548 69	34,825 00	40,000 00	7,600 00	34,497 47
1867..	81,594 11	9,202 44	852 66	41,149 21	145,889 87	10,000 00	64,806 20
1868..	81,566 70	12,688 19	685 81	44,840 70	12,000 00	18,928 61	59,782 65
1869..	42,011 90	16,686 05	1,002 20	59,650 15	47,000 00	18,000 00	52,220 89
1870..	44,204 28	16,491 75	426 46	61,122 44	12,000 00	12,000 00	11,506 17
1871..	48,829 54	11,599 70	842 80	55,770 54	9,000 00	9,000 00	8,185 17
Total	\$312,868 76	\$117,404 65	\$5,669 84	\$435,443 25	\$485,069 87	\$119,485 89	\$371,100 50

To the above is to be added \$40,000 *received* in 1871 of the appropriation of \$80,000 account.

The entire sum disbursed on "construction account" from March 8, 1850, to October the cost of reconstructing the portions destroyed by fire (\$69,287 80); also the amounts its apparatus. As stated in the last report, the actual cost of the institution complete furniture, barns, outbuildings, stock and implements, shops, brick dry-kiln, and pumps, and fixtures.

*its Organization, April 1, 1859, to October 1, 1871.*

WHOLE NUMBER OF WEEKS SPENT BY PATIENTS IN THE INSTITUTION.			DISBURSE- MENTS ON ACCOUNT.	AVERAGE WEEKLY RECEIPTS.			AV. WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE.
County.	Private.	Total.	General Expense.	County.	Private.	Total.	
201.4	145.2	346.6	\$3,062 62	\$0 50	\$5 44	\$2 90	\$3 58
2,267	1,278.2	3,545.2	14,059 51	1 78	3 41	2 83	3 96
4,668.6	2,030.2	6,714.1	19,700 08	2 35	3 21	2 64	2 93
6,271	2,004	8,275	25,199 94	2 95	3 99	3 28	3 04
7,522	1,638.4	9,260.4	23,068 61	2 36	3 58	2 60	2 49
7,067.2	1,953.8	9,025.5	29,552 02	2 78	4 05	3 05	4 33
6,666	2,069	8,755	55,418 21	3 35	4 46	3 72	6 26
7,147	1,875.6	9,022.6	44,896 00	3 67	4 29	3 86	4 92
7,742.3	1,727.5	9,470.1	53,404 03	4 03	5 33	4 34	5 63
8,297.2	1,999.1	10,296.3	61,509 49	3 80	6 32	4 35	5 97
10,966.1	2,981.2	13,947.3	74,451 42	3 33	5 58	5 56	5 35
12,193.5	2,892	15,090.5	72,575 68	3 63	5 70	4 05	4 31
10,990.6	2,236.5	13,217.4	70,235 89	3 99	5 13	4 22	5 31
92,011.1	24,856.4	116,867.5	\$556,643 49	\$3 39.4	\$4 72	\$3 72	\$4 76

for that year for "Asylum extension," and the *disbursement* of \$31,805 09 on the same

1, 1871, a period of more than twenty-one years, is \$502,470 40. In this sum is included expended for the purchase of new boilers, and in rebuilding the laundry and renewing is \$420,598 33, including land, engineer's house, warming and ventilating apparatus, machinery; also, the amount paid "right of way" for water-course, pump-house,

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM APRIL 1, 1859, TO OCTOBER 1, 1871 (12½ YEARS).

## GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

To payments by counties.....	\$312,368 76
" payments by individuals.....	117,404 65
" incidental receipts (farm, etc.).....	5,609 84
" State appropriations.....	119,485 39
" balance.....	1,719 85
	<u>\$556,648 49</u>
By orders paid.....	<u>\$556,648 49</u>

## CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

To State appropriations.....	\$365,603 98
" balance.....	5,496 52
	<u>\$371,100 50</u>
By orders paid.....	<u>\$371,100 50</u>

## ASYLUM EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

To State appropriation.....	\$40,000 00
By orders paid.....	\$31,805 09
" balance.....	8,194 91
	<u>\$40,000 00</u>

## SUMMARY.

To receipts on general expense account.....	\$435,443 25
" State appropriations.....	485,089 37
" " " Asylum Extension.....	40,000 00
	<u>\$960,532 62</u>
By general expense orders paid.....	\$556,648 49
" construction orders paid.....	371,100 50
" Asylum Extension orders paid.....	31,805 09
" balance Sept. 30, 1871.....	978 54
	<u>\$960,532 62</u>

**TABLE Showing the Population in each County in the State, according to the Census of 1870; also, the number Admitted, Discharged and Remaining in the Asylum, for the fiscal Year ending October 1st, 1871, and the whole number Admitted, Discharged and Remaining.**

COUNTIES.	STATE CENSUS OF 1870. POPULATION.	TOTAL RECEIVED.			TOTAL DISCHARG'D			RECEIVED 1870-71.			DISCHARG'D 1870-71			REMAIN. OCT. 1, '71		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegan.....	32,105	18	8	26	11	6	17	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Alpena.....	2,756	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antrim.....	1,985	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Barry.....	22,199	18	10	28	15	9	24	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Bay.....	15,900	4	2	6	2	1	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Berrien.....	35,104	16	15	31	11	10	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
Branch.....	26,226	15	25	40	12	16	28	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3	9	12
Calhoun.....	36,569	26	23	49	20	19	39	3	.....	3	4	2	6	6	4	10
Cass.....	21,094	10	16	26	7	13	20	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	6
Charlevoix.....	1,724	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cheboygan.....	2,196	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	22,845	9	8	17	6	7	13	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Delta.....	2,542	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Eaton.....	25,171	10	10	20	7	8	15	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3	2	5





## APPENDIX.

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	45,595	24	23	47	17	20	87	5	2	7	4	2	6	7	3	10
Lenawee.....																
Livingston.....	19,886	8	8	11	6	1	7	1		1				2	2	4
Macomb.....	27,616	5	9	14	8	7	10					1	1	2	2	4
Mecosta.....	5,642	1	1	2	1	1	2				1		1			
Manistee.....	6,074	2		2	1		1	1		1				1		1
Marquette.....	14,900	4	1	5	3		8				1		1	1	1	2
Mason.....	3,263	2		2	2		2									
Menominee.....	1,791		2	2					1	1					2	2
Midland.....	8,265	8	1	4		1	1	3		2						3
Monroe.....	27,483	10	10	20	6	8	14				2	2	4	4	2	6
Montcalm.....	13,629	8	4	7	2	2	4		1	1	1		1	1	2	3
Muskegon.....	14,894	10	8	18	6	4	10		1	1	1	3	4	4	4	8
Newaygo.....	7,294	8	5	8	3	3	6		1	1				2	2	2
Oakland.....	40,867	21	24	45	12	13	80	8		3	2	1	3	9	6	15
Oceana.....	7,222	3	2	5	2	2	4					1	1	1		1
Ontonagon.....	2,845	1		1										1		1
Oscoda.....	2,098	1	1	2	1		1		1	1					1	1
Ottawa.....	26,651	20	12	32	17	7	24		1	1		1	1	3	5	8
Saginaw.....	33,097	8	11	19	2	8	10	2		2	1		1	6	3	9
Sanilac.....	14,562	4	4	8	3	1	4							1	3	4
Shiawassee.....	20,856	5	5	10	4	3	7				1		1	1	2	3
St. Clair.....	34,661	14	12	26	9	8	17				1	1	2	5	4	9

TABLE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	STATE CENSUS OF 1870. POPULATION.	TOTAL RECEIVED.			TOTAL DISCHARGE'D			RECEIVED 1870-71.			DISCHARGE'D 1870-71.			REMAIN. OCT. 1, '71		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Joseph.....	26,275	12	13	25	6	11	17	2	.....	2	1	1	2	6	2	8
Tuscola.....	18,714	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Van Buren.....	28,829	11	19	30	9	13	21	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Washtenaw.....	40,424	32	30	62	29	29	58	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	8	1	4
Wayne.....	119,083	91	103	194	75	57	162	6	1	7	8	1	9	16	16	32
Other States.....	.....	2	4	6	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	.....	593	599	1197	438	459	897	53	22	75	49	81	80	160	140	300

## ADMISSION TO THE ASYLUM.

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Whenever the admission of an individual is desired, application should first be made to the Medical Superintendent. In the present crowded condition of the institution, this is absolutely necessary. With the applications should be given a brief history of the attack, with a statement of the age, sex, and mental and physical condition of the patient. A prompt reply will be returned, and if the patient can be received, such suggestions will be added as the circumstances seem to require.

In reference to orders for admission, etc., see act of organization, being act No. 164, laws of 1859, and amendments thereto :

“SEC. 20. The county superintendents of the poor of any county, or any supervisor of any city or town to which a person who shall become insane shall be chargeable, after the opening of the Asylum for the Insane, shall send such person to the Asylum by an order under their hands: *Provided*, the Asylum can receive such person.”

The form of the order usual in these cases is as follows :

*To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :*

SIR :—In accordance with the provisions of an act, approved February 14, 1859, you are hereby authorized and directed to receive.....  
an insane person of the town of.....in the county of.....  
provide for him as may be necessary, and charge the expenses of the same to the county of.....

..... } *Superintendents of the*  
..... } *Poor,*  
..... } *Or Supervisor.*

By the provisions of section 24, it is intended to secure the benefits of the institution to a class, by far more numerous than any other in this State, who, though possessed of some property, find it insufficient to meet the expense of private

**maintenance.** The law evidently contemplates that the orders be granted in only cases of such character, that recovery, or at least very decided improvement, may reasonably be expected.

The form of order, arranged in accordance with requirements of section 24 and subsequent amendments (copies of which may be procured at the Asylum), is as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF..... } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of.....holden  
at the Probate Office at.....day of.....  
in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.....

Present.....Judge of Probate.

In the matter of....., an indigent insane person.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of.....  
praying that said....., an insane person residing in.....  
may be admitted to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, there to be  
supported at the expense of the county of....., and having  
taken the depositions of.....and....., two  
respectable physicians, and.....credible witnesses,  
and having duly notified the prosecuting attorney of the time and place  
of hearing of said examination, and having fully investigated the facts,  
and it satisfactorily appearing that the said.....is insane,  
and has no estate in possession or held in trust for....., sufficient for  
the support of .....self (and .....family), under the visitation of  
insanity: Therefore

*It is ordered,* That the said....., under and according to  
the provisions of section 24 of "An act, etc., approved February 14th,  
1859," and amendments thereto, be admitted to the Michigan Asylum  
for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, there to be supported at the expense of  
the county of.....until restored to soundness of mind, if  
effected within two years, and until removed by order of the Board of  
Supervisors of said county of.....

.....Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
.....County. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order  
made by me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the  
Seal of the Probate Court, at.....this.....day of  
.....A. D. 187....

{ L. S. }

.....Judge of Probate.

A subsequent section provides for those who, though admitted and treated for a time at private expense, subsequently find themselves so straightened in means as to require aid:

"SEC. 27. When an insane person in indigent circumstances shall have been sent to the Asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the Superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be

benefited by remaining in the institution, the supervisors of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application made under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there another year, and pay the same to the Treasurer of the Asylum, and they shall repeat the same for the two succeeding years, upon like application and the production of a new certificate each succeeding year, of like import, from the Medical Superintendent."

The purpose of this section is obviously to secure the advantages of the Asylum to parties in indigent circumstances, when it is quite certain that protracted treatment will effect restoration.

Although there is no direct provision for the treatment, at the institution, of individuals at personal expense, the trustees have directed, under the power vested in them by the act of organization, that: "When there are vacancies in the Asylum, pay patients may be admitted on a certificate of insanity from a respectable physician, a bond obligating the payment of expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibility, and the payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance; and no private patient shall, *in any case*, be received without such certificate, bond, and payment."

The minimum rate of board for private patients will be five dollars per week.

Blanks, of which the following is a copy, will be furnished to applicants:

WHEREAS,.....of the town of.....in the county of.....an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo.

"Now, therefore, We the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to F. W. Curtenius, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay him and his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars.....cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, and also to pay, not exceeding twenty dollars per quarter, for all damages he may do to the furniture

or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance.

*In witness whereof*, We have hereunto set our names this, the ..... day of ..... in the year 18....

.....  
 I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with ..... and ..... signers of the within bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations.

#### MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I have seen and examined ..... of ..... and believe him to be insane.

Dated.....

..... M. D.

The medical certificate must bear even date with this bond, and, when it is deemed necessary, must be accompanied by satisfactory references as to professional standing.

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, *let it never be done by deception*. Truth should not be compromised by proposing a visit to the institution, and on arrival, suggesting to the patient the idea of staying, when his admission had already been decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and “stay a few days, to see how they like it,” under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are naturally supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Removal to the Asylum should never be attempted when the patient is much prostrated, or laboring under severe bodily illness, and care should be taken that the excitement attending acute mental disease be not mistaken for physical strength.

The Trustees would not presume to dictate to county officers the manner in which patients be brought to the Asylum, but would suggest, that whenever admissible, some immediate friend accompany them. In the case of a female, for instance, it is much better, for reasons obvious enough, that she be

placed, if circumstances allow, in the care of her husband, or some relative, rather than in the custody of the sheriff or a constable.

Their attention is also particularly requested to the requirements of Sec. 39, in reference to the personal cleanliness, etc., of those presented for admission.

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing, and several changes of undergarments. The outfit should be liberal when circumstances permit. As nearly all of the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When desired, articles of clothing, etc., will be furnished at the institution.

All letters concerning patients, from individuals having the right to make inquiry, will be answered at once, and friends are promptly advised of any severe illness, accident, or event of moment or interest. The postoffice and telegraphic address of one correspondent in each case is recorded, to whom such communications are sent. Letters are frequently received to which replies cannot be mailed, for the reason that the post-office address is not clearly given. A little care on the part of friends will often save them disappointment, and the Asylum unmerited censure. Information concerning inmates will not be given to casual visitors, except at the written request of friends.

Application for admission should invariably be made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence in reference to patients may be addressed to Dr. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.





**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**  
**OF THE**  
**MICHIGAN INSTITUTION**  
**FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE**  
**DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,**  
**AT FLINT,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1871.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

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**LANSING:**  
**W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS,**  
**1871.**



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Michigan :*

The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Flint, respectfully submit the following report for the ten months commencing December 1st, 1870, and ending September 30th, 1871 ; the latter date having been made by an act of the Legislature, approved April 15th, 1871, the close of the fiscal year.

It affords us pleasure to be able to say that the school has never been more prosperous, and in every way satisfactory in all its departments, than during the time covered by this report.

The deaf-mute pupils have fully sustained their well earned reputation for intellectual ability and mental acumen.

The blind pupils have made very satisfactory progress in their studies, both in the intellectual and musical departments.

The teachers have devoted themselves with praiseworthy zeal to their work, and, as a reward for their labor, have seen the pupils making the most satisfactory progress in their studies.

The whole number of pupils in attendance at the Institution during the time covered by this report was 183.

With few exceptions, such as occur in families, as well as schools everywhere, the health of both teachers and pupils has been good.

One of the pupils, named Laura Williams, died of rheumatic fever on the 26th day of December, 1870, after a brief illness.

The Principal, Physician, and Matron have devoted themselves to the maintenance of good order, cleanliness, and a

cheerful spirit among the pupils, the result of which is very gratifying to the Trustees, as it must be also to the friends of the Institution throughout the State.

The main building was occupied by the Principal and his family early in the year 1871, and the teachers and Matron soon followed, leaving the rooms formerly occupied by them to be used for school purposes.

The additional room thus placed at the disposal of the Principal, enabled him to arrange his classes much more satisfactorily than ever before.

There are no changes to report among the teachers.

Miss Adams has been employed as Assistant Matron, and she is rendering efficient service in that important department of the Institution.

The Legislative session of 1871, in an act approved April 12th of that year, in addition to the amount appropriated to defray the ordinary expenses of the Institution for two years, did also appropriate the further sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), for completing and furnishing the main building, improving the grounds, furnishing foremen, tools and stock for shoe and cabinet shops, and for other purposes.

In compliance with the requirements of that act, the Trustees proceeded to advertise in a weekly paper in the city of Flint, for four successive weeks, for separate sealed proposals, to be received at a stated time and place, for furnishing material and completing the main building; for furnishing tools and stock for the shoe and cabinet shops; for furnishing and laying down gas pipe; for furnishing gas fixtures; for furnishing one horse, one spring wagon, one sleigh, and one piano.

At the time and place specified in the advertisements, the Trustees met, opened and examined all proposals, of which there were quite a number, and proceeded to award contracts to the lowest bidder, complying strictly with the requirements of the act. The advertisements, and sealed proposals, together with the contracts based upon them, are now on file in the

office of the Acting Commissioner, where they may be seen by any person desirous of examining them.

As no bids or proposals were received for furnishing a horse, wagon, or sleigh, or for stock and tools for the shops, the Trustees proceeded to make these purchases where it could be done to the best advantage.

The work has been steadily prosecuted under the personal direction of the Acting Commissioner, who has devoted his time to its supervision.

The appropriation is being judiciously expended, and for the purposes designated in the act.

The Trustees are determined to use the strictest care and economy in expending the money so generously appropriated by the Legislature, and that they will not in any case allow the expenditures to exceed the amount of the appropriation.

The work of improving the grounds has not yet been commenced, and will not be before the opening of spring, as it is deemed best to allow the grounds to remain as they now are, in case of a deficiency in the amount of appropriation making it necessary to leave some parts of the contemplated improvements unfinished. When the time for the next report of the Trustees to the Legislature arrives, it is expected that the finishing and furnishing of the main building will be complete; that the shoe and cabinet shops will be in successful operation, and that the general aspect of the Institution will be such as to challenge the approval of the people of our State.

For detailed statement of expenditures, we refer you to the report of the Acting Commissioner.

GEORGE W. FISH,  
*Secretary of Board of Trustees.*



# REPORT OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN:—In making my report to you of what I have done as Acting Commissioner and Treasurer since the date of my last report (Nov. 30th, 1870), and up to Sept. 30th, 1871, it seems necessary to report first the receipts and expenditures for one month, from Nov. 30th to Dec. 31st, 1870, as the receipts and expenditures of this month were provided for and regulated by Acts No. 118 and 121 of session laws of 1869, which are in some respects different from the law of 1871, which provided for and regulated the receipts and expenditures of the nine months from January 1st to September 30th, 1871. It is proper to state also that the expenditure for most kinds of provisions reported in December, 1870, includes all such provisions as were used during the three months from October 1st to December 31st, 1870, for the reason that such bills are settled and paid only once in three months, and as they were paid on the first day of October, they would then run to the 31st day of December.

The meat bill, however, is an exception to this rule, as the Board of Trustees at their October meeting in each year award the contract for furnishing meat for the ensuing year, commencing on the first day of November of each year. So that the amount paid for meat in this report for December is only for meat furnished during the months of November and December. It is fortunate that the Legislature has changed the time for the commencement and close of the fiscal year, as hitherto it has divided quarters and made it difficult to make reports that could be perfectly understood.



Statement of receipts and expenditures for the Michigan Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, from Nov. 30th to Dec. 31st, 1870, under acts 118 and 121 of session laws of 1869 :

RECEIVED FROM INSTITUTION FUND UNDER APPROPRIATION.

Bills of 1869 .....	\$10,000 00
For old copper sold .....	170 40
From other sources .....	21 84
	<hr/>
	\$10,192 24
	<hr/>

EXPENDED UNDER ACT. NO. 118, SESSION LAWS OF 1869.

Sugar, for three months, 662 lbs. ....	\$84 74
Molasses and syrup, for three months, 43 galls. ....	30 10
Tea, for three months, 114 lbs. ....	132 00
Superfine flour, for three months, 65 bbls. ....	407 75
Graham flour, for three months, 810 lbs. ....	24 30
Corn meal and buckwheat flour, for three months. ....	6 75
Crackers, for three months, 15 lbs. ....	1 50
Fresh meat, for two months, 5,013½ lbs. ....	500 09
Salt meat, for two months, 1,238¾ lbs. ....	86 71
Poultry, for two months, 616¾ lbs. ....	74 01
Sausage, for two months, 106¾ lbs. ....	16 01
Salt fish, for three months, 183 lbs. ....	17 36
Fresh fish, for three months, 50 lbs. ....	5 00
Butter, for three months, 1,437¼ lbs. ....	444 23
Lard, 142½ lbs. ....	28 50
Eggs, 157½ doz. ....	40 11
Cheese, 25 6-16 lbs. ....	5 06
Vinegar .....	27 10
Apples and other fresh fruits .....	68 38
Corn-starch, tapioca, gelatin, etc. ....	8 41
Extracts and spices .....	2 25
	<hr/>

Amount carried forward .....

\$2,010 36

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,010 36
Raisins, prunes, and dried fruit.....	6 05
Beans, 2½ bushels.....	5 00
Turks' Island salt, 141 lbs.....	3 53
Hay.....	14 80
Grain.....	51 92
Mill-feed.....	85 00
Straw for bedding.....	7 00
Hops.....	50
Bath-brick.....	25
Lucifer matches.....	2 08
Hardware, tin-ware, and castings, for three months,	51 66
Team work and transportation.....	15 79
Periodicals, books, stationery, cards, and charts, for three months.....	106 05
Postage and postage-stamps.....	23 75
Sheet music.....	2 74
Musical instruments and repairs.....	4 00
Wages in laundry-rooms for three months.....	172 25
Soft soap, for three months.....	10 00
Toilet soap, for three months.....	98
Seamstress and assistants' wages.....	71 50
Domestics' wages.....	234 00
Engineer and assistants' wages.....	263 62
Oil, packing, and waste for machinery.....	20 00
Gardener's wages for three months.....	110 00
Teamster's wages for three months.....	110 38
Repairing harness, etc.....	4 25
Laborers' wages.....	333 33
Physician, drugs and medicines.....	90 69
Crockery, glass and stoneware.....	17 60
Lamps, chimneys, wick, oil, and candles.....	54 71
Towling, crash, burlaps, thread, and yarn.....	11 99

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Amount carried forward..... \$3,895 78

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,895 78
Brooms and brushes.....	11 13
Crayons and chalk.....	4 05
Wooden-ware and baskets.....	1 03
Bluing.....	4 25
Slabs for fuel, 42 cords.....	42 00
Coal—laundry stove.....	54 00
Caraway seed.....	50
Water-lime.....	2 40
Salaries of Principal, teachers, Matron and assist- ant for three months.....	2,137 51
Traveling expenses of Principal.....	11 12
Express charges and telegrams.....	12 99
	<hr/>
	<b>\$6,176 76</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>

## EXPENDED UNDER ACT NO. 121, SESSION LAWS OF 1869.

For carpenter and joiner work.....	\$1,433 17
Paints and glass.....	513 73
Painting and glazing.....	481 00
Mason work.....	88 87
Hardware, trimmings, castings, and blacksmithing,	315 53
Labor.....	145 00
Team work and transportation.....	70 49
	<hr/>
	<b>\$3,047 79</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

Received from Institution Fund under appropriation bills of 1869 .....	\$10,000 00
Received from other sources .....	192 24
Expended under Act 118, 1869 .....	\$6,176 76
Expended under Act 121, 1869 .....	3,047 79
Paid salaries and expenses of Trustees ..	250 00
Balance due from State Nov. 30, 1870, as per Report of that date .....	41 36
	<hr/>
	\$9,515. 91 10,192 24
Unexpended balance due the State Jan. 1, 1871 ...	676 33

Statement of receipts and expenditures from January 1st to September 30, 1871, under Act No. 89, sessions laws of 1871:

## RECEIVED.

From Institution Fund, under Sec. 1 of said act ...	\$30,000 00
“ Institution Fund, under Sec. 2 .....	10,000 00
“ General Fund .....	970 45
“ Thomas L. Brown for Board .....	110 00
“ Pigs sold .....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$41,100 45

## EXPENDED UNDER SEC. 1 OF SAID ACT.

Sugar, 6,717 lbs. ....	\$813 41
Molasses and syrup, 308½ gallons. ....	195 08
Tea, 351 lbs. ....	329 29
Coffee, 623 lbs. ....	122 31
Superfine flour, 218 bbls. ....	1,468 00
Graham flour, 1,469 lbs. ....	48 23
Corn-meal and buckwheat flour .....	12 58
Crackers, 118 lbs. ....	10 96
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward .....	\$2,999 86

Amount brought forward .....	\$2,999 86
Rice, 457 lbs. ....	41 72
Fresh meat, 15,387 lbs. ....	1,541 89
Salt meat, 3,783 lbs. ....	279 46
Poultry, 382½ lbs. ....	45 87
Sausage, 386 lbs. ....	58 01
Salt fish, 275 lbs. ....	26 02
Fresh fish, 36½ lbs. ....	3 61
Butter, 2,504½ lbs. ....	559 97
Lard, 219 lbs. ....	32 43
Eggs, 612 dozen .....	103 43
Cheese, 74 lbs. ....	13 79
Vinegar, 137½ gallons .....	30 65
Pickles .....	1 88
Apples and other fresh fruit .....	80 13
Corn-starch, tapioca, gelatin, etc .....	18 02
Extracts and spices .....	33 21
Raisins, prunes, and dried fruit .....	85 78
Beans, 15 bushels .....	29 25
Salt .....	14 40
Hay .....	147 44
Grain .....	118 55
Mill-feed .....	260 49
Straw for bedding .....	20 00
Hops .....	3 15
Bath-brick .....	13
Lucifer matches .....	4 24
Hardware, tin-ware, and castings .....	180 15
Team work and transportation .....	352 72
Periodicals, books, stationery, cards, and charts ...	159 72
Postage and postage-stamps .....	41 28
Revenue stamps .....	3 00
Sheet music .....	10 67
Musical instruments and repairs .....	188 70
Amount carried forward .....	<hr/> \$7,489 62

Amount brought forward.....	\$7,489 62
Wages in laundry-rooms.....	471 32
Materials for washing-fluid.....	31 08
Soft soap.....	36 00
Hard soap, 1,700 lbs.....	168 00
Toilet soap.....	3 08
Starch, 273 lbs.....	27 82
Seamstress and assistants' wages.....	173 35
Domestics' wages.....	604 55
Engineer and assistant's wages.....	771 87
Oil, valves, cocks, packing, and waste for machinery.....	134 12
Repairs on boilers.....	30 11
Gardener's wages.....	345 00
Teamster's wages.....	334 38
Harness and repairs.....	63 08
Repairs on wagon, sleighs, and buggy.....	16 30
Laborers' wages.....	1,075 97
Physician, drugs and medicines.....	215 94
Crockery, glass, and stone ware.....	103 45
Lamps, chimneys, wicks, oil, and candles.....	118 36
Counterpanes.....	137 60
Sheetings, materials for comforters, yarn, thread, etc.....	89 59
Table-linen, crash, and burlaps.....	98 80
Furniture for rear buildings.....	37 95
Carpeting and oil-cloth.....	8 47
Brooms and brushes.....	37 54
Wooden-ware and baskets.....	27 17
Crayons and chalk.....	16 75
Bluing.....	5 47
Wood, 1,441½ cords.....	3,520 31
Pine slabs, 956 5-12 cords.....	1,055 76
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/> \$17,248 31

Amount brought forward.....	\$17,248 31
Coal for laundry stove.....	51 80
Lime .....	7 56
Laundry stove and feed-boiler.....	42 00
Salaries of Principal, teachers, Matron and assistants .....	6,524 09
Traveling expenses of Principal.....	37 50
Traveling expenses foreman of joiner work.....	20 00
Expenses of examining committees.....	192 80
Interest on money borrowed to pay for wood, and other expenses, between Jan. 1st and April 14th, when the first money was received under appropriation bill of 1871.....	91 43
Express charges and telegrams.....	12 85
Improvement of stock.....	6 00
Insurance on buildings, boilers and machinery....	640 00
Ice.....	25 00
Cistern pump.....	7 50
Seeds for garden and field.....	16 88
India-rubber shoes for men to clean snow from roofs .....	4 00
Potatoes, 200 bushels .....	167 85
Whitewashing .....	18 00
Honey, 10½ lbs. ....	2 69
Cream tartar.....	16 00
Soda.....	8 40
	<hr/>
	\$25,140 66
	<hr/>
For salaries and expenses of Trustees.....	\$1,013 45

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

15

EXPENDED UNDER SEC. 2 OF SAID ACT.

For carpenter and joiner work.....	\$677 62
Oil, paints, and glass .....	4 60
Painting and glazing .....	304 47
Mason work.....	22 75
Hardware, trimmings, castings, machine work, and blacksmithing .....	49 85
Furniture for main building.....	3,201 78
Carpeting " " " .....	1,056 59
Main gas-pipe and laying .....	2,704 54
Gas fixtures .....	1,500 00
Putting in gas fixtures and service pipe.....	51 25
Piano.....	435 00
Spring wagon.....	300 00
Horse.....	200 00
Advertising for proposals.....	23 80
Freight on furniture, carpets, etc.....	58 23
Inside blinds.....	300 00
Curtain fixtures.....	12 35
Lumber.....	81 21
Lime .....	8 94
Coal.....	1 05
	<hr/>
	\$10,994 03
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Received from Institution Fund, under Sec. 1, Act 89, 1871.....	\$30,000 00
From same, Sec. 2, Act 89, 1871.....	10,000 00
From General Fund.....	970 45
Thomas L. Brown, for board.....	110 00
Pigs sold.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$41,100 45
Unexpended balance, Jan. 1, 1871.....	676 33
	<hr/>
	\$41,776 78
	<hr/>



16 INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND.

Expended under Sec. 1 of said act.....	\$25,140 66
“ “ “ 2 “ “ .....	10,994 03
Paid salaries and expenses of Trustees.....	1,013 45
	<hr/>
	\$37,148 14
	<hr/>

Unexpended balance Oct. 1st, 1871, \$4,628 64.

The products of the farm and garden for the present year are as follows: Asparagus, 6 bushels; beans, 18 bushels; beets, 40 bushels; corn, 348 bushels; cabbage, 1,000 heads; cauliflower, 200 heads; celery, 500 heads; carrots, 18 bushels; cucumbers, 20 bushels; lettuce, 12 bushels; onions, 33 bushels; potatoes, 486 bushels; peas, 10 bushels; parsnips, 16 bushels; pumpkins, 10 loads; rhubarb, 18 bushels; radishes, 20 bushels; spinach, 25 bushels; salsify, 6 bushels; squashes, 130; tomatoes, 75 bushels; hay, 3 tons; corn-fodder, 15 loads; apples, 15 bushels; grapes, 3½ bushels; pears, 8 bushels; plums, 1 bushel; currants, 185 quarts; pork, slaughtered, 4,350 lbs.; pigs sold, \$20; milk, 18,750 quarts. There has been cut on the premises about 75 cords of wood, from dead timber and such as had fallen.

As it has been customary for the Board to make contracts in the autumn of each year for wood, to be delivered during the winter following, I would say that with the wood which was contracted for a year ago, most of which has been delivered, and five hundred cords oak body wood that has since been contracted for at \$1 50 per cord, and will be delivered during the coming winter, and the pine slabs that we have the assurance of getting, I do not think it necessary for the Board to make any further purchases of wood for a year to come.

J. B. WALKER,  
*Acting Commissioner and Treasurer.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS**

**OF THE**

**STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

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**LANSING:**  
**W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1871.**



# REPORT.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,  
*Lansing, September 30th, 1871.*

To his Excellency HON. HENRY P. BALDWIN,  
*Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR—The Board of State Building Commissioners, in pursuance of the requirements of law, have the honor to submit herewith their first annual report.

The undersigned, having been notified of their appointment as Commissioners, as provided by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a new State Capitol and a building for the temporary use of the State offices," approved March 31st, 1871, met at the office of the Governor on the eleventh day of April 1871, took the constitutional oath, filed their bonds, and completed their organization by the election of Commissioner Grosvenor as Vice-President of the Board,—the law providing that the Governor shall be *ex officio* the presiding officer.

On the same day, after consultation with the State officers as to the requirements of the proposed building for the temporary use of the State offices, the Board agreed upon a general plan for the same, and prepared an advertisement to architects, soliciting designs, specifications and estimates for said building, to be submitted to the Board on the sixteenth day of May next.

It was decided at this meeting to make a tour of observation, for the better information of the Board as to the requirements of the proposed Capitol Building; and in furtherance of this

design, the Board visited Springfield Illinois, and Madison Wisconsin, during the month of May.

On the sixteenth of May the Board met for the purpose of examining the drawings and specifications which had been submitted in response to the advertisement heretofore referred to. Three sets of drawings were presented, and a vote of the Commissioners and State officers present, resulted unanimously in favor of the adoption of those submitted by Messrs. Porter & Watkins, architects, of Bay City. At this meeting an advertisement was ordered to be published in the cities of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Jackson and Lansing, for proposals to construct the building in accordance with the plans adopted, to be received by the Board on the fifth day of June.

On the fifth of June the Board met, and proceeded to examine the proposals of contractors for the erection of the Temporary State Offices. Seven proposals were submitted, which were as follows (exclusive of the cost of warming and ventilating, also exclusive of the iron-work and locks for the vaults, which latter the Board desired to contract for and have constructed under their more immediate personal supervision):

1st. P. C. Ayres & Son, Bay City.....	\$26,856 00
2d. Palmer & Brothers and Sullivan & Scholl, Detroit.....	27,900 00
3d. Jeremiah Fisher, Saginaw .....	29,390 00
4th. Dodge & Bush, Lansing.....	29,972 00
5th. P. Marshall, Ann Arbor.....	31,000 00
6th. Edwards & Cooper, Ypsilanti.....	32,754 00
7th. J. W. Shearer & Co., Bay City.....	33,733 00

Proposals for warming and ventilating the building in addition to the foregoing proposals for construction, were submitted as follows:

1st. Jackson Foundry and Machine Company, for heating by E. H. Cump's patent tubular furnaces, and approved ventilation, two proposals, viz: \$1,050.00 and \$1,330.00.

2d. Baker & Tower, by the Ruttan system, two proposals, viz: \$1,732.63 and \$1,965.20.

3d. Jeremiah Fisher, by Lawson's patent, for \$1,750.00.

4th. J. W. Shearer & Co., by Holmes & Webster's patent, for \$2,116.00.

The proposal of the Jackson Foundry and Machine Company for warming and ventilating the building, being considered by the Board as the most favorable in point of economy and general utility, it was resolved that the same be adopted, and that the cost (\$1,330.00) be considered with each of the bids submitted, in making up the amount for which each bidder proposed to construct and finish the building.

The proposal of Messrs. P. C. Ayres & Son for the construction of the building was adopted, and it being found that their proposal provided for furnishing certain portions of the heating apparatus, for which provision was also made in the proposal already adopted, the same was properly adjusted, and a contract entered into with Messrs. P. C. Ayres & Son for constructing, warming, ventilating and completing the building, for the sum of \$28,186.00, the same to be completed by the first day of November 1871.

The various proposals submitted, were ordered by the Board to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by law.

At the same meeting the Board prepared an advertisement and ordered the same to be published in New York, Chicago,\* Detroit and Lansing, inviting from architects the submission of plans and designs for the proposed new Capitol Building, in competition for the premiums offered by the act of Legislature;

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\* The Board being required by the act to advertise in each of the cities named, designated the Daily Tribune for Chicago, and forwarded their advertisement to the proprietors of that newspaper, requesting them to publish it and send bill to the Commissioners for payment. The advertisement was returned to the Board and its publication declined, unless payment should be made in advance. The Board not being authorized to make payments in this manner, then sent the advertisement to the Chicago Times, in which newspaper it was published.

said plans to be deposited with the Governor on or before the first day of December next; and a pamphlet of instructions was prepared for the guidance of architects proposing to submit designs.

The Commissioners invited proposals from manufacturers of safes, etc., for iron doors and locks for the fire-proof vaults for the Temporary State Offices, and for a lining of boiler-iron and burglar-proof door for the vault of the State Treasurer. It was ascertained that to provide these works in the manner desired by the Commissioners, would require the expenditure of a larger amount of funds than remained at their disposal. The subject was consequently submitted at a joint meeting of the State officers and Commissioners, when it was determined that the security of the State Treasurer's vault was a matter of sufficient importance to justify the Commissioners in contracting for the works in accordance with their original designs; which they resolved to do, provided the contractors furnishing material and labor for the boiler-iron lining, would agree to wait for payment of their account until an appropriation therefor should be made by the Legislature.

The changes adopted were as follows: To fill up the entire space under the Treasurer's vault with boulders laid in cement, to line the vault with heavy boiler-iron, and to make use of the excellent burglar-proof doors then in use in the State Treasurer's vault in the old State Offices; the latter item saving an expenditure of several hundred dollars. The additional expense caused by these changes amounts to about fifteen hundred dollars.

The Temporary State Offices are now so nearly completed that the Commissioners feel assured that the same will be in readiness for acceptance by the Board in the month of November. The contractors have been retarded somewhat in their work by the necessary delay attending the change in the con-

struction of the vaults; the building would probably otherwise have been completed by the day required in the contract. The work of construction has been faithfully executed, and the Commissioners believe that a better building could not have been furnished for the amount of the appropriation.

## NEW STATE CAPITOL.

Over eighty architects have applied for and been furnished with the pamphlet of instructions regarding the proposed new Capitol building, and as it is known to the Board that a number of them are engaged in the preparation of designs, it is fair to presume that a sufficient number will be submitted.

The following list embraces all the amounts that have been allowed by the Board:

## FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY STATE OFFICES.

P. C. Ayres & Son, contractors.....	\$17,380 28	
Detroit Safe Co., vault doors and locks.....	1,060 00	
	<hr/>	\$18,440 28

## EXPENSES FOR PLANS, DESIGNS ETC., FOR TEMPORARY STATE OFFICES.

George Watkins, architect, for de- signs and superintendence.....	\$1,042 14	
Detroit Daily Post, advertising.....	14 35	
Detroit Daily Tribune, advertising.....	18 90	
Jackson Citizen, advertising.....	4 50	
Grand Rapids Eagle, advertising.....	4 50	
Lansing Republican, advertising.....	7 70	
W. S. George & Co., printing.....	19 95	
	<hr/>	\$1,112 04



EXPENSES FOR PLANS, DESIGNS ETC., FOR NEW STATE  
CAPITOL.

H. P. Baldwin, Governor, expenses and per diem .....	\$88 80
E. O. Grosvenor, Commissioner, ex- penses and per diem .....	170 65
James Shearer, Commissioner, ex- penses per diem and payments for printing and architectural services..	197 19
Alex. Chapoton, Commissioner, ex- penses and per diem .....	112 45
A. L. Bours, Secretary, salary .....	167 05
New York Tribune, advertising .....	117 00
Detroit Daily Post, advertising .....	21 70
Detroit Daily Tribune, advertising...	21 70
Detroit Daily Free Press, advertising.	21 70
Chicago Daily Times, advertising .....	60 00
Lansing Republican, advertising .....	7 00
E S. Jenison, architect, State-House photographs .....	50 00
W. E. Tunis, stationery .....	112 06
D. E. Keyes & Bro., stationery .....	1 75
W. S. George & Co., printing and bind- ing .....	68 24
J. L. Mitchell, surveying .....	6 00
Postage, telegraphing etc .....	35 51
	<hr/>
	\$1,258 80
Total amount allowed .....	<hr/> \$20,811 12

Very respectfully,

E. O. GROSVENOR,  
JAMES SHEARER,  
ALEX. CHAPOTON,*State Building Commissioners.*ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
FOR THE YEAR 1871.

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BY AUTHORITY.

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LAN SING:  
W. B. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1871.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS:

HON. W. S. WILCOX, PRESIDENT, . . . ADRIAN.  
HON. V. P. COLLIER, . . . . . BATTLE CREEK.  
HON. L. W. LOVELL, . . . . . KALAMAZOO.

OFFICERS:

JOHN MORRIS, - - - - - AGENT.  
J. R. MARTIN, - - - - - DEPUTY KEEPER.  
\_\_\_\_\_- \_\_\_\_\_ - - - - - CLERK.  
REV. R. C. CRAWFORD, - - - - - CHAPLAIN.  
J. E. SMITH, - - - - - PHYSICIAN.  
MISS. F. E. LANE, - - - - - MATRON.



# REPORT.

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To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

*Governor of the State of Michigan :*

The Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison, in conformity with the requirements of law, have the honor to herewith submit their annual report. In tracing the history of the Prison for the current year, we rejoice that we are able to congratulate the State upon the fact that the Prison is still self-supporting. With a large amount of new and additional expenses imposed upon it, it has not only paid its way during the year but has yielded a net income over and above all expenditure of \$3,858.67.

When we contrast this result with the fact that, in most prisons under the control of State authority, the annual expenditures are largely in excess of the receipts, and the State is necessarily taxed for maintaining and operating the same, we feel that we have the best evidence that the management and financial results of the Michigan State Prison have been in the main good, and will bear a most favorable comparison with the operation of similar institutions in sister States.

As the receipts of the Prison for the year 1870 exceeded the outlay by some twenty thousand dollars, it may be asked, How does it happen that a similar result has not been obtained in the year just closed?

It should be borne in mind that the Legislature, at its last session, changed the time for the close of the fiscal year from the 30th of November to the 30th of September, so that in

fact the report for the current year embraces only a period of ten months. If two months more time were added to the account of the Prison, so as to make a full year, and the receipts and expenses were in the same ratio, we should have a surplus of earnings of \$4,630.39.

But it should also be remembered that by provision of law made at the commencement of the year just passed, the pay of all the officers and persons in charge of the Prison was largely increased, so that in the neighborhood of \$5,000 was at once added to the ordinary expenses of the Prison by reason of this increase of pay. While every consideration of fairness demanded this addition to the wages of the Prison officers and operatives, it nevertheless must have been apparent to all that it would have the effect to reduce just so much the profits of the institution for the current year.

Then again, some of the sources of income of former years have been largely decreased during the current year by circumstances beyond the control of the Prison authorities. For example, the receipts from visitors in 1869 and 1870, by reason of the holding of the State Fair at Jackson, were greatly in excess of the receipts from the same source either before or since. In 1870 these receipts amounted to \$3,368.50, while in the current year they have been but \$1,520.50, showing a decrease or loss in 1871 as compared with 1870, of \$1,848.00, or more than one-half.

We must also add, that the expense for the subsistence of convicts during the current year has been much larger than formerly. It has been the aim of the Agent of the Prison to furnish the prisoners with a better class and a greater variety of food than they have heretofore had. While the diet has been plain, it has been abundant, wholesome, and good, and quite frequently changed. Fruits and vegetables in the season, with some few articles in the way of luxuries, have been provided. Any one familiar with the Prison in the past, who has noticed the table during the current year, cannot fail

to have marked the great difference in the quality and preparation of the food. This has been attended with some considerable additional expense, and the Agent is confident that the expenditure has been well and wisely made. One thing is certain, a convict who sits down to a table of good food enjoys it with a relish, and goes from it to his labor cheerful and contented, while one who is scantily fed on coarse fare goes to his toil cross and sour, ready for any mischief, plot, or revolt. Good food, frequently changed, not only promotes the health of a convict, but seems to make him docile, tractable, and more easily governed. There is truth in the statement that many a man is best influenced and controlled through the agency of the stomach.

Then again, a change in the principal officer of the Institution, as all changes of the kind usually do, has tended somewhat for the time being to affect materially the earnings of the Prison. At the commencement of the year, the former Agent, Mr. H. H. Bingham, resigned, and your Excellency filled his place by the appointment of the present incumbent, Mr. John Morris. Mr. Morris entered upon the duties of the position without any special training for, or experience in, the place. He at once very properly commenced his work by devoting most of his time to the study and consideration of the duties especially confided to him, in the control and management of the convicts. Without relaxing in any respect the rules and discipline of the Prison, he put himself to work to obtain the good-will and friendship of the prisoners. He interested himself in their wants, guarded their interests, and sought in every way within his power to bring out and cultivate their better qualities. The result has proved a great success. We hazard nothing in saying that, as a general thing, the men love him and will most cheerfully comply with his requisitions. Instead of expressions of hatred and a manifest determination to place obstacles in his way, he has secured in a great measure the confidence and co-operation of the convicts, and but very few



of them have given him any trouble whatever. We are happy to state that degrading and severe punishments, such as lashing, gagging, bucking, and like relics of the use of barbarous brute force, have almost if not wholly disappeared in the management of the Prison. If hereafter the Agent shall devote himself with the same energy and with like success to the economical and prudent management of the financial department of the Prison, we may confidently predict that he will make a most acceptable and competent officer, and will prove all that the people of the State could desire in such an official.

Summing up, then, and taking into consideration these items of increased expenses and decreased receipts, with the reasons therefor, it will be readily seen that the seeming loss in the profits of the Prison is in a great measure explained; and that if the workings of the institution have not been quite as successful during the current as in the former year it has resulted mainly from the causes and changes aforesaid.

By law, the entire control and management of the Prison is placed in the hands of the Inspectors. To them is not only committed the general government of the institution, but the charge and supervision of all its financial affairs. Impressed with a sense of the greatness of this responsibility, it has been the aim of the Board to secure, and to keep as long as possible when secured, men of honesty, of good character, and of a fair degree of intelligence, for all subordinate positions in the Prison. We have also made it a point—so far as we could in the limited time that we spend at the Prison—to closely observe and scrutinize the conduct of all connected officially with it; and to hold them to a strict responsibility for the discharge of all duties devolving upon them. In thus carefully noting the conduct of those in charge, we became some time ago apprehensive that peculations and frauds were being practiced on the Prison funds by the late Clerk, John W. Hulin. His long term of service as Clerk of the Prison,

without a breath of suspicion against him, and his high character in the community as an honest and upright man, made us sometimes doubt our own convictions, and feel that we were perhaps doing him an injustice in even entertaining the thought that he was continually appropriating to his own use the money of the State. Still, glimpses of his conduct tended to strengthen our suspicions and to make us believe that the true features of the case had not been developed. We accordingly determined to privately adopt measures to sift the matter to the bottom. The time of the men engaged in working upon the addition to the Prison wall was kept by the foreman in a book, and on Saturday of each week this book was placed in the hands of the Clerk to enable him to settle with the employes. For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of his settlements a duplicate time-book was furnished, and on comparison of the books it was found that the entries had been changed by the Clerk. This led to an examination of the books of the Prison proper; and on being confronted with these, he at once confessed that he had been engaged in embezzling the funds of the Prison. He was arrested and is now in jail awaiting trial. In the meantime a thorough investigation of his accounts has been made and the fact developed that, instead of \$2,000, as he claimed the amount to be when he pretended to own up and make what he called a full breast or confession of the matter, that he has from time to time, by means of false entries, robbed the Prison of nearly or quite \$10,000. The discovery of this offense, followed, as we believe it will be, by the conviction and punishment of the offender, will, we hope, have the effect to deter others hereafter in like places from any attempt to thus wickedly and corruptly steal the Prison funds.

By the operation of a law passed in 1867, females convicted of any crime or offense, except murder, which would subject them to imprisonment in the State Prison, are, upon convic-

tion and sentence, to be confined in the Detroit House of Correction. By reason of this law the number of females in the State Prison has dwindled down from year to year, until but seven are left. In view of this fact, it appears to the Board that it would be a matter of economy either to wholly abolish the female department, and transfer its inmates to some other prison, or else to provide here for the custody and care of all who may be convicted of grave crimes and sentenced by the courts of record throughout the State to a term of imprisonment. The expense of keeping the seven females now confined in the Prison is very large, while their earnings are very small.

Persons have to be employed expressly to take charge of that department, and the expense would not be much more if the number of convicts were five times as great. Female labor would be of great service and profit to the Prison, especially in washing, ironing, sewing, mending, and manufacturing. We believe that it is in the power of your Excellency, if you shall see fit, to terminate the operation of the law requiring females to be sent to the Detroit House of Correction, and thus to authorize the courts to again commit them to the State Prison. We therefore call your attention to this subject in the hope that you may at an early day take such action in relation thereto as to you under the circumstances may seem for the best interests of the convicts, the Prison, and the State.

In this connection, we cannot refrain from an allusion to the order, neatness, and system which have prevailed in the female department of the Prison, under the charge of the very excellent Matron, Miss F. E. Lane. The old Prison costume of the inmates of this department, which was always considered a badge of degradation, has been changed for a plain, neat garment of such a character as not to make the convict known or noticeable by reason of dress, and the effect, we think, has been highly beneficial. We would here add that

we have long been of the impression that no good whatever results from the general use of the striped costume in the Prison. Its effect, on the contrary, we believe to be injurious, as it tends to humiliate and degrade the convict, and destroy that self-respect and manhood essential to his reformation. Under the circumstances, we believe it would be the part of wisdom, when the walls of the Prison are completed so as to make all hope of escape quite out of the question, to change the Prison garb throughout for a plain, simple suit of a uniform color.

It will be recollected that the appropriations for prison improvements were not made until the last days of the session of the Legislature. In consequence of this fact the Board have been very much delayed in the work of constructing the much needed additions thus provided for by law. We were unable even to collect the material and commence work in time to complete the wall. We have, however, constructed about one thousand feet of that part of the wall which was to be wholly new, and have now enclosed the entire ground designed to be included within the Prison walls. The new wall thus erected is twenty-four feet high and most substantially and perfectly built; it has two fine towers and a gateway, and is a model specimen of work. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. L. P. Chadwick, and reflects great credit upon him as a master workman. We are proud of the wall and cordially invite all who want to see good work of the kind, to come and inspect it. We expect soon to have working plans and specifications for the other contemplated improvements to the Prison, so that by the opening of the coming spring the work can be commenced and rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Greater experience and farther observation have only confirmed the Board in the opinion expressed in its last annual report, that better provision should be made by law for the care of property in the hands of convicts at the time of their

imprisonment, so that the same may not be plundered from them by the wiles of sharpers and designing men; that a portion of the earnings of convicts during the period of their incarceration in the Prison should go to the support of their families, when such families are left in a needy and destitute condition; and that more pains should be taken to look after convicts after their discharge from the Prison; and we hereby earnestly renew the recommendations made in our last annual report to this effect.

For a more detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison, the number of convicts, and the measures taken to promote their welfare and the interests of the Prison, we beg leave to respectfully refer you to the reports of the Agent, the Chaplain, the Matron, and the Physician, accompanying this report. -

We desire to again renew our thanks to your Excellency for the continued interest you have manifested in the Prison and for your valuable aid and counsel in the management thereof, and we also take this occasion to express our gratitude and obligation to the Agent and his corps of faithful, competent, and skillful subordinate officers, for their assistance and co-operation with us to make the Prison not only a financial success, but a means for accomplishing that nobler and higher object, the improvement, reformation, and salvation of those committed to its walls for the violation of law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. WILCOX,  
V. P. COLLIER,  
L. W. LOVELL.

*Inspectors.*

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, September 30, 1871.

## AGENTS' REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith, as Agent, at the close of ten months, my first report of the affairs of the Michigan State Prison, with customary tables for the period commencing Dec. 1, 1870, and ending Sept. 30, 1871. By an act of the last Legislature, it is provided that the fiscal year of the Prison shall close on the 30th day of September, instead of the same day in November, as heretofore :

Number of convicts now in Prison, Sept. 30, 1870.....	627
“ “ “ in Prison Nov. 30, 1870.....	663
Decrease during the year.....	36
Average daily number during 1870.....	645.7
“ “ “ “ 1871.....	642.7
Decrease .....	3
Number in Prison Nov. 30, 1870.....	663
“ received during the year on commitment.....	206
“ recaptured.....	1
Whole number in Prison during the year.....	870
Number discharged by expiration of sentence....	205
“ “ by reversal of sentence .....	2
“ pardoned by the Governor .....	19
“ died .....	13
“ escaped .....	4
	243
Leaving now in Prison .....	627

Whole number of days spent in Prison .....	195,381
No. days productive labor on contracts ....	112,371
“ for State on building wall, etc. ...	4,606
“ lost by sickness in Hospital.....	19,502
“ lost one-half day Christmas.....	226
“ lost by men charged as half-time..	4,159
“ lost by being locked in cells for punishment, and lost before be- ing put upon contracts.....	767
“ lost by lumpers, aged, infirm.....	3,165
“ lost in Insane Prison.....	2,281
“ in Dining-room and Halls.....	7,161
“ in Wash-house and Wood-house..	3,914
“ by Hospital helpers, in barn and Agent's house.....	2,329
“ in Tailor, Barber, and Shoe shops..	3,044
“ in Carpenter, Cooper, and Black- smith shops.....	1,089
“ in Sundays.....	27,636
“ in Tobacco shop.....	1,195
“ in Female Prison.....	1,936
	<hr/>
	195,381

The number of convicts employed on contracts is as follows:

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Business.	Price per day.	Full time.	Half time.
Withington, Cooley & Co.....	Farming tools	\$50 50	108	6
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster.....	Wagons.....	76	70	8
" " ".....	Wagons.....	50	47	8
" " ".....	Wagons.....	65	17	..
Henry Gilbert.....	Furniture....	50	82	10
" " ".....	Furniture....	71	9	..
Hatch & Claflin.....	Boots & shoes	57½	42	2
C. Hollingsworth.....	Cigars.....	50	57	8
			488	27

Number of Convicts employed on contracts.....460

" " " in Dining-room and Kitchen 15

" " " in Halls..... 11

" " " in Wash-house..... 6

" " " in Wood-sheds..... 7

" " " in Soap-house..... 2

" " " in Tailor shop..... 6

" " " in Barber shop..... 3

" " " in Shoe shop..... 3

Number of Convicts employed in Blacksmith and Carpenter shop..... 4

Number of Convicts employed as lumpers on contracts... 9

Number of Convicts employed as helpers in Kitchen, Halls, Insane Asylum, and Hospital..... 12

Number of Convicts employed about stables, yard, Agent's house, and driving teams..... 7

Number of Convicts in Hospital..... 16

" " aged and infirm..... 6

" " insane..... 9

" " employed on new wall..... 51

Total number in Prison.....627



The amount due from Contractors for convict labor is .....	\$14,631 94
The amount due from United States for support of U. S. convicts is .....	776 32
The amount due for property sold, and rent, is..	51 59

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Total amount due the Prison .....	\$15,459 85
Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1870..	\$16,221 38
Cash received from all sources .....	73,774 04

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Total receipts .....	\$89,995 42
Total cash expended .....	87,060 83

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Balance cash on hand .....	\$2,934 59
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Amount due the Prison and cash on hand .....	\$18,394 44
Indebtedness of the Prison Sept. 30, 1871 .....	5,114 83

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Cash on hand, and am't due over indebtedness	\$13,279 61
The amount expended on the new wall at this date, of the Prison earnings, is .....	14,769 87
Which amount, if it had not been so applied, added to cash on hand and amount due over indebtedness, would make a total of .....	28,049 48

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The earnings of the Prison from Nov. 30, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, ten months, is as follows:

From convict labor .....	\$68,846 84
“ support of United States convicts .....	5,066 99
“ rent .....	43 15
“ property sold .....	2,799 16
“ visitors .....	1,520 50
“ team work .....	478 00

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\$78,754 64

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Total expenditure from Nov. 30, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871.....	\$87,060 83
Deduct amount paid on new wall .....	14,769 87
Leaves am't expended for Prison proper...	\$72,290 96
Amount of inventory of movable property, Nov. 30, 1870.....	\$31,034 53
Amount of indebtedness Sept. 30, '71 .....	5,114 83
	<u>\$36,149 36</u>
Amount of inventory of movable property Sept. 30, 1871 .....	29,655 38
Amount of indebtedness Nov. 30, '70 .....	3,888 97
	<u>\$33,544 35</u>
Amount of inventory less this year than last, and excess of indebtedness this year over last.....	2,605 .01
Expenditures this year added to amount of inventory less this year than last, and excess of indebtedness this year over last.....	\$74,895 97
Net income .....	<u>\$3,358 67</u>

Under the act of the Legislature of 1871, granting appropriations for building new wall, the expenditure up to and including this date has been as follows:

For labor .....	\$9,025 15
“ stone .....	7,129 16
“ sand .....	975 00
“ lime .....	443 74
“ water-lime .....	611 85
“ team work .....	192 37
“ lumber .....	443 44
“ pay of guards .....	513 39
“ blank book of vouchers .....	9 50
“ expenses of Inspectors and Agent to Wau-pun, Wis., and Agent to Detroit .....	82 35
“ engineering and plans .....	41 25

For advertising for material.....	\$29 00
“ freight.....	47 80
“ telegraphing.....	4 66
“ powder and fuse.....	12 85
“ water-pipe and fitting.....	134 57
“ barrows and hoes.....	131 50
“ Blossburg coal.....	10 00
“ moving barn.....	12 00

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**\$19,849 58**

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There has been drawn to meet this expenditure	
from the State Treasury.....	\$5,000 00
From Prison earnings.....	14,769 87
“ appropriation of 1869, balance.....	78 46
“ lime sold.....	1 25

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**\$19,849 58**

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In addition to the above amount of \$19,849 58,	
there has been furnished by the Prison, con-	
vict labor amounting to.....	\$3,376 44
Team work amounting to.....	478 00
Tools and stone amounting to.....	526 60
Making the total amount expended under the	
appropriation of 1871.....	24,230 62
Less amount of inventory of tools and material..	652 09
Leaves the amount expended upon new wall at	
this date.....	<b>\$23,578 53</b>

An inventory of tools and material used in the construction of this wall, and also one of the movable property belonging to the Prison, as taken and extended by yourselves, will be found herewith.

I am well aware that the great questions with a large portion of the people of this State are these: Is the Prison self-supporting? Is it a source of revenue to the State Treasury? There is a very natural and wide-spread

desire to have some system adopted which will give assurance of financial success and relieve them of any tax for the support of criminals. Let my balance sheet be what it may. I do not regard it as the primary object of penal institutions to *make money*. It must not be forgotten that there are higher ends and nobler aims in Prison management than to avoid showing a deficit in dollars and cents or making to the State a gain of them. To be sure it is most undeniably true that the best disciplined, most reformatory, and in every way the most successful Prisons are those which have such systematic industry and such well-directed economy as serve and tend to render them self-sustaining and independent. Such results correspond only with reason and common sense.

Men convicted of crime are sent here to labor, and it is surely but the part of plainest wisdom to direct their labor to some profitable end, and the more strictly and successfully this is done, of course the more exact, the more regular and satisfactory will be the discipline of any such institution. The most hopeful, the most contented, and the most cheerful men we have are our best workers. The effect of labor is always salutary and beneficent. Every man likes to feel that he is working with an intelligent aim; that his labor is productive, and that, though in short, he may be in the degraded position of a convict, he is still a man in will, in ability, and in purpose. The practical results for the time I have been in charge of the Prison show that it has been self-supporting, and I indorse the theory as indisputably correct, and as being the best, whether regard be had to the interest of the State, or to the welfare of the convict. I am conscious of having practiced the closest economy consistent with the humane management of the institution, as well as of having used the utmost diligence and ability in my power to perform the arduous trust committed to my hands. At the time of entering upon my duties in March last, it was an entirely new field of labor for me. I had served one term on the Board of Inspect-

ors several years since, but found that my fine-spun theories of successful prison management were *one* thing, and the actual experiment itself was another.

By an act of the last Legislature, a general increase of the salaries of the officers was made. It was deemed necessary for the security and better discipline of the convicts to add two additional keepers to the force employed when I assumed the management of the Prison. There has been quite a decrease in the number of convicts sentenced by the State courts, and the number of United States convicts has been materially lessened.

The amount received from visitors has been less by nearly one-half than for the years of 1869 and 1870, when the State Fair was held here. Upon two large contracts there has been a decrease in the price paid for labor as compared with former years.

From this it will readily be seen that from the above sources the receipts of the Prison have been curtailed to a large extent, and that, too, by causes over which no control could be exercised on my part; and, for the purpose of comparison, your attention is called to the following statement. Up to this date there are but ten months' receipts, and an estimate is made for the two months to complete a full year for the purpose of comparison with former years:

The net income as shown is.....	\$3,858 67
Add one-fifth for two months.....	771 75
	<hr/>
Total for twelve months.....	\$4,630 42
Salaries and pay of officers and guards,	
year ending Nov. 30th, 1870, was...	\$27,001 73
The same for the ten months ending	
Sept. 30th, 1871, is.....	26,210 85
Add one-fifth for two months .....	5,242 17
	<hr/>
	\$31,453 02
Increase .....	4,451 29

Amount received for support of U. S. convicts, year ending Nov. 30, 1870, was.....	\$7,566 51	
The same for the ten months ending Sept. 30th, 1871, is.....	5,066 99	
Add one-fifth for two months.....	1,013 39	
	<hr/>	
	\$6,080 38	
Decrease.....		\$1,486 13
Am't received from visitors, year ending Nov. 30th, 1871, was .....	\$3,368 50	
The same for the ten months ending Sept. 30th, 1871, is.....	1,520 50	
Add one-fifth for two months.....	304 10	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,824 60	
Decrease .....		1,543 90
Am't due from convict labor for year ending Nov. 30th, 1870, was.....	\$86,499 78	
The same for ten months ending Sept. 30th, 1871, is.....	68,846 84	
Add for two months, one-fifth.....	13,769 37	
	<hr/>	
	\$82,616 21	
Decrease .....		3,883 57
		<hr/>
Showing a total of.....		<u>\$15,995 31</u>

From this it will be seen at a glance that had the salaries remained as previously, and the receipts from the sources enumerated remained the same, the net profits would have shown, as indicated, a total of \$15,995.31.

I do not make this showing for or in the way of an apology for the comparatively small amount of net earnings shown, but as due to yourselves, and through you to the higher State officials and the public, in order that they may have tangible

and satisfactory evidence of some of the principal causes that have conspired to reduce the earnings from former years.

While it has been my endeavor to practice a strict economy in every department of the Prison, an abundant supply of wholesome and nutritious food has been provided, varying in kind so far as compatible with a plain and substantial diet; and also in the manner of cooking, which, at the best, with the present facilities, is surrounded with many difficulties, and a great want of economy when compared with the same departments of like institutions using cooking apparatus of a new and improved character. However, with all drawbacks, the course pursued as above stated has been attended with an unparalleled favorable result in the healthy condition of the men, as the Report of the Physician will attest. The tables have been well supplied with vegetables in their season, such as turnips, cabbages, and onions, with condiments of mustard and vinegar. I am fully satisfied that it is for the true interests of the State to see that the convicts, though they be criminals, are provided with everything necessary for their physical comfort and health, and in no other way can any favorable impression be made upon their mental and moral condition.

When I took possession of the Prison in March, I found four hundred cells sadly out of repair,—the floors were loose and badly broken up. These were immediately repaired and renovated with pine floors underlaid with a bed of cement, and the whole institution thoroughly cleansed and white-washed, which process has been continued from day to day throughout the season. Many of the men are employed at flaming forges, and come in at the close of a day's labor in a perspiration, and with their blood heated up they are shut up with no chance for exercise, and the result is, if they are not well fed, well clad, and in a pure, dry cell, pulmonary disease, rheumatism, and other afflictions.

Another important want which is still felt was proper

accommodations for bathing. But little attention had been paid to personal cleanliness, and the men had little or no accommodations except such as they furnished themselves in the shops. Many of them were moping about the yard with a mangy, sickly appearance, relying in vain upon pills, powders, and plasters for relief, when nothing but a little soap, soft water, and a clean shirt were wanted to make them feel like men, and return to their labors again. For this purpose several rude troughs were put up in a part of the old wash-house, and every man in the Prison whose health would admit, has been required to ablute himself once a week throughout the summer.

This requirement, with a good supply of wholesome and palatable food, with close attention to cleanliness and ventilation of the Prison, have had undoubtedly a very strong tendency to prevent disease and promote health among the prisoners; and at the present writing, and for two weeks previous, but one man has been confined to his bed, and he has been there for months, with rheumatism. For this healthy condition of the Prison, the State is largely indebted to Dr. J. E. Smith (Homeopathist), under whose treatment it has been favored with better health than ever before. The Hospital has been under the care of J. H. Howard, who has given much thought and care to the economy of the same, while he has never been unmindful of the sick, and has always made suitable provision for their wants.

The item expended for tobacco in 1870, as will be seen by Prison Report, was \$2,200. Six hundred and twenty-four men were drawing rations of it every week when I took charge of the Prison, and it was used by many to an immoderate degree if there is such a thing as a moderate use of it. It was the *legal tender* of the institution. Men confined here can get along without their ale, their whisky, tea, coffee, butter, get along in silence and in darkness without the sweet ministrations of their dearest friends, but tobacco they *must*



have. It embraces remedial, restorative, and reformatory, as well as punitive characteristics, particularly when one happens to get an overdose of such as we manufacture. We would most gladly displace it with a greater supply of books, periodicals, lights, fruit, in fact, with anything but its "big brother"—whisky. On the first of July an order was issued cutting off the supply to all men who should enter the Prison after that date, and to-day less than four hundred and fifty men are drawing tobacco, and upon this theory, when the population of the Prison has once changed, tobacco will, we have reason to hope, have been not only liberated, but forever shut out. It may be allowed within the gates of pure and virtuous society, but this misery-stricken metropolis is no place for it.

It seems to be a generally recognized fact that convicts, though fallen, were once men, standing upright in God's own image, some of them having minds to improve,—yes, souls to save,—and we have ever felt like doing all in our power to encourage, enlighten, and elevate them. Let no one infer that we would palliate the crimes of men in prison, but while ministers preach to publicans, harlots, drunkards, and dying thieves outside, I would not give up a man the moment he crossed the threshold of a prison as forever lost to his friends, to society, and to the world again. I do not believe he lays off all his humanity when he lays off his citizen's garb. A large proportion of them are young men, more than we ever saw here before, in whom all the tender sensibilities of human nature still exist and are easily touched. Many of them are here for their first offense, committed in many cases under the influence of strong drink, and they now think of or allude to their folly but with feelings of chagrin, remorse, and regret. Others are here without parents or friends, and grew up in ignorance and indolence in an atmosphere contaminated with vice, mere waifs, drifting and shifting mercilessly upon a tide of circumstances which chanced to land them here. To always temper justice with

mercy and a proper degree of sympathy in our dealings with these men is the great problem which public opinion has not clearly solved. I am very loath to encourage or practice anything that will have the least tendency to crush out the smallest spark of manhood or self-respect which they may bring with them to the Prison; but I feel like assisting them in every way compatible with the objects and ends of a penal institution. Several years' observation and intercourse with them has led me to believe that they are very much like people outside, subject to the same feelings, influenced by the same motives, and governed by the same principles; and with these views I have endeavored to throw around them every good influence possible, and in addition to their religious privileges and instruction by the Chaplain, I have read to them two or three times each week, allowing them a few minutes' rest right after dinner, essays, correspondence of the press from various parts of the country, all the Farm Ballads of Will Carleton that have appeared in print, besides soliciting for them little treats of music, and short addresses from visitors who frequently happen to honor us with their presence at noon-day. These little things, though trifling in themselves, and costing nothing but time, have become, I think, important elements in our discipline, and are relished with a great deal of pleasure by "the boys." As one remarked, they are like "oases" in the great desert of silence and monotony with which they are enshrouded, and to be appreciated they must be witnessed. I am strongly in favor of allowing well-selected, high-toned periodical magazines for the use of the convicts, and do not see how the perusal of fresh matter and the study of instructive engravings can at all prejudice the discipline of the Prison. Newspapers, full of items of current interest, proceedings of courts, and frequent allusions to criminals still at large, I am of the opinion would be mischievous and pernicious, and would not recommend their introduction.

The first I would freely recommend at the expense of the inmate or his friends, while the latter I would strictly forbid. I hold the prime object of all punishment to be the reformation of the offender, while the protection of society is in most instances but secondary, and with this grand object in view, I believe that kindness and rewards are the first agencies to be employed. If the Agent of the Prison does well, he is proud to have the public appreciate it; if a keeper does well, he likes to have the credit of it; if an ill-tempered, ill-disposed convict controls himself, and is obedient and industrious, he, more than either, is entitled to honors, and to this end we have issued at the end of every month since June, to every man against whom no reports have been made, the following card:

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE PRISON,  
*Jackson, November 30, 1871.*

THIS CERTIFIES, that I have examined the Records of the conduct of ————, and find that during the month of ———— there is no infraction of the rules of discipline against him, and that he is hereby entitled to the favorable consideration of the Agent and Board of Inspectors.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent.*

The success of this little experiment has exceeded my fondest anticipations. Not a man in the Prison but is proud to receive one at the end of each month, and is in great disquiet if by chance he is overlooked. They are preserved with most scrupulous care, or forwarded to their friends in their first letters, as evidence of their good behavior here. One of the most satisfactory experiments made by me is that of allowing convicts to correspond with their immediate friends and relatives once a month instead of once in three months, as under a former rule. They are also allowed to receive letters every week, all subject to official inspection. No privilege given

them is regarded with more gratitude, or observed with more respect. It is seldom that a contraband word passes. On an average, seventy-five letters are written here every Sabbath morning. Many of them are truly beautiful in style and sentiment. With due respect for the Chaplain and all others who from time to time give them brotherly admonition, we are free to say that the best sermons the men get come in these little messages of truth, love, and sincerity from parents, wives, brothers, sisters, and children at home, often containing pictures, a faded flower, or some little memento full of precious remembrances.

The Sunday services, which of necessity are held in the dining-room, are always attended with much apparent interest, and it is seldom that one meets with a more quiet, respectful, or appreciative audience. A very good choir aids in these devotional exercises, assisted by Mrs. B. Winship, wife of a keeper, a very fine player, who presides at the organ, Mrs. W. M. Campbell and Miss Ettie Baker, citizen ladies, sustained by some fine male voices among the convicts.

The Chaplain, I believe, has labored earnestly for the moral and religious welfare of the prisoners, and I have unmistakable evidence that many of them will return to their homes honest men and good citizens. To the resident clergymen of Jackson we are under many obligations for their frequent visits and words of cheering encouragement in our responsible duties.

The anniversary of our National Independence was observed by a suspension of labor at noon, and the men were treated to as good a dinner as I could desire to sit down to myself.

The Rev. L. M. Hunt gave them a stirring and patriotic oration, and the Hon. G. T. Gridley read in inimitable style a humorous poem entitled "Jeremy Train's Drive." The occasion was enlivened by spirited and appropriate band music. The gratitude for this indulgence was unmistakable, and I believe the trifling expense to the State a good investment.

The dining-room, our only place of assemblage for any purpose, is a strange and depressing place, awfully solemn to us at times in the silence that precedes Sabbath worship, when we think of those who compose the audience.

Dingy, bare, and dull in itself, suggesting little else than a spiritless hope that its influences may be more enlivening upon those who people it with prison life. Yet who shall say there is not, as day by day and week after week the Chaplain strives to bring his hearers to repentance and speaks of a spiritual freedom which shall give liberty to the captive soul, subtle workings and strong unspoken agonies of supplication and high resolve within those rugged hearts that shall bear fruit in good time. We look forward to the completion of a new chapel, when these efforts to elevate and reform shall be greatly facilitated. The Female Prison, under charge of Miss F. E. Lane, is running along very smoothly and quietly. Order, neatness, and industry are its characteristics, with ample accommodations for five times the number of inmates it now contains. It has but seven inmates, five of whom are under sentence for life, and must remain here while it continues, unless, by some change in the law they are removed.

It would be a matter of economy and advantage to the State to keep this prison full rather than send all to the House of Correction. The limited number here now have made and repaired all the bedding, besides repairing and making a large quantity of the shirts. The only difference in the expense of maintaining five times our present number would be the difference in food and clothing, as they would require no additional help, lights, fuel, or room, and their additional labor would go far towards it, if it did not make this department quite self-sustaining. If the labor of twenty female convicts is of any advantage to the city of Detroit, it is worth quite as much to the State of Michigan, and she has no good excuse for robbing her own institutions to support those of a municipality. I do not, when the reformation of the offender is any consider-

ation, favor long and extravagant sentences. Every sentence should be such as the particular case for which it is intended demands, without any reference to others, and then let every man stay his full term. Every man who enters prison for a long term always carries two hopes. One is pardon and the other escape.

Four-fifths of all the correspondence with this class of convicts is in relation to a pardon. It is their theme of study by day and by night; robbing them of sleep and appetite, and completely unmanning them in many instances for any kind of labor.

That this man or that one may be released is but a little matter to the great busy, careless world outside, but in here it is quite a different thing, and the whole matter is closely canvassed in his mind by every man in the yard, and more particularly by those who feel they are left behind for a longer time on a far less offense. Upon the subject of improvements I am at a loss what to say first. The whole institution is characterized by a forlorn and dilapidated appearance, as if the State had become insolvent soon after it commenced to build the Prison, and had utterly failed to abide by any original plan whatever, and had left it, years ago, an example of premature decay, and it had thus remained long after the people had ceased to look or hope for any improvement. This is the view we fancy a stranger might take of it. The most superficial examination of the Prison premises discloses this fact, that while it has for a number of consecutive years been managed with genuine thrift and frugality, and correctly reported as not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the State, its interior arrangements, walls, shops, roofs, walks, barns, and fences have been suffering a demolition and decay that will require more than all the net earnings of as many subsequent years to replace and restore. It is difficult for the eye to rest upon anything belonging to the Prison that is in a state of good repair and completeness.

It is a source of regret that circumstances beyond my control have prevented a number of changes and improvements in the yard and about the premises, much needed the present season. Still, I have no reason to be discouraged. I know that much has been done during the short period your Honorable Board have had the care of the Prison. No good reason can be assigned why Michigan, so rich in her resources, so devoted to progress, education, philanthropy, and patriotism, should be behind the example of other States in care and pride for her charitable and correctional institutions. I trust that, as in other matters, time will manifest her liberality and wisdom in this.

The sum of \$30,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1871 for building a new wall to enlarge the area of the Prison yard. This wall, which is now nearly completed, commences at the southeast corner of the east wing and extends east 165 feet; thence north 600 feet; thence west in a line with the old north wall 165 feet, making 930 feet of the new structure.

This wall when completed will forever stifle and shut out *one* of two hopes in every convict's breast,—that of escape.

The hope of escape over, it will die within his heart the moment he is inside the wall, and this will be a strong point gained in favor of submission to prison rules and discipline. From forty to sixty convicts have been constantly employed in the construction of the wall, and we have had but three escapes.

It has been my aim in maintaining the discipline of the Prison to inspire the convict with a strong sense of right, and the manly satisfaction of knowing that he has governed himself, rather than be compelled to admit that he had slavishly submitted to others.

If a man is disposed to amend I like to put his case largely into his own hands. I am not so much in love with the best of them but that I can punish severely if the flagrancy of the

offense deserves it and nothing else will quell the tiger-like spirit which some men possess.

Gentlemen, as I told you in the outset, my introduction here, as with any other new man, was an experiment, and the issue, in the minds of many of my best friends, was doubtful, but success has so far attended my efforts, the agitation has ceased, and all is calm inside and out. The system has become a fact,—not fixed and unalterable, but one, we humbly hope, that will grow and ripen into perfection.

The last few weeks of my administration have been not a little embarrassed and inconvenienced by the removal of John W. Hulin as Clerk of the Prison, a position he had held for over six years.

I feel it a gratification to accord much praise to Deputy John R. Martin, for his efficient aid and prompt co-operation in the management of all Prison matters.

To David Lane, Hall-master, I can hardly express the just sense of obligation I am under for the manner in which he ever performs the varied and arduous routine of duty devolving upon him.

To all my subordinates, keepers, and guards, I must make a similar acknowledgment for the punctuality, fidelity, and cheerful devotion that have characterized the performance of all their responsible duties.

To the Press of the State, whose representatives have been pleased to call upon us, let me say that I am not unmindful of the kind and generous notices I have received at their hands, and I have only to add my hope that they have always been merited.

To that benevolent gentleman, Gov. H. P. Baldwin, I desire to return the thanks of every man in the Prison for his frequent personal visits, and the sincere interest he ever takes in the general welfare of the institution.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for your hearty co-operation and friendly counsel, which have so much



aided me in the rugged path of duty, and I assure you it shall be my highest aim to merit your continued approbation in the discharge of my solemn trust.

Appended will be found a report in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison; also the reports of the Chaplain, Matron, and Physician.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent*.

## ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1870.

Cash on hand, Nov. 30, brought forward.....	\$16,221 88
received for convict labor.....	\$3,598 32
“ “ convicts' deposits.....	88
“ “ rent.....	14 43
“ “ property sold.....	245 05
“ from visitors.....	124 00
	<hr/>
	3,982 63
Total cash received.....	<hr/>
	\$20,204 01

### CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$1,130 00
pay of guards.....	2,041 43
rations.....	6,172 61
clothing and bedding.....	243 17
building and repairs.....	147 97
discharged convicts.....	88 00
fugitive convicts.....	85 30
convicts' deposits.....	15 05
oil, candles, and gas.....	135 35
printing.....	14 45
forage.....	38 75
swine.....	16 26
miscellaneous expenses.....	32 00
Agent's traveling expenses.....	3 25
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$10,163 59
Balance cash on hand.....	10,040 42
	<hr/>
	\$20,204 01

## JANUARY, 1871.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, brought forward.....	\$10,040 42
received for convict labor.....	\$2,561 96
“ “ convicts' deposits.....	34 85
“ “ property sold.....	513 53
“ from United States.....	409 50
“ “ visitors.....	89 50
	<hr/> 3,609 34
Total cash received.....	<hr/> \$13,649 76

## CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards.....	\$1,947 75
rations.....	893 89
clothing and bedding.....	20 00
building and repairs.....	974 67
discharged convicts.....	185 00
fugitive convicts.....	1 45
convicts' deposits.....	21 40
oil, candles, and gas.....	52 43
hospital.....	90 04
forage.....	71 08
swine.....	9 59
miscellaneous expenses.....	4 00
Agent's traveling expenses.....	16 20
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$4,287 50
Balance cash on hand.....	9,362 26
	<hr/> \$13,649 76

## FEBRUARY, 1871.

Cash on hand Jan. 31, brought forward.....	\$9,862 26
received for convict labor.....	\$1,388 18
“ “ convicts' deposits.....	8 62
“ “ property sold.....	355 02
“ from United States.....	1,475 00
“ “ visitors.....	86 00
	<hr/>
	8,812 82
	<hr/>
Total cash received.....	\$12,675 08

## CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards.....	\$1,980 80
rations.....	3,304 95
clothing and bedding.....	501 48
building and repairs.....	513 87
discharged convicts.....	160 00
convicts' deposits.....	41 10
oil, candles, and gas.....	107 20
hospital.....	70 68
printing.....	62 75
forage.....	91 79
fuel.....	27 88
stationery.....	5 00
tobacco.....	5 00
swine.....	10 59
miscellaneous expenses.....	5 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$6,887 04
Balance cash on hand.....	5,788 04
	<hr/>
	\$12,675 08
	<hr/>

## MARCH, 1871.

Cash on hand Feb. 28, brought forward.....	\$5,788 04
received for convict labor.....	\$9,358 45
"    "    convicts' deposits.....	9 05
"    "    property sold.....	316 34
"    "    rent.....	12 86
"    from United States.....	337 67
"    "    visitors.....	138 25
	<hr/> 10,172 62
Total cash received.....	<hr/> \$15,960 66

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$1,123 47
pay of guards.....	1,999 45
rations.....	2,823 60
clothing and bedding.....	330 53
building and repairs.....	189 83
discharged convicts.....	149 00
convicts' deposits.....	5 31
printing.....	73 10
tobacco.....	65 36
forage.....	49 24
oil, candles, and gas.....	50 97
swine.....	3 15
hospital.....	255 15
education.....	40 85
fuel.....	5,091 08
postage.....	39 06
stationery.....	27 45
miscellaneous expenses.....	15 00
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$12,331 60
Balance cash on hand.....	3,629 06
	<hr/> \$15,960 66

## APRIL, 1871.

Cash on hand March 31, brought forward.....	\$3,629 06
received for convict labor.....	\$4,843 74
"    "    convict deposit.....	1 45
"    visitors .....	116 75
	<hr/> 4,961 94
Total cash received.....	<hr/> \$8,591 00

## CASH EXPENDED.

For pay of guards.....	\$2,129 32
rations.....	3,055 54
clothing and bedding.....	437 33
building and repairs.....	727 41
discharged convicts.....	154 00
convicts' deposits.....	21 15
oil, candles, and gas.....	31 51
education .....	17 50
printing .....	20 00
forage .....	50 65
tobacco .....	3 44
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$6,647 85
Balance cash on hand.....	1,943 15
	<hr/> \$8,591 00

## MAY, 1871.

Cash on hand April 30, brought forward.....		\$1,943 15
received for convict labor.....	\$6,438 79	
"    from United States.....	1,188 33	
"    "    visitors .....	119 25	
"    for property sold.....	81 87	
	<hr/>	7,828 24
Total cash received.....		<hr/> \$9,771 39

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$699 47	
pay of guards.....	1,990 00	
rations.....	2,904 87	
clothing and bedding.....	628 47	
building and repairs.....	594 16	
discharged convicts.....	122 00	
fugitive convicts.....	127 00	
convicts' deposits.....	9 33	
oil, candles, and gas.....	57 20	
education .....	5 00	
hospital.....	99 13	
printing.....	9 50	
forage .....	31 73	
tobacco .....	195 60	
appropriation.....	217 64	
	<hr/>	
Total cash expended.....	\$7,686 19	
Balance cash on hand.....	2,085 20	
	<hr/>	<hr/> \$9,771 39

## JUNE, 1871.

Cash on hand May 31, brought forward.....	\$2,085 20
received for convict labor.....	\$9,629 94
"    "    convict deposit.....	3 11
"    "    rent.....	13 15
"    "    property sold.....	365 40
"    from United States.....	321 38
"    "    visitors.....	215 75
	<hr/> 10,548 68
Total cash received.....	\$12,633 88

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,079 43
pay of guards.....	684 19
rations.....	1,835 61
clothing and bedding.....	253 64
building and repairs.....	877 55
discharged convicts.....	102 00
convicts' deposits.....	13 49
education.....	14 00
hospital.....	142 56
forage.....	11 38
printing.....	32 75
Agent's traveling expenses.....	3 00
miscellaneous expenses.....	4 25
appropriations.....	2,927 20
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$8,981 05
Balance cash on hand.....	3,652 83
	<hr/> \$12,633 88



## JULY, 1871.

Cash on hand June 30, brought forward.....	\$3,652 83
received for convict labor.....	\$7,828 10
"    "    convicts' deposit.....	13 05
"    "    property sold.....	368 32
"    from United States.....	1,196 67
"    "    visitors.....	218 00
	<hr/> 9,619 14
Total cash received.....	<hr/> \$13,271 97

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,146 19
pay of guards.....	690 90
rations .....	1,971 11
building and repairs.....	888 74
clothing and bedding.....	586 60
discharged convicts.....	105 00
convicts' deposits.....	13 99
education .....	39 60
library.....	384 02
stationery.....	17 00
postage .....	85 30
forage .....	64 95
hospital.....	23 70
oil, candles, and gas.....	65 99
tabacco .....	73 22
miscellaneous expenses.....	15 00
appropriations .....	4,169 57
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$11,340 88
Balance cash on hand.....	1,931 09
	<hr/> \$13,271 97

## AUGUST, 1871.

Cash on hand July 31, brought forward.....	\$1,931 09
received for convict labor.....	\$9,001 05
"    "    convicts' deposits.....	10 03
"    "    property sold.....	25 45
"    from United States.....	1,000 00
"    "    visitors.....	212 50
	<hr/> 10,249 03
Total cash received.....	<hr/> \$12,180 12

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,108 44
pay of guards.....	600 00
rations.....	2,425 55
clothing and bedding.....	339 85
building and repairs.....	377 22
discharged convicts.....	131 00
fugitive convicts.....	13 75
convicts' deposits.....	20 83
education.....	5 00
forage.....	11 19
hospital.....	201 30
tobacco.....	160 78
printing.....	33 00
stationery.....	12 00
miscellaneous expenses.....	2 00
appropriations.....	4,848 68
	<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$11,290 59
Balance cash on hand.....	889 53
	<hr/> \$12,180 12

## SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Cash on hand August 31, brought forward.....		\$889 53
received for Hulin embezzlement.....	\$390 00	
“ “ convicts' deposits.....	44 06	
“ “ convicts' labor.....	8,540 57	
“ “ property sold.....	50 66	
“ “ rent.....	13 14	
“ from United States.....	245 67	
“ “ visitors.....	205 50	
		<hr/> 9,489 60
Total cash received.....		<hr/> \$10,379 13

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$2,174 81	
pay of guards.....	685 70	
discharged convicts.....	67 00	
fugitive convicts.....	30 25	
rations.....	961 96	
clothing and bedding.....	621 77	
forage.....	74 31	
education.....	30 50	
printing.....	5 00	
convicts' deposits.....	6 74	
hospital.....	10 00	
oil, candles, and gas.....	53 10	
building and repairs.....	116 62	
appropriations.....	2,606 78	
		<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$7,444 54	
Balance cash on hand.....	2,934 59	
		<hr/> \$10,379 13

## RECAPITULATION.

## CASH RECEIVED.

Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1870.....	\$16,221 38
Cash received for convict labor.....	\$63,189 10
“ “ “ convicts' deposits.....	125 05
“ “ “ rent.....	53 58
“ “ “ property sold.....	2,321 64
“ “ from United States.....	6,174 17
“ “ “ visitors.....	1,520 50
“ “ “ Hulin embezzlement.....	390 00
	<u>73,774 04</u>
Total cash received during the ten months ending Sep- tember 30, 1871.....	\$89,095 42

## CASH EXPENDED.

For salary of officers.....	\$11,461 81
pay of guards.....	14,749 04
rations.....	26,349 69
clothing and bedding.....	3,057 84
building and repairs.....	5,407 54
discharged convicts.....	1,263 00
fugitive convicts.....	227 50
convicts' deposits.....	168 39
education.....	152 45
printing.....	280 80
stationery.....	61 45
hospital.....	892 51
forage.....	495 07
fuel.....	5,118 96
oil, candles, and gas.....	553 84
tobacco.....	503 40
swine.....	39 59
miscellaneous expenses.....	77 25
Agent's traveling expenses.....	22 45
postage.....	124 36
library.....	384 02
appropriations.....	<u>14,769 87</u>
Total cash expended during the ten months ending September 30, 1871.....	\$87,060 83
Balance cash on hand.....	2,934 59
	<u><u>\$89,995 42</u></u>

TABLE I.

*STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average in the Prison for the year.*

YEARS.	Number at Beginning.	Average No.	Number Received.
1846.....	119	120.0	40
1847.....	123	120.0	40
1848.....	119	124.5	83
1849.....	128	117.0	81
1850.....	110	119.5	50
1851.....	181	141.0	84
1852.....	176	186.5	67
1853.....	209	210.0	71
1854.....	205	219.1	103
1855.....	246	278.8	141
1856.....	304	316.5	186
1857.....	349	373.3	170
1858.....	411	443.6	195
1859.....	473	464.8	212
1860.....	535	507.5	272
1861.....	621	578.6	140
1862.....	531	459.6	110
1863.....	410	358.2	104
1864.....	333	319.15	103
1865.....	292	290.2	161
1866.....	315	412.2	303
1867.....	502	531.1	254
1868.....	582	609.7	256
1869.....	623	625.8	250
1870.....	644	645.7	304
1871.....	663	642.7	207
1872.....	627	Sept. 30, '71	

TABLE II.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for Rations during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expense for the Provisions of each Convict, during each year, for each week and day in the year.*

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	EXPENSES OF EACH CONVICT.		
		Annually.	Weekly.	Daily.
1846 .....	\$2,818 85	\$28 50	\$ 45 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$ 06.5
1847 .....	2,951 41	22 71	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	06.2
1848 .....	2,685 55	28 17	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	06.8
1849 .....	2,558 46	24 43	47	06.7
1850 .....	2,970 88	24 86	48	06.8
1851 .....	3,484 17	24 71	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	06.8
1852 .....	4,685 64	34 85	48	06.8
1853 .....	7,151 05	84 05	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	09.4
1854 .....	8,781 60	89 85	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.9
1855 .....	11,128 16	89 98	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.9
1856 .....	12,911 01	40 79	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.1
1857 .....	16,828 35	48 10	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.7
1858 .....	17,324 89	89 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	10.7
1859 .....	17,180 80	85 44	68	09.9
1860 .....	18,888 70	80 68	59	08.4
1861 .....	19,620 11	88 90	65	09.4
1862 .....	15,071 91	82 79	63	09.0
1863 .....	18,697 07	88 26	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.5
1864 .....	18,861 06	43 48	80	11.4
1865 .....	18,156 73	64 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 $\frac{1}{4}$	17.4
1866 .....	80,564 12	74 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.8
1867 .....	85,282 22	66 85	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.1
1868 .....	42,499 06	*58 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16.1
1869 .....	87,826 38	59 69.8	1 14.8	16.4
1870 .....	80,486 70	47 26.6	90.9	12.9
1871 .....	25,495 84	89 66.9	92.2	18.0

\* The aggregate disbursements, as shown in the first column, would amount to a little more than the annual and weekly amounts given. This is the actual cost, as \$6,700 of the aggregate amount was not consumed by convicts this year; \$3,500 being "property sold," \$2,000 paid on last year's account, and \$1,200 worth of supplies on hand.

TABLE III.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for Building and Repairs, the average amount for each Convict, and the amount expended for Building and Repairs.*

YEARS.	Except for Building and Repairs.	To Each Convict Annually.	For Building and Repairs.
1846.....	\$9,602 58	\$80 02	\$4,885 86
1847.....	17,000 52	180 78	1,059 90
1848.....	12,257 69	98 45	8,886 98
1849.....	16,447 68	140 57	4,387 52
1850.....	14,776 71	128 65	2,191 61
1851.....	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 88
1852.....	17,685 97	96 17	6,808 87
1853.....	20,444 72	97 85	4,597 85
1854.....	25,229 69	115 15	8,502 84
1855.....	84,612 97	124 87	2,804 58
1856.....	87,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857.....	45,698 22	120 62	8,206 24
1858.....	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859.....	42,268 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860.....	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 86
1861.....	48,288 04	88 44	1,456 62
1862.....	46,056 69	100 21	5,489 27
1863.....	41,979 79	117 26	2,928 04
1864.....	45,818 02	148 62	1,517 26
1865.....	56,616 81	202 20	19,265 71
1866.....	91,855 64	221 78	14,568 55
1867.....	76,242 50	148 60	4,025 79
1868.....	90,298 89	148 02	8,842 68
1869.....	86,105 01	187 70	8,114 78
1870.....	84,807 01	181 48	6,429 28
1871.....	81,658 89	127 05	5,407 54

# E IV.

*each of the fiscal September 30, 1871.*

1861.	1862.	1870.	1871.
2,799 39	\$15,320 47	\$4,012 30	\$11,461 81
4,867 61	5,050 25	22,989 43	14,749 04
9,620 11	15,071 38	30,486 70	26,349 69
1,456 62	5,439 78	6,429 28	5,407 54
5,418 61	4,881 23	12,663 38	3,957 84
1,919 95	2,814 02	5,805 26	5,118 96
68 50	325 05	1,054 10	892 51
920 61	1,553 24	693 58	553 84
385 36	620 80	2,016 46	503 40
252 99	262 27	970 65	495 07
107 48	282 11	455 00	384 02
946 40	992 00	1,231 00	1,263 00
181 60	367 17	294 43	168 39
-----	----- 30	566 32	257 75
24 40	41 25	54 60	22 45
1 00	----- 30	140 91	61 45
14 03	224 83	753 75	39 59
385 77	64 --	-----	-----
53 50	83 19	103 03	124 36
73 60	102 70	86 06	250 55
1 24	-----	-----	-----
-----	----- 16	125 55	152 45
14 34	367 29	304 55	77 25
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----
19,739 66	\$54,064 79	\$91,236 29	\$72,290 96







*TABLE showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Prison during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.*

Arson.....	3
Adultery.....	3
Assault with attempt to commit murder.....	4
Assault with attempt to commit rape.....	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	2
Assault with intent to rob and steal.....	2
Abduction of a female under 16 years of age.....	1
Attempt to break and enter with intent to commit larceny	1
Bigamy.....	5
Burglary.....	25
Burglary and larceny.....	2
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny....	10
Embezzlement.....	2
Enticing a female child under the age of 15 years, for the purpose of prostitution.....	1
Entering shop in night time with intent to commit larceny	1
Embezzling letters.....	1
Entering dwelling with intent to commit rape.....	1
Entering with intent to commit larceny.....	1
Forgery.....	9
Falsely personating another.....	1
Incest.....	1
Larceny.....	45
Larceny, grand.....	16
Larceny from the person.....	5
Larceny from dwellings, stores, and shops.....	12
Larceny and receiving stolen property.....	1
Larceny and burglary.....	1
Larceny and burning stolen goods.....	1
Maliciously maiming.....	1

Maiming and disfiguring.....	1
Manslaughter.....	4
Murder .....	3
Murder, second degree.....	1
Obtaining goods and money under false pretenses.....	3
Obstructing railroad.....	5
Passing and uttering U. S. counterfeit notes and fractional currency, and having in possession.....	5
Polygamy .....	1
Rape .....	6
Receiving stolen property.....	2
Robbery.....	6
Robbery, highway.....	1
Resisting an officer.....	2
Seduction and debauchery.....	1
Seduction .....	1
Stealing letters from the mail.....	1
Stealing the mail and cutting open U. S. mail bag.....	1
Uttering and publishing a false and counterfeit note ....	1
Uttering a forged note.....	2
Total.....	<u>206</u>

*TABLE showing the terms of sentences of Convicts received during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.*

Six months.....	11
Nine months.....	2
One year.....	34
One year and three months.....	2
One year and five months.....	1
One year and six months.....	16
Two years.....	32
Two years and six months.....	9
Three years.....	29
Three years and six months.....	5
Four years.....	13
Four years and nine months.....	1
Five years.....	23
Six years.....	4
Seven years.....	7
Eight years.....	1
Ten years.....	6
Fifteen years.....	5
Twenty years.....	1
Life.....	1
Life, solitary.....	3
<hr/>	
Total.....	206
<hr/>	
First conviction.....	184
Second conviction.....	19
Third conviction.....	3
<hr/>	
Total.....	206
<hr/>	

*TABLE showing the average number of years Convicts were sentenced in each year since the commencement of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1871, Life Convicts not included.*

1839, average number of years	3.5
1840, " " "	3.8
1841, " " "	3.0
1842, " " "	2.3
1843, " " "	3.7
1844, " " "	4.0
1845, " " "	4.2
1846, " " "	3.7
1847, " " "	3.6
1848, " " "	3.2
1849, " " "	4.0
1850, " " "	3.9
1851, " " "	4.3
1852, " " "	4.6
1853, " " "	3.6
1854, " " "	4.0
1855, " " "	3.1
1856, " " "	4.2
1857, " " "	4.3
1858, " " "	4.1
1859, " " "	3.2
1860, " " "	3.1
1861, " " "	3.1
1862, " " "	2.9
1863, " " "	2.2
1864, " " "	3.3
1865, " " "	3.0
1866, " " "	3.2

1867, average number of years	-----	3.2
1868, " " "	-----	3.2
1869, " " "	-----	3.1
1870, " " "	-----	3.0
1871, " " "	-----	3.3

*TABLE showing the Counties from which Convicts have been sent during the 10 months ending Sept. 30, 1871, and the number from each.*

Allegan.....	5
Barry .....	4
Bay.....	4
Berrien .....	5
Branch.....	6
Calhoun.....	9
Clinton .....	3
Eaton.....	1
Genesee.....	4
Hillsdale.....	3
Houghton.....	2
Ingham.....	4
Ionia .....	3
Jackson.....	1
Kalamazoo.....	9
Kent .....	18
Lapeer.....	5
Leelanaw.....	1
Lenawee .....	7
Macomb.....	4
Manistee.....	1
Marquette.....	4
Midland.....	4
Monroe .....	1
Muskegon .....	2
Oakland.....	8
Ottawa.....	5
Recorder's Court, Detroit.....	37
Saginaw .....	11



Shiawassee .....	1
St. Clair .....	7
St. Joseph .....	4
Sanilac .....	1
United States Court, Eastern District .....	7
"        "        "        Western District .....	1
Van Buren .....	8
Washtenaw .....	2
Wayne .....	4
<hr/>	
Total .....	206
<hr/>	

*TABLE showing the ages of Convicts received during the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.*

16 years	1
17 "	6
18 "	7
19 "	13
20 "	9
21 "	16
22 "	14
23 "	9
24 "	12
25 "	10
26 "	9
27 "	14
28 "	11
29 "	5
30 "	8
31 "	6
32 "	7
33 "	4
35 "	3
36 "	5
37 "	2
38 "	4
40 "	4
41 "	2
42 "	1
43 "	3
44 "	4
45 "	1
46 "	4
50 "	3

53 years	-----	4
54 “	-----	1
55 “	-----	1
56 “	-----	1
59 “	-----	1
60 “	-----	1

Total ----- 206

Average age ----- 28.5 years

*TABLE showing the nativity of Convicts received during the  
ten months ending Sept. 30, 1871.*

Atlantic Ocean .....	1
Bavaria .....	1
Canada .....	24
Connecticut .....	1
Chili .....	1
Denmark .....	1
Delaware .....	1
England .....	14
France .....	2
Germany .....	7
Hanover .....	1
Holland .....	3
Illinois .....	4
Indiana .....	3
Ireland .....	12
Kentucky .....	3
Luxemburg .....	1
Louisiana .....	1
Maine .....	3
Massachusetts .....	3
Michigan .....	32
New Brunswick .....	1
North Carolina .....	2
New Jersey .....	1
New York .....	50
Ohio .....	20
Pennsylvania .....	6
Prussia .....	4
Rhode Island .....	1

Scotland .....	3
Tennessee .....	1
Virginia .....	1
Wisconsin .....	2
Wirtemberg .....	1
	<hr/>
Total .....	206
	<hr/>

*TABLE showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, deceased, pardoned, and escaped, since the establishment of the Prison, to and including Sept. 30, 1871.*

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839 .....	56	8	-----	6	-----	-----
1840 .....	45	27	7	11	-----	-----
1841 .....	52	18	11	-----	-----	-----
1842 .....	44	12	8	4	1	-----
1843 .....	57	25	7	8	1	-----
1844 .....	42	37	2	1	2	-----
1845 .....	48	15	8	2	2	-----
1846 .....	40	15	6	1	-----	-----
1847 .....	48	24	14	2	8	-----
1848 .....	88	21	15	4	-----	-----
1849 .....	80	80	16	2	1	-----
1850 .....	50	22	2	2	2	-----
1851 .....	88	41	9	1	8	-----
1852 .....	87	39	9	1	8	2
1853 .....	71	42	24	-----	9	1
1854 .....	108	49	9	1	8	-----
1855 .....	141	47	21	6	9	-----
1856 .....	186	63	20	5	8	-----
1857 .....	170	63	24	8	18	2
1858 .....	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859 .....	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860 .....	272	189	88	2	6	1
1861 .....	140	177	44	-----	9	-----
1862 .....	110	159	30	4	8	-----
1863 .....	106	189	30	4	9	1
1864 .....	105	108	86	2	5	-----
1865 .....	161	104	12	12	10	-----
1866 .....	305	105	6	2	5	-----
1867 .....	254	161	2	9	2	-----

TABLE—CONTINUED.

YEARS.	No. Received.	No. Disch'gd.	No. Pardoned.	No. Escaped.	No. Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1868 .....	256	196	8	6	11	.....
1869 .....	250	195	9	11	10	8
1870 .....	304	238	18	4	24	1
1871 .....	207	205	19	4	15	9
Total.....	4,208	2,711	585	118	198	19

*TABLE showing the names of Convicts sentenced to Solitary Confinement, age when received, County from which sent, and year in which received.*

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Wm. Henry Anderson.	21	Wayne.....	1848	Died, 1858.
John Findlay.....	39	Oakland.....	1848	Died, 1868.
John Winters.....	47	Calhoun. ....	1848	Escaped, 1867.
John Marsh.....	31	Wayne.....	1848	Insane.
Harvey Billington.....	33	Wayne .....	1849	Died, 1859.
Mary Eno .....	23	Genesee.....	1851	Died, 1858.
Joseph Rabedeau.....	19	Wayne.....	1851	
William Eastman.....	27	Genesee.....	1851	
Gabriel Lapham.....	35	Wayne.....	1852	Died, 1870.
James Hitchcock.....	32	Ingham.....	1853	
John M. Reynolds.....	26	Van Buren...	1853	
Amos White.....	60	St. Joseph...	1854	Died, 1858. .
James J. R. Clement...	34	Allegan .....	1854	Died, 1864.
John R. Webster.....	44	Macomb.....	1854	
David Foster.....	36	Oakland.....	1854	Insane.
John F. Myer.....	22	Oakland.....	1854	Died, 1869.
Amasa Kenyon.....	55	Shiawassee...	1855	Died, 1856.
Samuel Ulum.....	44	Kalamazoo...	1855	
James E. Cromwell....	24	Monroe .....	1855	Died, 1868.
Jordon Turpin.....	45	Ottawa.....	1855	Died, 1868.
Mary Brooks.....	24	Eaton.....	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
DeWitt C. Horton.....	32	Calhoun .....	1856	Pardoned, 1859.
Frederick Haynes.....	29	Wayne.....	1856	Escaped, 1857.
William Young.....	27	Ottawa .....	1857	Died, 1870.
John Powers.....	21	Ottawa.....	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
William Potter.....	30	Wayne. ....	1857	Disch'd by Hab. Corp., 1858.
Joseph Ducatt.....	28	Sanilac.....	1858	
John Dillon.....	26	Barry .....	1858	Disch'd for new trial, 1860.
Robert Fuller.....	18	Washtenaw..	1858	Discharged by reversal of sentence, 1859.
Enos J. Merritt.....	31	Nwaygo ....	1859	



TABLE—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
Peter Van Gastel.....	24	Bay.....	1859	Died, 1870.
George Lovely.....	40	Calhoun.....	1860	Died, 1861.
Edward Murphy.....	45	Mackinac.....	1860	Pardoned, 1868.
William D. Kingin.....	85	Kent.....	1861	
Goodwin Bates.....	22	Lapeer.....	1862	
Henry B. Cleveland....	88	Washtenaw..	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
James H. Allen.....	48	St. Joseph....	1864	
Calvin R. Hills.....	81	Bay.....	1865	Died, 1870.
William Holt.....	29	Wayne.....	1865	
David F. Bivins.....	23	Lenawee.....	1865	Died, 1870.
Horace N. Durfee.....	25	Kent.....	1866	Died, 1869.
Sarah Haviland.....	88	Calhoun.....	1866	
Daniel J. Baker.....	44	Calhoun.....	1866	Died, 1870.
John Hanley, <i>alias</i> Cooper.....	86	Wayne.....	1866	
Isaac Van Anken.....	40	Lenawee.....	1866	
Orrin Hunter.....	25	Berrien.....	1866	
Louis Contol.....	56	Houghton....	1866	
William Walker.....	84	Wayne.....	1867	
Abraham Piney.....	25	Wayne.....	1867	Died, 1869.
Susan Shultz.....	21	Wayne.....	1867	
Dennis Driscoll.....	24	Shiawassee...	1867	Pardoned, 1870.
Ebin O. Leach.....	46	Branch.....	1867	
William Hill.....	49	Alpena.....	1867	Disch'd for new trial, 1868.
William Brown.....	21	Ionia.....	1868	Pardoned, 1870.
Harlow Tappan.....	25	Cass.....	1868	Died, 1870.
Rosa Schweistahl.....	56	R. C. Detroit.	1869	
Amanda Simons.....	18	Allegan.....	1869	
Henry Stewart.....	20	R. C. Detroit.	1869	
James Daggett.....	82	Mecosta.....	1870	
Henry Hawkins.....	20	Eaton.....	1870	

*TABLE—Continued.*

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	YEAR.	REMARKS.
George Vanderpool.....	29	Manistec.....	1870	Disch'd for new trial, 1870.
Michael Costello.....	30	R. C. Detroit.	1870	
Edward Hoag.....	54	R. C. Detroit.	1870	
Thos. Kidd.....	19	Sanilac.....	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.
Rufus McOmber.....	44	Berrien.....	1871	
William McLaughlin....	48	Berrien.....	1871	

*Inventory of the movable property and material at the Prison  
belonging to the State, Sept. 30, 1871.*

AGENT'S AND CLERK'S OFFICES.

1 desk each, \$2, \$10.....	\$12 00
1 table each, \$3, \$10.....	13 00
1 table and book-case.....	10 00
2 revolving office chairs.....	10 00
2 cane-seat office chairs.....	6 00
1 stand and pitcher.....	1 00
1 stove and pipe each, \$4, \$13 .....	17 00
1 safe (worthless).....	
1 map each, State, county, U. S., city.....	13 00
1 Webster's Dictionary.....	3 00
2 glass inkstands.....	3 50
1 gold pen.....	3 00
½ ream bill paper.....	3 00
1 letter-press .....	5 00
1 P. O. scale; 1 eyelet set .....	2 00
1 pair paper shears.....	3 00
3 spittoons.....	1 50
Carpet and matting .....	25 00
2 paper-baskets.....	1 50
1 chest.....	5 00
1 stove, pipe, and drum, in front hall.....	40 00

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

1 carpet.....	5 00
1 lounge.....	20 00
3 cane-seat chairs, tilt back .....	18 00
5 cane-seat chairs.....	15 00
2 tables.....	7 00
1 mirror .....	6 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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4 pictures.....	\$6 00
1 map .....	1 50
3 window curtains .....	10 00
1 stove and pipe .....	25 00

## AGENT'S HOUSE.

1 parlor carpet, 60 yards, .....	50 00
1 " " 85 " .....	188 00
1 stair " 11 " .....	9 50
2 " " .....	10 00
1 dining-room carpet, 36 yards.....	20 00
1 bed-room carpet (old).....	5 00
1 " " 43 yards.....	65 00
1 " " (old).....	3 00
1 oil-cloth " hall.....	50 00
1 " " " (old).....	5 00
3 window curtains.....	6 00
1 cupboard.....	2 00
1 book-case.....	12 00
1 sideboard.....	75 00
1 couch.....	20 00
1 ottoman.....	5 00
1 hall rack.....	35 00
1 quartette stand.....	2 00
4 dinner chairs, \$5.....	20 00
1 gent's chair.....	30 00
2 chairs, \$10.....	20 00
2 parlor chairs.....	28 00
1 walnut rocker.....	10 00
1 cane rocker.....	10 00
6 dinner chairs .....	7 50
1 hat rack.....	5 00
1 wardrobe.....	15 00
1 bureau (old).....	5 00
1 ice-box.....	25 00

1 refrigerator (worthless).....	
1 milk-safe.....	\$7 00
1 wash-stand.....	1 00
2 kitchen tables.....	4 00
1 cook-stove, pipe, and furniture.....	65 00
5 parlor stoves and pipe.....	58 00

## RECEPTION ROOM.

6 chairs.....	12 00
3 settees, \$17 50.....	52 50
2 tables.....	8 00
1 table.....	3 50
1 mirror.....	12 00
4 pictures.....	23 00
1 hanging lamp.....	1 50
1 stove, drum, and pipe.....	45 00
13 muskets, \$8.....	104 00
2 Springfield rifles.....	30 00
1 Colt's revolving rifle.....	40 00
2 Spencer rifles.....	40 00
4 Spencer carbines.....	80 00
3 Colt's revolvers, 8 in.....	30 00
2 Colt's revolvers.....	14 00
1 Cooper revolver.....	8 00
1 Smith & Wesson revolver.....	10 00
lot ammunition.....	10 00
1 bell and fixtures.....	20 00

## ARMORY.

40 suits old clothes, \$5.....	200 00
5 lamp hangers, 40c.....	2 00
3 empty barrels, \$1 50.....	4 50
6 gal. whisky, \$1.....	6 00
27 lbs. small cable chain, 10c.....	2 70
lot old iron.....	3 00
75 lbs. stocking yarn, \$1 20.....	90 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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## LIBRARY.

1 stove and pipe .....	\$4 00
1 table .....	12 00
1 book-case .....	10 00
1 chair and cushion .....	4 00
1 distributing desk, on wheels .....	1 00
1 small trunk for Sunday School .....	5 00
1 small trunk for writing .....	3 00
1 mucilage bottle and brushes .....	50
2 sets stencil plates, \$1, \$3 .....	4 00
1 book of account with convicts .....	1 00
1 catalogue book .....	1 00
400 vols. books, new, \$2 .....	800 00
550 vols. books, old, 50c .....	275 00
648 bibles, new and old, 25c .....	162 00
lot spellers, arithmetics, and Saunder's Readers, Nos. 2, 3, 4 .....	75 00
75 slates .....	7 00
2 doz. glass inkstands, \$3 .....	6 00
3 doz. copy books, \$1 80 .....	5 40
3 doz. pen-holders, 50c .....	1 50
3 doz. pencils, 50c .....	1 50
1 box steel pens .....	1 00

## TAILOR SHOP.

605 yds. striped satinett, 88c .....	532 40
21 yds. cambric, 8½c .....	1 79
11½ yds. striped shirting, 14c .....	1 61
4 yds. sheeting, 12½c .....	50
7 yds. grey cassimere, 82½c .....	5 77
19 yds. coat lining, 18c .....	3 42
37 yds. canvas, 16c .....	6 00
22¾ yds. crash, 13½c .....	3 07
120 yds. duck, 70c .....	84 00

63 pairs pants, new, \$3 20 .....	\$201 60
37 pairs pants, not made, \$2 20 .....	81 40
35 vests, not made, 66c .....	23 10
26 vests, new, \$1 15 .....	29 90
38 coats, new, \$3 20 .....	121 60
23 striped shirts, not made, 42c .....	9 66
1 coat, unfinished .....	3 30
14 pairs pants, old, \$1 50 .....	21 00
11 vests, old, 55c .....	6 05
16 coats, old, \$1 50 .....	24 00
36 cloth caps, new, 25c .....	9 00
24 pairs socks, 35c .....	8 40
11 gross coat buttons, 25c .....	2 75
17½ gross agate shirt buttons, 8c .....	1 40
6 pairs suspenders, 15c .....	90
3 pairs suspenders, 15c .....	45
55 papers needles, 6¼c .....	3 44
1 lb. linen thread .....	1 75
4 lbs. " 87½c .....	3 50
14 doz. spool cotton, 80c .....	11 20
3 tailor's geese .....	4 00
1 pair cutting shears .....	5 00
5 pairs shears, 40c .....	2 00
1 Singer sewing machine and fixtures .....	75 00
1 pkg. twine .....	38
3 doz. lamp-wicks .....	31
10 doz. pocket combs .....	2 50
1 clothes line .....	2 25
1 clothes basket .....	50
1 pail .....	25
1 cupboard and tables .....	4 00
5 stools, 37½c .....	1 88
1 old stove and pipe .....	1 00
50 lbs. cotton batting, 18c .....	9 00
1 Lamb's knitting machine .....	50 00

## BARBER SHOP.

17 razors, 40c .....	\$6 80
6 razors, 25c .....	1 50
5 pair shears, 40c .....	2 00
4 hones, \$1 .....	4 00
5 lather brushes and boxes, 25c .....	1 25
4 mugs, 10c .....	40
1 case and table .....	2 00
1 barber chair and stool .....	15 00
4 barber chairs and stools .....	15 00
lot combs and brushes .....	1 50
1 mirror .....	1 75
4 com. chairs .....	1 75
1 stool .....	50
1 lamp .....	1 00
24 towels, 15c .....	3 60
8 aprons, 20c .....	1 60
5 hair cloths, 12½c .....	63
4 table spreads, 12½c .....	50
4 sheets, 50c .....	2 00
pails and spittoons .....	1 00
shovel and tongs .....	50
sink and wood-box .....	1 00
1 stove, pipe and boiler .....	5 00

## HOSPITAL.

30 bed-spreads, \$1 .....	30 00
32 quilts, new, \$3 .....	96 00
11 quilts, old. \$1 12½ .....	12 38
4 double blankets, old, \$2 25 .....	9 00
3 double blankets, new, \$3 .....	9 00
5 single blankets, old, \$1 12½ .....	5 62
10 hair pillows, 37½c .....	3 75
30 feather pillows, 75c .....	15 00
16 bed-ticks, new, 75c .....	12 00



2 bed-ticks, old, 50c .....	\$1 00
57 sheets, 40c .....	22 80
3 sheets, old, 25c .....	75
12 iron bedsteads, \$4 .....	48 00
4 cot bedsteads, \$3 50 .....	14 00
1 heavy frame for bed .....	1 50
1 hickory straw tick .....	60
6 long towels, 25c .....	1 50
1 short towel .....	13
19 hickory shirts, 50c .....	9 50
9 wool shirts, \$1 10 .....	9 90
16 undershirts, 25c .....	4 00
4 stand covers, 10c .....	40
2 pairs pants, \$2 75 .....	5 50
1 pair drawers .....	50
1 pair socks .....	35
1 apron .....	25
1 vest .....	1 15
1 frame for broken leg .....	15 00
12 walnut stands, 75c .....	9 00
2 pine stands .....	1 50
4 cane-seat chairs, \$2 50 .....	10 00
2 cane-seat rockers, \$3 .....	6 00
12 arm chairs, 50c .....	6 00
1 office chair and cushion .....	6 00
6 benches, \$1 .....	6 00
1 clock .....	2 00
2 lamps and fixtures, \$1 .....	2 00
25 spittoons, 20c .....	5 00
1 wood-box .....	1 00
3 tables and 12 stools .....	12 00
1 small table .....	75
1 large cupboard .....	5 00
1 thermometer .....	50
3 paintings, \$1 .....	3 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

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1 melodeon, \$20 .....	\$20 00
1 brush broom .....	15
1 stove, pipe, and drum .....	40 00
1 cooking stove and furniture .....	30 00
1 copper tea boiler .....	4 00
1 case drawers .....	8 00
14 quart mugs, 25c .....	3 50
3 slates, 20c .....	60
1 slate-case .....	1 00
1 3 gal. oil-can .....	50
1 1 gal. oil-can .....	25
2 2 gal. crocks, 25c .....	50
1 3 gal. jug .....	38
3 1 gal. jugs, 12½c .....	37
1 ½ gal. jug .....	13
3 1 gal. glass bottles, 25c .....	75
3 ½ gal. glass bottles, 20c .....	60
2 glass jars, 25c .....	50
3 lamp chimneys, 15c .....	45
4 ½ gal. jugs, 12½c .....	50
1 2 gal. demijohn .....	1 00
2 2 gal. crocks, 25c .....	50
2 3 gal. crocks, 37½c .....	75
2 1 gal. crocks, 12½c .....	25
1 2 gal. covered jar .....	25
3 tubs .....	1 25
3 brooms, 10c .....	30
1 wash-board, old .....	20
1 dust-pan .....	10
6 water buckets, 50c .....	3 00
3 cell buckets, 30c .....	90
5 keelers, 20c .....	1 00
1 keeler .....	25
2 small handle baskets, 25c .....	50
2 bread-boxes, 50c .....	1 00

2 new zinc cans, \$1 .....	\$2 00
2 doz. dinner plates, \$1 .....	2 00
1 doz. tea plates .....	1 00
1 doz. teacups and saucers, new .....	1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. teacups and saucers, old, 75c .....	25
2 saucers .....	10
5-12 doz. cup plates, 50c .....	21
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. quart bowls .....	50
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. pint bowls .....	20
2 doz. pt. tin basins, 60c .....	1 20
7-12 doz. qrt. tin basins, 75c .....	44
10-12 doz. tin soup plates, 60c .....	50
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. tin plates, 60c .....	1 35
1 10-12 doz. iron tablespoons, 35c .....	64
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. iron teaspoons, 20c .....	05
1 8-12 doz. knives and forks, old, 25c .....	42
8-12 doz. knives and forks, new, \$1 25 .....	84
2 butcher knives, 20c .....	40
1 flushing fork .....	25
1 cake turner .....	10
1 cake tin .....	10
4 6 qrt. tin pans, old, 10c .....	40
1 molasses can .....	07
1 covered coffee can, tin .....	25
1 covered dish .....	1 25
4 glasses, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c .....	50
2 salt dishes, 10c .....	20
2 pepper boxes, 10c .....	20
2 vinegar bottles, 10c .....	20
1 mustard bottle .....	15
4 white covered jars, 10c .....	40
2 tin pails, covered, 10c .....	20
6 tin pails, 25c .....	1 50
1 tin pail, covered .....	35
1 tin pail .....	63

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

73

1 sugar box .....	\$0 25
25 lbs. mustard, 25c .....	6 25
35 lbs. tea, 42c .....	14 70
1 med. case .....	15 00
1 med. case .....	10 00
1 hospital register .....	20 00
1 nasal douche .....	1 00
1 large scales .....	5 00
1 small scales .....	3 00
medicines, surgeon's utensils, etc. ....	150 00

## HALL OFFICE.

1 book-case and desk, \$2, \$5 .....	7 00
1 office stool .....	2 00
1 table .....	2 50
1 slate .....	50
1 key-stand .....	1 00
8 arm-chairs, wood, \$1 75 .....	14 00
1 measuring standard .....	1 00
12 spittoons, 20c .....	2 40
4 axe-helves, 25c .....	1 00
14 lamps, 50c .....	7 00
3 lamp burners, 30c .....	90
1 stove, pipe, and drum .....	40 00
9 wool hats, 75c .....	6 75
34 lbs. saleratus, 8c .....	2 72
49 lbs. soap, 6c .....	2 94
5 lbs. putty, 8c .....	40
4 lbs. tin solder, 40c .....	1 60
1 quart mach. oil .....	1 00
9 papers 10 oz. tacks .....	50
1 varnish brush .....	1 00
14 doz. knives and forks, 50c .....	7 00
3½ doz. stove polish, 75c .....	2 63
16 doz. 5 in. files, 8½c .....	1 33

8 doz. 6 in. files, 10½c.....	\$0 83
5 doz. 3 in. files, 7c.....	35
3 doz. 9 in. files, 40c.....	1 20
4 pairs handcuffs, \$4.....	16 00
1 tape line.....	4 00
2 tackle blocks, with 300 feet rope.....	35 00
300 feet rubber hose and attachments, 22c.....	66 00

## DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

53 doz. bowls, \$1 12½.....	59 63
9 doz. bowls, \$1.....	9 00
47 doz. plates, 80c.....	37 60
47 doz. knives and forks, 25c.....	11 75
47 doz. spoons, 35c.....	16 45
50 doz. stools, \$4 50.....	225 00
59½ doz. qrt. tin cups, \$1 20.....	71 40
8 doz. pt. tin cups, 75c.....	6 00
6 doz. tin plates, old, 25c.....	1 50
85 salt dishes, 5c.....	4 25
16 tin cans, 75c.....	12 00
100 sheet-iron bread pans, 20c.....	20 00
33 lamps and fixtures, \$1.....	33 00
1 stove, pipe, and drum.....	40 00
1 clock.....	10 00
1 blackboard.....	4 00
5 agr'l. stoves and cauldrons, 120 gals. each.....	135 00
1 " " " 60 ".....	10 00
4 tables, \$1.....	4 00
1 large flour bin.....	20 00
1 sink.....	10 00
20 pails, 20c.....	4 00
1 kneading trough.....	25 00
1 sausage machine.....	6 00
1 hash machine.....	60 00
3 cupboards.....	11 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

75

15 bread boxes, 60c.....	\$9 00
4 coffee tubs, \$2.....	8 00
1 large tin strainer.....	75
2 peels, \$1 50.....	3 00
1 bread rack.....	1 50
1 ash kettle.....	3 00
6 wash tubs, 50c.....	3 00
2 flour sieves, \$1 50.....	3 00
1 flour scoop.....	50
bread knives and scrapers.....	2 00
2 rolling-pins, 25c.....	50
2 fire-shovels and pokers.....	1 00
1 doz. brooms in use.....	1 20
8 old packing barrels, 50c.....	4 00
14 bbls. of flour, \$7 50.....	105 00
5 lbs. pepper, 28c.....	1 40
5 " spice, 18c.....	90
20 " cream tartar, 25c.....	5 00
91 " mustard, 25c.....	22 75
45 " rice, 8½c.....	3 83
700 lbs. hominy, 4½c.....	31 50

## CELLAR.

707 gals. molasses, 29c.....	205 03
400 " vinegar, 12½c.....	50 00
64 bbls. salt, \$1 70.....	108 80
1,309 lbs. sugar, 11¾c.....	153 80
40 lbs. c. sugar, 13½c.....	5 40
770 lbs. lard, 10c.....	77 00
40 " hops, 35c.....	14 00
500 " soap-grease, 3c.....	15 00
400 " tallow, 7½c.....	30 00
475 " trout, 3½c.....	16 63
1 bbl. pickles.....	5 00
15 mols. casks, \$1 50.....	22 50
3 " hhds, \$2.....	6 00

35 bus. potatoes, \$1 .....	\$35 00
1,033 lbs. lard, 8c. ....	82 64
24 bus. beans, \$1 50 .....	36 00
103 bus. onions, 87½c. ....	90 13
60 gals. syrup, 60c. ....	36 00

## MEAT-HOUSE AND SOLITARY.

52 bbls. pork, clear, \$15 50 .....	806 00
4 bbls. corned beef, \$12 50 .....	50 00
1 meat saw .....	2 50
2 cleavers .....	6 00
1 bench .....	2 00
2 meat blocks, \$5 .....	10 00
1 Fairbanks' scales .....	50 00
189 empty pork barrels, \$1 .....	189 00
40 " flour " 10c. ....	4 00
90 " salt " 10c. ....	9 00
47 " half " pine, 50c. ....	23 50
178 " hard soap boxes, 6c. ....	10 68
67 " navy tobacco boxes, 67c. ....	44 89
7 clothes baskets, 50c. ....	3 50
4 5-6 doz. brooms, \$2 .....	9 83
1 1-6 " " \$3 50 .....	3 80
2 doz. lamp chimneys, \$1 25 .....	2 50
1 meat tub .....	8 00
27 lbs. licorice, 25c. ....	6 75
120 lbs. tobacco, 28c. ....	33 60
215 lbs. leaf, 20c. ....	43 00
2 oil cans, \$1 .....	2 00

## SHOE SHOP.

320 lbs. sole leather, 35c. ....	112 18
167 lbs. belting, 11c. ....	18 37
lot old shoes .....	25 00
145 pairs new shoes, \$2 .....	290 00
60 pairs uppers, 75c. ....	45 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

77

2 pairs boots (worn), \$2 50 .....	\$5 00
2 sets shoemaker's tools, \$9 .....	18 00
5 shoe benches, 75c. ....	3 75
1 set new lasts .....	4 00
lot old lasts .....	6 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. shoe thread, \$1 20 .....	60
6 lbs. shoe nails, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. ....	75
3 bush. pegs, \$2 25 .....	6 75
591 lbs. upper leather, 58c. ....	342 78
1 stove and pipe, old .....	75

## PAINT SHOP.

2 gals. oil, \$1 10 .....	2 20
1 gal. turpentine .....	80
70 lbs. white lead, 11c. ....	7 70
10 " China yellow, 10c. ....	1 00
2 qts. mixed paint, 25c. ....	50
1 " Jap. Dryer .....	38
1 " varnish in can .....	50
1 can drop black .....	40
1 strainer .....	50
Lot paint brushes .....	3 00
1 vise, old .....	2 00
6 stools, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. ....	2 25
1 work-bench and joiner tools .....	6 00

## WASH-HOUSE.

4 cauldrons, \$2 (old) .....	8 00
8 wash-troughs, \$6 .....	48 00
3 pumps, \$4 .....	12 00
lot wash-tubs and pails .....	6 00
1 hoe .....	40
1 shovel, \$1 .....	1 00
4 wheelbarrows, \$2 .....	8 00
7 bbls. soap, \$3 20 .....	22 40
600 lbs. soap-grease, 3c. ....	18 00



1 stove and pipe.....	\$10 00
7 wood-saws and bucks in wood-house.....	8 00
4 axes, 75c., in wood-house.....	3 00

## BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1 bellows, old.....	5 00
1 anvil, old.....	1 25
1 anvil.....	8 00
62 lbs. vise, 20c.....	12 40
1 jack-screw.....	5 00
1 screw plate and dies.....	7 00
1 candle iron, \$1 50 and \$2 50.....	4 00
1 wrench.....	1 00
lot blacksmith's tools.....	20 00
1 stove and pipe.....	1 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ ton coal, \$11.....	2 75
1 small grindstone.....	1 00
35 cold-chisels, 20 lbs. @ 45c.....	9 00
2 stone-hammers, \$1.....	2 00
1 stone-axe.....	2 50
3 bush hammers.....	10 00
1 stone pick-axe.....	1 00
1 stone-hammer.....	50
1 square.....	75
5 iron crowbars.....	10 00
1 ps. iron sewer pipe.....	3 00
1 shovel.....	75
1 rake.....	25
1 hose and reel.....	150 00
5 lbs. cast steel, 25c.....	1 25
18 lbs. bar iron, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	81
20 " sheet-iron, 5c.....	1 00
800 " old iron, 1c.....	8 00
10 " hoop iron, 8c.....	80
50 " No. 8 wire, 8c.....	4 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

79

1,387 lbs. bar iron, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ....	\$52 01
lot old cooper tools .....	6 00

## JOINER SHOP.

1 stove and pipe .....	1 00
lot joiner tools, old .....	20 00
1 bread-chest .....	5 00
1 box glass .....	3 50
1 " " .....	1 13
1 four-fold rule .....	50
1 rip-saw .....	2 25
1 cross-cut saw .....	2 00
1 back saw .....	2 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. stone .....	75
1 $\frac{5}{8}$ gouge and hilt .....	40
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gouge and hilt .....	35
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ gouge and hilt .....	30
1 duck's bill .....	50
1 1-inch socket firmer .....	55
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch " " .....	50
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch " " .....	40
1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch " " .....	75
3 gimlet bits .....	40
1 oiler .....	25
2 try-squares, 30c. ....	60
1 claw-hammer, each, 50c. and \$1 25 .....	1 75
1 monkey-wrench .....	75
1 chisel .....	25
1 set planes, old .....	3 00
lot old joiner tools .....	6 00
1 old stove in lime-house .....	2 00
1 padlock .....	75
1 steel square .....	1 75

## EAST WING.

2 stoves in south hall, \$35 .....	\$70 00
2 corrugated stoves in north hall, \$80 .....	160 00
4 wood racks, \$3 .....	12 00
7 spittoons, 20c .....	1 40
2 shovels, 25c. ....	50
4 pokers, 50c. ....	2 00
8 brooms, 12½c. ....	1 00
4 tables, 62½c. ....	2 50
9 benches, \$1 .....	9 00
1 case .....	1 00

## WEST WING.

1 stove in south hall .....	65 00
1 " " " .....	40 00
2 corrugated stoves in north hall, \$80 .....	160 00
4 wood racks, \$3 .....	12 00
2 shovels, 50c. ....	1 00
3 pokers, 25c. ....	75
1 ash-pail .....	4 00
3 tables .....	2 50
6 spittoons, 20c. ....	1 20
2 step-ladders, \$1 .....	2 00
2 pails, 20c. ....	40
1 clock .....	5 00
1 thermometer .....	1 00
1 pair trucks each, \$15, \$20 .....	35 00
4 water barrels, \$2 .....	8 00

## IN CELLS AND LAUNDRY.

1,210 woolen blankets, \$1 .....	1,210 00
519 quilts, some worn, \$2 .....	1,038 00
214 " new, \$3 .....	642 00
1,182 striped shirts, new and old, 50c. ....	591 00
822 flannel " some worn, \$1 10 .....	904 20
80 undershirts, 25c. ....	20 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

81

643 bed-ticks, filled, 75c.....	\$482 25
55 mattresses, \$1 10.....	60 50
146 pillow-slips, 10c.....	14 60
648 pillow-ticks, 10c.....	64 80
1,358 sheets, 35c.....	475 30
945 towels, 5c.....	47 55
569 bed cots, old, \$2.....	1,138 00
82 " " new, \$3.....	246 00
648 brooms in cells, 10c.....	64 80
648 cell buckets, 30c.....	194 40
565 stone mugs, 25c.....	141 25
648 stools in cells, 25c.....	162 00
1,242 pairs sock, 35c.....	434 70
619 suits clothes on men, \$5 25.....	3,249 75
1 stove in laundry.....	40 00
4 baskets, 50c.....	2 00
shovel, brooms, benches, stools, step-ladder, slates in laundry.....	10 00
500 keelers in shops, 10c.....	50 00

## FEMALE PRISON.

157 new sheets, 65c.....	102 05
35 pillow-slips, 10c.....	3 50
75 crash towels, new, 8c.....	6 00
16 towels, 12½c.....	2 00
16 white shirts, new, 50c.....	8 00
200 pair suspenders, 5c.....	10 00
58 yards sheeting, 12½c.....	7 25
38 yards sheeting, 14c.....	5 32
37 yards bleached sheeting, 12½c.....	4 63
31 rolls batting, 18c.....	5 58
1 corrugated stove and pipe.....	5 00
1 "Diamond" stove and pipe.....	14 00
1 stove and pipe.....	6 00
1 box stove.....	3 00

3 cook-stoves and furniture.....	\$25 00
8 sets bed and bedding, \$15.50.....	124 00
20 suits clothing, \$9.....	180 00
8 lamps.....	5 00
1 chamber set.....	45 00
1 bureau.....	16 00
2 bureaus, 3 drawers, \$6.....	12 00
1 bureau wash-stand.....	4 00
1 center table.....	10 00
1 small table.....	4 00
1 toilet stand.....	1 00
1 lounge.....	8 00
3 cane-seat chairs, \$1.50.....	4 50
1 cane-seat chair.....	1 50
2 cane-seat rockers, \$2.50.....	5 00
1 ewer and basin.....	1 25
1 mattress and bedding.....	20 00
1 pair pillows.....	5 00
4 bed-spreads, \$1.....	4 00
1 mirror.....	7 00
1 clock.....	2 00
4 window curtains, \$1.25.....	5 00
26 yards carpet, 50c.....	13 00
43 " " \$1.25.....	53 75
5 " crash covering, 9c.....	45
15 " matting, 80c.....	12 00
oil-cloth.....	1 00
6 pair shears, 25c.....	1 50
2 " " 50c.....	1 00
85 2-12 doz. thread, 80c.....	68 13
1 7-12 doz. machine needles, \$1.....	1 59
10 earthen mugs, 25c.....	2 50
1 extension table.....	8 00
1 table.....	6 00
3 tables, \$1.....	300

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

83

1 table, \$2 .....	\$2 00
5 table-cloths, 65c. ....	3 25
1 table-cloth .....	65
3 half table-cloths .....	1 00
3 towels, 50c. ....	1 50
1 window curtain .....	1 25
1 cupboard .....	5 00
1 cupboard and crockery .....	8 00
1 clothes-horse .....	2 00
60 lbs. sad irons, 7c. ....	4 20
2 dish pans, \$1 .....	2 00
1 sprinkler .....	75
4 barrels, 75c. ....	3 00
1 water barrel .....	2 00
3 pails, 30c. ....	90
1 clothes-wringer .....	6 00
5 wash-tubs .....	3 00
1 wash-board .....	25
keelers .....	50
3 whitewash brushes .....	75
lot clothes-line .....	2 50
3 lamps .....	2 00
20 lbs. lard, 10c. ....	2 00
75 " tallow, 7½c. ....	5 63

## INSANE PRISON.

2 stoves, drums, and pipe, \$40 .....	80 00
1 cook-stove and furniture .....	8 00
shovel and poker .....	50
1 ash pail .....	4 00
1 thermometer .....	50
13 bed-cots, \$2 .....	26 00
20 quilts, \$2 .....	40 00
3 ticks, filled, 75c. ....	2 25
27 sheets, 35c. ....	9 45

6 wool shirts, old, \$1.10 .....	\$6 60
4 pairs pants, old, \$1.50 .....	6 00
2 vests, old, 55c. ....	1 10
3 coats, old, \$1.50 .....	4 50
1 clothes-rack .....	1 00
12 cell buckets, 30c. ....	3 60
5 pails, 20c. ....	1 00
1 axe .....	75
1 buck-saw .....	75
1 wash-tub .....	50
1 wash-board .....	25
3 new brooms, 25c. ....	75
1 dish pan .....	50
1 keeler, 38c. ....	38
6 " 25c. ....	1 50
1 cupboard .....	4 00
1 basket .....	50
23 towels, 5c. ....	1 15
3 lamps and fixtures, \$1 .....	3 00
1 clock .....	2 00
2 water cans, 37½c. ....	75
10 spittoons, 20c. ....	2 00
1½ doz. tin cups, \$1.50 .....	2 25
19 tin soup plates, 6¼c. ....	1 19
1½ doz. knives and forks .....	15
1 " spoons .....	35
1 hoe .....	50
2 pumps, \$4 .....	8 00
1 derrick .....	50 00
20 lbs. boiler rivets, 5c .....	1 00
lot old iron .....	10 00
½ bbl. pork, \$15 50 .....	7 75
1 bbl. salt .....	1 70
1½ bushel beans, \$1 50 .....	2 25
lot squashes .....	2 00

## INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

85

11 Windsor chairs, 50c .....	\$5 50
6 cane-seat chairs .....	10 00
1 center table .....	15 00
1 stand .....	3 00
1 mirror .....	9 00
1 lounge .....	25 00
22 yds. carpet .....	25 00
1 oil-cloth .....	50
matting .....	5 00
16 w. curtains .....	10 00

## IN GUARD-HOUSES.

6 stoves, \$1 .....	6 00
4 brooms, 15c .....	60
3 qrt. basins, 10c .....	30
5 keelers, 20c .....	1 00
4 baskets, 30c .....	1 20
5 mugs, 25c .....	1 25
2 ropes and hooks, 25c .....	50
2 chairs, 75c .....	1 50
1 wool blanket .....	1 00

## BARNs AND YARD.

1 horse cart .....	10 00
2 double wagons, \$25, \$85 .....	110 00
1 buggy .....	125 00
1 pair bob-sleighs .....	25 00
2 cutters, \$10, \$15 .....	25 00
1 single harness, old .....	10 00
1 double harness .....	25 00
1 cart harness .....	20 00
2 buffalo robes, \$5, \$25 .....	30 00
1 lap robe .....	2 00
1 string bells .....	1 00
2 halters, \$1 .....	2 00



2 halters, 25c .....	\$0 50
1 curry-comb and rubber .....	1 50
1 brush .....	1 25
1 horse .....	125 00
1 span mules .....	600 00
1 span mules and harness .....	465 00
4 forks, 55c .....	2 20
2 shovels, 50c .....	1 00
1 hoe .....	50
1 swill-dipper .....	50
8 pails, old, 10c .....	80
1 hand-saw .....	1 00
1 claw-hammer .....	25
1 wheelbarrow .....	2 00
1 hand-rake .....	50
1 R. R. lantern .....	6 00
1 cultivator .....	2 00
1 lawn mower .....	22 00
1½ tons hay, \$12 .....	18 00
1 pump at barn .....	4 00
1 pump at Clerk's house .....	4 00
24,987 lbs. bran, ¾c .....	187 40
1,500 lbs. sewer pipe, old, 4 pcs. 5 in., 2 pcs. 7 in. . .	15 00
770 cords wood, \$4 .....	3,080 00
190 feet cut stone, 50c .....	95 00
1 white cow .....	35 00
1 light red cow .....	35 00
1 deep red " .....	50 00
15 brood sows, \$11 .....	165 00
33 hogs, 7,200 lbs., @ 4c .....	288 00
55 pigs, \$3 .....	165 00
12 empty coal-oil barrels, \$1 50 ..	18 00
126 gals. coal oil, 26c .....	32 76

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**\$29,655 38**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

John Morris, Agent, and E. P. Hastings, Clerk *pro tem.*,  
being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing inventory  
(in the enumeration) is true according to the best of their  
knowledge and belief.

JOHN MORRIS, *Agent.*

E. P. HASTINGS, *Clerk pro tem.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 12th day of December  
1871.

D. D. SPAULDING,

*Notary Public, Jackson Co., Mich.*

*Inventory of tools and material used in building wall under  
appropriation of 1871, on hand Sept. 30, 1871.*

1 hoisting machine.....	\$65 00
1 derrick and rope.....	30 00
lumber for scaffolding, etc. ....	301 99
600 feet rubber hose, 22c. ....	132 00
8 pails, 20c.....	1 60
2 barrels, \$1.....	2 00
11 mortar hoes, 25c.....	2 75
25 shovels, 70c. ....	17 50
2 sand sieves.....	2 00
3 sand screens.....	12 00
19 wheelbarrows, \$2.....	38 00
17 stone barrows, \$1 75.....	29 75
6 hods, 50c. ....	3 00
3 iron crowbars.....	6 00
2 picks .....	4 00
1 scraper.....	2 00
1 plow.....	2 50

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\$652 09

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## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the rules setting forth my duties, I now present you my annual report. And in doing this, I shall not attempt to interest you with any lengthy, fine-spun theories upon the best and surest method of success for the reformation of criminals, as I am certain such an effort on my part would neither interest you or prove of any benefit to those for whose welfare I am appointed to labor.

I shall therefore present you with a few facts which I consider of more consequence than theories, and leave the matter of speculation in theories to other hands, who may find more time to devote to such purposes than I can. During the year now ending, I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to prosecute the work assigned me, and I feel a consciousness that whatever failures I have made, as to securing results, I have labored with an eye single to the welfare of those over whom I have been placed as a spiritual guide, and for whose welfare so few are found that manifest any interest, except to insist upon their being kept secure, and made to pay a good profit by the sweat of their brows, to the State, on all the money expended for their protection and support. If I could, through this report, reach the ear of every intelligent citizen of our commonwealth, I would try, for once, to put words into it that would reach their hearts, and make them to feel that there is something more to be considered in this matter of shutting men and women in prison, than the mere confine-

ment of their bodies for a term of years. But as what I shall say will be seen by only the few, and those as well and perhaps better posted than myself on all matters pertaining to prison discipline and criminal reformation, therefore it would seem a useless task for me to attempt the presentation of all the thoughts that crowd my brain, upon this important question of what can be done to the best possible advantage to secure the ends of justice, and the reformation of those whose criminal career demands that they should be shut up in prison for a time.

Our Sabbath School, for imparting instruction in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, has been kept up during the year, and about two hours each Sabbath morning has been devoted to this work, and many a poor boy has gained a good start on the road to a good practical business education; and it is really wonderful to see the advancement some of them have made when you take into consideration the limited time we have to impart instruction to them.

One poor Irish boy by the name of Doudall, who could not make a letter with a pen when he came to prison, learned so rapidly that after a practice of less than six months he wrote a letter to his mother in Dublin, and it was in a plain, readable hand, and after he had finished it he begged the privilege of directing it with his own hand, and it really seemed to me that the poor fellow was as happy over it as he would have been had he been crowned Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Our religious services are held, as usual, in the dining-hall, which still answers the place of our chapel *that is to be*, when we get it. These services begin at 10 o'clock A. M., and they are so conducted as to render them as interesting and profitable as we can possibly make them, and from the marked attention and apparent interest manifested by the men, we are inclined to the opinion they are well appreciated, and I am sure must be of great benefit to those for whom they are provided.

We have taken special pains to provide good soul-stirring and soul-cheering music ; and our highly esteemed Agent, Mr. Morris, has, from the first of his connection with the Prison, given his support to these services by his presence with us, and by taking part in the exercises as a member of the choir, and the presentation, from Sabbath to Sabbath, either some appropriate thoughts of his own, or selections from others which he has deemed appropriate and well-timed ; and I feel very grateful to him for the support he has afforded me in my feeble efforts to make our Sabbath services both interesting and profitable.

Our respected deputy, Mr. Martin, has been at his post every Sabbath, when at home, and has rendered efficient aid in maintaining good order throughout, for which he is deserving and has my hearty thanks, and so do the keepers, whose duty it is to be present at these services, to *watch* while the Chaplain prays. They are each entitled to credit for their fidelity, and the moral support their presence and attention have afforded your humble servant in these important and yet delightful services of the Sabbath day. They have my hearty thanks, and I pray that God will bless them.

Shortly after Mr. Morris entered upon his duties as Agent, I suggested a plan by which the female convicts, together with the Matron, could attend our morning service, which met his approval, and the experiment was tried ; and proved so satisfactory that the plan has been continued, and will be as long as it works as well as it has thus far.

Our library has been supplied with an addition of 336 new volumes of books, of various sizes, at a cost of \$380.26. These, added to the purchases of the last year, put our library in better condition than it has been before at any time of my connection with the Prison. Still, such is the rapidity with which our books go to pieces in the hands of so many men, that it seems next to impossible to keep it in as good condition as seems necessary to meet the demand for good reading. But

we are doing the very best we can with the means at our command. Our supply of bibles for the Prison, in number, is equal to the demand, but many of them are becoming so badly worn and mutilated that a new supply of from 75 to 100 will be needed the coming year.

In my last report I told you that a book had been purchased and placed in the hands of our Hall-master, for the purpose of gathering some interesting items in the history of each convict entering upon a term of service in our State Prison. From the time this book was procured, on July 2d, 1870, the record required has been as fully made as it was possible to obtain the desired information from the lips of the parties interested, by Mr. David Lane, our faithful and efficient Hall-keeper; and from this record I have been enabled to gather the items found in the following table, which of course includes only those who have been received since the date referred to, the whole number received being 367:

*Number of Convicts born in each State and Country.*

Canada.....	47
England.....	19
Scotland.....	9
Germany .....	7
Ireland .....	23
France.....	2
Prussia .....	4
Austria .....	1
Holland .....	5
Bavaria.....	2
Denmark .....	1
South America .....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
Sweden .....	1
Louisiana.....	1

Delaware .....	1
New Jersey .....	1
Tennessee .....	1
North Carolina .....	2
Maine .....	4
Kentucky .....	6
Indiana .....	5
Connecticut .....	3
Vermont .....	5
District of Columbia .....	2
Virginia .....	3
Maryland .....	1
Wisconsin .....	3
Rhode Island .....	2
Missouri .....	2
Massachusetts .....	9
Illinois .....	6
Michigan .....	49
Pennsylvania .....	14
Ohio .....	31
New York .....	93
Number who have had an academic or college education ..	2
“ “ can both read and write .....	286
“ “ “ only read .....	27
“ “ “ neither read nor write .....	43
“ whose parents are both dead .....	80
“ “ father only is dead .....	76
“ “ mother only is dead .....	54
“ who report themselves temperate .....	192
“ “ “ “ intemperate .....	155

Balance were non-committal. I should be glad to be able to furnish a similar table as regards all the rest who are now confined, or have been during the year, but the same difficulty I found in the way of such a report one year ago, I still encounter



in the present case, and therefore will not attempt the task, and trust you will excuse me from making the effort, hoping that, by the system we have adopted, the time will soon come when this portion of the history of each convict confined within our Prison can be fully known ; and such inference drawn from such statement of facts as may be made serviceable to the State in some form.

I should also state that we have purchased 18 singing books, at a cost of \$13.50, and 12 note books, at a cost of \$15.00, which comes from the library fund, making the sum total of \$408.76 paid for books during the fiscal year.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness to me, and hope to prove myself worthy of your confidence, and never give you occasion to regret your action in appointing me to this responsible position. In reviewing my past year's labor, I can see much that I ought to have done, that I have failed to perform, but learning wisdom from the past, I am resolved to try to do better in the future, and if my life is spared for the year to come, I will try to do more for the reformation and salvation of these unfortunate ones than I have ever done before. Respectfully submitted.

R. C. CRAWFORD,

*Chaplain State Prison.*

## MATRON'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following Report for the year ending September 30, 1871:

Number of convicts in this department Nov. 30, 1870..	8
Number received during the year.....	0

Whole number in Prison.....	8
Pardoned.....	0
Escaped.....	0

Leaving in Prison September 30, 1871.....	8
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Number of days spent in Prison (except Sundays)....	1,936
“ “ labor.....	1,881½
“ “ sick.....	54½
	<u>1,936</u>

There have been made in this department:

56 white shirts.

831 sheets.

1,316 towels.

474 striped shirts.

358 flannel shirts.

375 pairs suspenders.

131 pillow-ticks.

207 bed-ticks.

220 quilts.

1,109 pieces mended.

F. E. LANE, *Matron.*

FEMALE PRISON, October 1, 1871.



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Inspectors of the State Prison of Michigan :*

The report of the Medical Department of the State Prison for the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, is respectfully submitted.

The hospital was placed under my charge on the 22d day of May last. Since that time no severe epidemic has visited us. Bilious intermittents and remittents have prevailed quite extensively during the entire season. Dysentery threatened us severely at one time, several new cases being reported in hospital every successive day for several days, but the epidemic soon passed without the loss of any one. Diarrheas have been prevalent most of the time,—rheumatism, all the time; and these, with a few cases of pneumonia, catarrhs, coughs, colds, etc., with venereal diseases in all forms, grades, and stages, make up the list.

The records show that there have been twelve deaths since the first day of January of this year, eight of which were from pulmonary consumption, viz.: James St. Clair, January 3d; John Dowining, January 12th; Elias Jackson, March 1st; Wm. Bracebridge, June 4th; Frank Mooney, June 8th; Wm. Earl, June 11th; Wm. H. Lewis, July 15th, and Patsey Harrington, August 1st. Of these, five were in the last stages of the disease when the hospital came under my care, and three died prior to that time. Of the four remaining deaths, one was from appoplexy, J. R. Webster, June 16th; one from general debility, J. M. Reynolds, July 25th; one from encephalitis, Simon Polmontier, September 18th, and one died in the asylum, Joseph Ronger, June 18th, disease not known.

The variety of food furnished for the inmates has been as extensive as could be consistent with prison surroundings, embracing the usual supplies, to which have been added fresh vegetables and fruit, in every respect wholesome, abundant, and well prepared; and no luxury consistent with the medication and general good of the sick in hospital, has been denied.

Allow me to call your attention to the matter of the more general use of flannel underclothing for the men during the cold season. And especially would I urge the necessity of such clothing for those suffering from pulmonary diseases, catarrh, and rheumatism. I urge it not only as a matter of comfort to the men, and a prophylactic measure against these diseases, but as a matter of economy to the State. Such men, instead of spending so much of their time in hospital, would be able to spend it to better advantage, and with less discontent, in the work shops. I regard this as one of the most potent measures which can be adopted to lessen the frightful list "died of consumption."

I assure you that I have had the cheerful co-operation of the officers of the Prison in the discharge of my duties, in furnishing supplies for the hospital, and in disposing of the men in the shops according to their physical abilities.

Very truly yours,

J. E. SMITH,

*Prison Physician.*

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, October 2, 1871.





**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE MILITARY BOARD**  
**FOR THE**  
**TEN MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

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**LANSING:**  
**W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.**  
**1872.**





# REPORT.

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To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

*Governor of Michigan :*

Pursuant to law, the State Military Board herewith submits its Report for the ten months ending September 30, 1871 :

## GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year, the Board has audited accounts as per statement hereto annexed :

The following requisitions of the Quartermaster General, for funds to pay military expenses, have been approved by the Board :

December 2, 1870—Fifteen hundred dollars ;

May 19, 1870—Two thousand dollars.

The following bonds, for the care of arms and equipments issued to military companies organized in the State, have been approved :

January 4, 1871—Capt. Chas. F. Gruner, Monroe Light Guards ;

February 3, 1871—Capt. James M. Conkling, Tecumseh Zouaves.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The offices of the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals are being conducted with the same force as named in our last Report, to wit: One clerk at (\$1,000) one thousand dollars, and one janitor at (\$600) six hundred dollars, which force is doubtless still required, and should be continued for the proper conduct of the business in these offices.

## SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Board has pursued the policy heretofore adopted for the expenditures of the fund appropriated for the aid of disabled soldiers of the State of Michigan. The contract with the trustees of the Harper Hospital of the city of Detroit, for the maintenance of such soldiers as have come under the care of this Board, was renewed for the term of one year from the first day of March, 1871, on the same terms and conditions.

Dr. Geo. A. Foster has been retained as the Superintendent in charge. His duties have been performed to our full satisfaction, and to his Report, hereunto appended, your attention is respectfully invited. As suggested in our last Annual Report, the need for the expenditure in this public charity still continues. While the National Asylums provide homes for the permanently disabled soldiers, there are among us many of our former soldiers who are temporarily disabled, and need the assistance contemplated by the act of the State Legislature.

As will be seen on reference to the Report of the Superintendent, the number of soldiers, inmates of the Home, is somewhat larger for the current year than for the year 1870.

For a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Soldiers' Aid Fund, we respectfully refer you to the account of the Treasurer of this Board, which is appended hereto, and from which we condense the following, viz:

For salary of Superintendent.....	\$450 00
“ board and care of soldiers.....	1,359 00
“ clothing, boots, and shoes.....	18 00
“ cemetery lots.....	119 85
“ transportation.....	89 75
“ aid to soldiers outside of Home.....	149 16
“ contingent expenses.....	46 80
“ stationery for Superintendent of Home.....	5 60
	<hr/>
	\$2,238 16

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

5

Cash in hands of Treasurer at last report..	\$442 76
Amount drawn from State Treasury.....	3,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,942 76
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$1,704 60
	<hr/>
	\$3,942 76
	<hr/>
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This Board would further call your attention to the fact that the State has never provided grounds for the interment of the soldiers dying at the Home.

The trustees of Elmwood Cemetery have allowed the temporary burial of nearly one hundred deceased soldiers in their grounds, which are liable to removal at any time, by direction of that corporation.

During the last year this Board purchased two small lots, which are already nearly filled. The Board have made careful inquiry as to the probable expense of obtaining suitable grounds, removing the bodies already interred, and making appropriate improvements upon such grounds, and find that at least six thousand dollars will be required.

We respectfully suggest that Your Excellency call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and recommend an appropriation of that amount, to be expended under the direction of this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. JEROME,

*President State Military Board.*

DETROIT, February 23, 1872.

## LIST OF ACCOUNTS

*Audited by State Military Board since last Annual Report, to and including  
September 30, 1871.*

Jerome Croul, for 5 days' service, State Mil. Board	\$15 00
visit to Adrian, per order.....	11 50
A. T. Crossman, for 3 days' service, St. Mil. Board	9 00
mileage.....	6 50
Henry L. Hall, for 6 days' service, State Mil Board	18 00
visit to Adrian, per order.....	3 00
mileage.....	14 80
D. H. Jerome, for 6 days' service, State Mil. Board	18 00
mileage.....	10 00
Postage, Adjutant and Quartermaster Gens.' offices	58 00
George G. Wilcox, services as clerk in A. G.'s office, Dec. 1870.....	83 33
F. G. Russell, folio post for A. G. office.....	2 00
E. A. Candler, assorting artillery harness.....	15 00
F. Raymond & Son, ink.....	1 00
Fire Department, rent of State Military Offices to Dec. 31, 1870.....	1,000 00
Chas. Busch, supplies to Q. M. General.....	1 62
H. Kranse, rent of armory for Porter Zouaves, at Ann Arbor, from May 1st, 1870, to May 1st, 1871.....	200 00
Jas. D. Hinckley, rent of armory for Adrian Light Guards, from July 26th, 1870, to Jan. 28th, 1871.....	100 00
Jas. T. Bernard, salary as clerk in A. G. office, for Jan., Feb., March, and April, 1871, at \$83.33..	333 32

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

7

Thos. Kieley, salary as armorer and porter in State Military Offices for Dec., 1870; January, February, March, and April, 1871, at \$50.....	\$250 00
T. A. Parker, storage of powder to July 10, 1871..	22 00
Peter Stockwell, storage of artillery caissons to April 30, 1871.....	20 00
Maverick, Stephan & Co., lithographing letter-heads for State Military Offices.....	100 00
Byron R. Porter, care of arms of Porter Zouaves to 30th March, 1870.....	50 00
Detroit Gas Company, bill of gas to Jan. 1st, 1871	9 58
Wm. A. Throop, incidentals in State Mil. Offices..	48 90
John Robertson, expenses at Jackson, Tecumseh, and Monroe, mustering State troops.....	8 25
M. S. & L. R. R., transportation furnished disabled Michigan soldiers.....	34 95
Gen. W. A. Throop, expenses to New York.....	92 75
S. M. Cutcheon, services on State Military Board	6 00
H. L. Hall, " " " " "	18 00
D. H. Jerome, " " " " "	19 00
Jerome Croul, " " " " "	3 00
James M. Conkling, freight on arms to Tecumseh	8 00
C. L. Gruner, freight on arms to Monroe.....	2 06
D. H. Jerome, telegraphing.....	2 96
Jas. T. Bernard, salary as clerk in office of A. G., for May, June, July, and Aug., 1871, @ \$83.33	333 32
Thomas Kieley, salary as armorer and porter in State Military Offices, May, June, July, Aug., and Sept. 1871, @ \$50.....	250 00
Daily Post Co., printing blanks, Q. M. General....	15 50
F. Raymond & Son, stationery, State Mil. Offices..	3 75
Detroit Gas Co., bill for gas, June, 1871.....	4 88
Fire Department, rent of State Military Offices to June 30, 1871.....	1,000 00

Detroit Water Works, water to June 30, 1872.....	\$25 00
E. Schoeber, printing files, Q. M. General's Office..	3 50
“ “ Adj't “ “ ..	6 00
“ acc't current bl'ks, Q. M. G.	6 00
“ envelopes for State Mil. B'd	4 50
W. E. Tunis, stationery.....	34 30
Jas. D. Hinckley, care of arms of Adrian Light Guards, from Sept. 2d, 1870, to Sept. 2d, 1871	50 00
John Reilly, urinal, lead pipe, etc.....	10 13
repairing water-closet.....	2 63

## STATE MILITARY BOARD,

*In account with Jerome Croul, Treasurer.*

1870.		Cr.	
Dec. 1.	By balance cash on hand.....		\$442 76
Dec. 5.	cash on requisition.....		1,500 00
1871.			
May 28.	cash on requisition.....		2,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$3,942 76
1870.		Dr.	
Dec. 31.	To cash paid F. Mittelsbraedt, voucher 1.....		\$18 29
1871.			
Jan. 31.	To cash paid F. Mittelstraedt, voucher 2.....		18 29
Jan. 31.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 3.....		100 00
Feb. 28.	F. Mittelstraedt, voucher 4.....		12 00
March 31.	F. Mittelstraedt, voucher 5.....		18 29
April 6.	A. C. McGraw & Co., shoes, voucher 6...		16 25
May 1.	F. Raymond & Son, stationery, voucher 7		5 60
May 1.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 8.....		150 00
May 2.	transportation, voucher 9.....		89 75
May 31.	David Cooper, Treasurer, voucher 10.....		1,859 00
June 17.	W. R. Hamilton, Sup't, voucher 11.....		119 85
July 12.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 12.....		100 00
July 12.	F. Mittelstraedt, voucher 13.....		89 00
July 12.	E. Barclay, voucher 14.....		21 00
August 8.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 15.....		50 00
August 8.	E. Barclay, voucher 16.....		12 00
Sept. 4.	Dr. Geo. A. Foster, voucher 17.....		50 00
Sept. 4.	E. Barclay, voucher 18.....		12 00
Sept. 4.	F. Mittelstraedt, voucher 19.....		18 29
Sept. 4.	clothing, voucher 20.....		1 75
Sept. 4.	M. Donovan, voucher 21.....		1 00
Sept. 30.	Jerome Croul, Treasurer, voucher 22.....		45 80
Oct. 1.	To cash on hand to balance.....		1,704 60
			<hr/>
			\$3,942 76
			<hr/>
			\$,942 76
			<hr/>
Oct. 1.	By balance cash on hand.....		\$1,704 60
			<hr/>
			<hr/>



*REPORT of Superintendent George A. Foster,*

NAME	Co.	Regiment.	When Admitted.	Why Admitted.
Gideon Bolio.....	E.	7th Cavalry.....	May 24, 1870.	Medical treatment
Relandus Freet.....	C.	3d Infantry.....	July 1, "	Ulceration cornea, and granulated eyelids
Melvin Roberts.....	D.	18th Infantry.....	Sept. 8, "	Typhoid fever.
Patrick Welsh.....	G.	9th Infantry.....	Sept. 6, "	General debility,
James Coller.....	C.	80th Infantry.....	Sept. 29, "	Inflam'y rheumatism.
John Hett.....	E.	27th Infantry.....	Nov. 11, "	Chronic ulcer.
David Walters.....	H.	7th Infantry.....	Nov. 9, "	Dis. of lungs and liver.
James Seymour.....	G.	2d Infantry.....	Nov. 9, "	Bronchitis.
Chas. Boylin.....	B.	1st Infantry.....	Nov. 18, "	Trouble from gun-shot wound.
Wm. Studdard.....	E.	2d Infantry.....	Dec. 1, "	Erysipelas.
John Collins.....	E.	27th Infantry.....	Dec. 4, "	Cataract, both eyes.
Eugene O'Neal.....	G.	45th Illinois.....	Dec. 10, "	Waiting transportation
John Ward.....	F.	15th Regulars.....	Dec. 10, "	Heart disease.
John Lamont.....	C.	1st Cavalry.....	Dec. 10, "	Chronic ulcer.
David Hall.....	G.	1st Eng. & Mech...	Dec. 24, "	Erysipelas.
Andrew Shaw.....	F.	9th Cavalry.....	Dec. 27, "	Rheumatism.
Cyrus Vanortwick...	L.	1st Eng. & Mech...	Dec. 28, "	Neuralgia.
Francis Stewart.....	B.	1st Sharpshooters..	Dec. 28, "	To remain one day.
Isaac Davis.....	C.	156th N. Y. Vol....	Dec. 25, "	Rheumatism.
James Bothwell.....	E.	7th Infantry.....	Dec. 31, "	Inflammation glands in groin.
John Graham.....	B.	2d Cavalry.....	Jan. 2, 1871.	Waiting transportation
Paul Baker.....	B.	2d N. Y. Cavalry...	Jan. 5, "	Medical treatment.
Jeremiah Forahan...	B.	1st Light Artillery..	Jan. 4, "	Waiting transportation
John Casey.....	A.	23d Illinois.....	Jan. 16, "	Waiting transportation
R. C. Ellsworth.....	C.	27th Infantry.....	Jan. 29, "	Necrosed tibia.
Wm. Asmus.....	C.	24th Infantry.....	Jan. 14, "	Waiting for transp'n.
Chas. F. Barton.....	....	Q. M. Sgt. 5th Inf.	Jan. 16, "	To remain one week.
Jacob Cook.....	K.	1st Infantry.....	Jan. 17, "	Waiting transportation
Martin Delaney.....	C.	14th Infantry.....	Jan. 17, "	Diarrhoea.
James Baker.....	C.	1st Cavalry.....	Jan. 19, "	Lead poisoning.
Fred. Fuchstein.....	C.	17th N. Y. Infantry	Feb. 6, "	Waiting transportation

*of Michigan Soldiers' Home.*

When Discharged.	Why Discharged.	Days.
.....	.....	304
Dec. 10, 1870.	Recovered.....	10
Jan. 4, 1871.	Recovered.....	45
Nov. 10, "	Transferred to Dayton, Ohio.....	301
Jan. 27, "	Recovered.....	58
April 8, "	Recovered.....	189
Mar. 1, "	Recovered.....	91
Aug. 9, "	Recovered.....	252
Feb. 17, "	Recovered.....	79
Jan. 17, "	Recovered.....	48
Mar. 17, "	Able to work.....	104
Dec. 30, 1870.	Transferred to Dayton.....	21
Mar. 16, 1871.	Transferred to Washington.....	96
Feb. 8, "	Recovered.....	55
Jan. 23, "	Recovered.....	81
Jan. 19, "	Recovered.....	24
Jan. 24, "	Recovered.....	28
Dec. 29, 1870.	Time expired.....	1
Jan. 2, 1871.	Transferred to his home.....	9
Feb. 11, "	Recovered.....	43
Jan. 11, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	10
Jan. 23, "	Recovered.....	19
Jan. 19, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	16
April 2, "	Recovered.....	87
April 12, "	Recovered.....	94
Mar. 20, "	Recovered.....	66
Feb. 7, "	Found employment.....	21
Jan. 25, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	9
Jan. 29, "	Recovered.....	18
May 7, "	Recovered.....	109
Feb. 7, "	Transferred to Milwaukee.....	1

*Report of Superintendent of*

NAME.	Co.	Regiment.	When Admitted.	Why Admitted.
Joseph Nagel.....	K.	4th U. S. Infantry..	Feb. 11, 1871.	To remain two weeks.
John P. Groul.....	F.	27th Infantry.....	Feb. 17, "	Surgical treatment.
Octavius Latour.....	H.	1st. Light Artillery	Feb. 27, "	Nervous debility.
Thos. Smith.....	E.	1st Artillery.....	Feb. 28, "	To remain one week.
Michael Donovan....	H.	24th Infantry.....	March 6, "	Medical treatment.
Wm. Wesley.....	F.	102d Infantry.....	March 6, "	Medical treatment.
Theo. Hardenbrook..	L.	8d Cavalry.....	Mar. 10, "	Surgical treatment.
Joseph Nagel.....	K.	4th U. S. Infantry..	Mar. 25, "	To remain over Sunday
Cornellus Sullivan...	C.	17th Infantry.....	Mar. 27, "	To remain over night
Frank D. Frost.....	.....	11th V. R. Corps...	Mar. 28, "	Surgical treatment.
Peter Guinn.....	K.	4th Cavalry.....	April 18, "	Medical treatment.
Theodore Cumings..	F.	15th Mass. Infantry	April 20, "	Destitute.
Jacob Warau.....	.....	8d Infantry.....	April 21, "	To rep. artificial limb.
Wm. Asmus.....	C.	24th Infantry.....	May 9, "	Waiting transportation
Thos. McInerney....	A.	9th Infantry.....	May 18, "	Medical treatment.
Wm. J. Treadwell...	B.	14th Infantry.....	May 18, "	Waiting transportation
Michael Donovan....	H.	24th Infantry.....	May 28, "	Medical treatment.
Wm. Barry.....	M.	9th Cavalry.....	May 22, "	Surgical treatment.
John Kelly.....	H.	6th Cavalry.....	May 28, "	Medical treatment.
John Lamont.....	C.	1st Cavalry.....	June 5, "	Medical treatment.
Henry Norton.....	G.	4th Cavalry.....	June 21, "	Medical treatment.
Andrew Shaw.....	F.	9th Cavalry.....	June 15, "	Rheumatism.
Relandus Freet.....	C.	8d Infantry.....	June 18, "	Waiting transportation
Henry Ryan.....	F.	68th Ohio Vol.....	June 26, "	Waiting transportation
Frank Davidson.....	.....	71st Penn. Infantry	July 2, "	To remain one day.
Patrick Forsyth....	B.	8d Cavalry.....	July 6, "	Insanity.
James Donovan.....	E.	24th Infantry.....	July 18, "	Medical treatment.
Eugene Lafane.....	C.	59th Illinois.....	July 21, "	Medical treatment.
Wm. Kernan.....	K.	186th N. Y. Vols...	July 22, "	Waiting transportation
Andrew Shaw.....	F.	9th Cavalry.....	July 18, "	Waiting transportation
Michael Joyce.....	F.	56th Ohio Vols.....	July 27, "	Medical treatment.

*Michigan Soldiers' Home.*

When Discharged.	Why Discharged.	Days.
Mar. 16, 1871.	Found employment.....	34
Mar. 4, "	Recovered.....	16
Mar. 2, "	Died .....	4
Mar. 6, "	Found employment.....	7
Mar. 15, "	Recovered.....	10
May 18, "	Recovered.....	60
April 17, "	Recovered.....	30
Mar. 27, "	Time expired.....	2
Mar. 28, "	Transferred to Dayton.....	1
Still in Home.	.....	187
May 9, 1871.	Recovered.....	22
April 2, "	Time expired.....	2
April 24, "	Time expired.....	4
May 16, "	To Dayton, Ohio.....	8
Aug. 4, "	Own accord.....	79
Aug. 22, "	To Dayton, Ohio.....	97
May 29, "	Recovered.....	8
Sept. 28, "	Recovered.....	180
June 6, "	Recovered.....	14
June 11, "	Recovered.....	7
July 2, "	Own accord.....	12
June 22, "	Recovered.....	7
June 19, "	To Milwaukee, Wis.....	7
June 31, "	Found employment.....	6
July 8, "	Time expired.....	1
Still in Home.	.....	87
July 27, "	Recovered.....	15
July 24, "	To Milwaukee, Wis.....	4
July 29, "	Own accord.....	8
July 31, "	To Dayton, Ohio.....	14
Dec. 11, "	Returned to his home.....	61

Report of Superintendent of

NAME.	Co.	Regiment.	When Admitted.	Why Admitted.
Jas. Shaw-an-aus-ang	K.	1st Sharpshooters..	Aug. 4, 1871.	Surgical treatment.
S. J. Marstan.....	B.	4th Vermont.....	Aug. 6, "	To remain one night.
John Griffin.....	F.	102d Infantry.....	July 31, "	Typhoid pneumonia.
Elias B. Root.....	....	148d Illinois.....	Aug. 11, "	Waiting transportation
Geo. McKnight.....	G.	14th Infantry.....	Aug. 14, "	Medical treatment.
John Lamont.....	C.	1st Cavalry.....	Aug. 14, "	Treatment.
Thos. Smith.....	E.	1st Artillery.....	Aug. 14, "	Amputation leg.
August Sellers.....	D.	27th Infantry.....	Aug. 15, "	To remain one night.
James Seymour.....	G.	2d Infantry.....	Aug. 19, "	Waiting transportation
Julian Axtell.....	B.	1st Infantry.....	Mar. 29, "	Surgical treatment.
Tozer Shellman.....	K.	14th infantry.....	Aug. 29, "	Remain one day.
John De Arcy.....	I.	Eng. & Mechanics.	Aug. 20, "	Surgical treatment.

Number days entertainment of soldiers from Dec. 1st, 1870, to Oct 1st, 1871.....
Number days entertainment of Superintendent from Dec. 1st, 1870, to Oct. 1st, 1871....
Total days.....

Michigan Soldiers' Home.

When Discharged.	Why Discharged.	Days.
Sept. 18, 1871.	Recovered.....	46
Aug. 7, "	Time expired.....	1
Aug. 4, "	Died.....	5
Sept. 23, "	To Dayton, Ohio.....	48
Still in Home.	.....	48
Sept. 4, 1871.	To Dayton, Ohio.....	23
Still in Home.	.....	48
Aug. 16, 1871.	Time expired.....	1
Aug. 23, "	To Dayton, Ohio.....	5
April 5, "	Returned home.....	8
Aug. 30, "	Time expired.....	1
Sept. 11, "	Own accord.....	23
.....	.....	3,397
.....	.....	304
.....	.....	3,701

## MONTHLY REPORTS.

Days in December, 1870.....	437
January, 1871.....	628
February, 1871.....	408
March, 1871.....	398
April, 1871.....	253
May, 1871,.....	247
June, 1871.....	279
July, 1871.....	334
August, 1871.....	379
September, 1871.....	313
<b>Total days.....</b>	<b>3,701</b>
<b>Number of inmates during the ten months.....</b>	<b>74</b>
privates sent to National Homes.....	16
deaths.....	2

GEORGE A. FOSTER,  
*Sup't Soldiers' Home.*

*To the Michigan State Military Board.*

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

OF

MICHIGAN,

AT ITS SESSION IN THE CITY OF LANSING,

AUGUST, 1871.

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---

BY AUTHORITY.

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LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1871.





# PROCEEDINGS.

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SENATE CHAMBER,  
*Lansing, Michigan, August 21, 1871.* }

The State Board of Equalization, in accordance with act No. 106, laws of 1851, assembled in the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol, at 7 P. M., on the 21st day of August, 1871, all the members of the Board being present, viz :

MORGAN BATES, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WM. HUMPHREY, *Auditor General.*

DANIEL STRIKER, *Secretary of State.*

V. P. COLLIER, *State Treasurer.*

CHAS. A. EDMONDS, *Com'r State Land Office.*

The Board were duly sworn by H. R. Pratt, Notary Public, and organized by choosing Lieut. Governor Bates as Chairman.

On motion of Auditor General Humphrey, James W. King, a clerk in the Auditor General's office, was chosen Secretary of the Board, took the prescribed oath, and entered upon his duties.

Delegates were present from the several Boards of Supervisors, the following counties being represented :

*Allegan*—P. O. LITTLEJOHN, Allegan.

*Alpena*—G. J. ROBINSON, Ossineke.

*Antrim*—GEORGE PARMALEE, Old Mission.

*Barry*—A. C. TOWNE, Milo.

*Bay*—A. C. MAXWELL, Bay City.

*Berrien*—W. L. GEORGE, Benton Harbor.

*Branch*—ISAAC MAINS, Coldwater.

*Calhoun*— { B. T. WETHERBY, Homer.  
                  { J. WISNER, Athens.

*Clinton*—O. L. SPAULDING, St. Johns.

*Eaton*—JOHN DOW, Sunfield.

*Genesee*—SAMUEL N. WARREN, Flint.

*Grand Traverse*—GEORGE PARMALEE, Old Mission.

*Gratiot*—CHARLES E. WEBSTER, Pompeii.

*Hillsdale*—WM. R. MONTGOMERY, Hillsdale.

*Houghton*—J. H. CHANDLER, Houghton.

*Ingham*— { D. L. CASE, Lansing.  
                  { A. N. HART, “

*Ionia*—W. H. WOODWORTH, Pewamo.

*Isabella*—WM. BROOMFIELD, Millbrook, Mecosta County.

*Kalamazoo*—ENOS T. LOVELL, Kalamazoo.

*Kent*— { HENRY FRALICK, Grand Rapids.  
                  { W. H. MEYERS, Cortland Center.

*Lenawee*—D. D. SINCLAIR, Adrian.

*Macomb*—SEYMOUR BROWNELL, Utica.

*Marquette*—F. M. MOORE, Marquette.

*Mecosta*—J. T. ESCOTT, Big Rapids.

*Midland*—WM. PHETTEPLACE, Midland City.

*Monroe*—C. U. CANDIE, Monroe.

*Montcalm*—W. DIVINE, Greenville.

*Newaygo*—W. D. FULLER, Newaygo.

*Oakland*— { T. L. PATTERSON, Holly.  
                  { CHAS. V. BABCOCK, Southfield.

*Saginaw*— { NEWELL BARNARD, Saginaw City.  
                  { C. V. DELAND, East Saginaw.

*Sanilac*—JAMES T. HUNTER, Lexington.

*St. Clair*—G. L. CORNELL, St. Clair.

*St. Joseph*—JOHN ANABLE, Three Rivers.

*Tuscola*—C. T. BLACK, Caro.

*Van Buren*—E. O. BRIGGS, Paw Paw.

Washtenaw— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ORISON THATCHER.} \\ \text{——— HAIR.} \\ \text{——— YOST.} \end{array} \right.$

Wayne—JAMES I. DAVID, Trenton.

Wexford—HENRY J. DEVOE, Sherman.

'Tabular statements' of the aggregate of the assessment rolls of the following named counties, setting forth the number of acres of land, the value of the real estate and personal property in each township and ward therein as assessed, and also the aggregate valuation of each as equalized by the Boards of Supervisors of each and certified by the chairman and clerk thereof, were presented to the Board of Equalization by the Auditor General, viz :

Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Delta, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Keweenaw, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanaw, Lenawee, Livingston, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Nawaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ontonagon, Osceola, Ottawa, Presque Isle (of one township), Saginaw, Sanilac, Schoolcraft (only equalized valuation), Shiawassee, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, and Wexford.

Such statements had not been received from the following counties, viz: Manitou and Menominee.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 8 to 70, inclusive, for statements.

<sup>2</sup> COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.  
Menominee, Mich., August 1st, 1871. }

Wm. Humphrey, Auditor General, Lansing, Michigan :

DEAR SIR:—The township of Menominee's assessment roll is not far enough advanced toward completion for me to get the acreage and total of personal and real estate valuation.

Yours truly,

EDWARD LEAKE, Clerk.

The aggregate of the number of acres of land assessed, value of real estate and personal property as assessed and equalized, as appears from statements of the several counties, also the population thereof, is shown by the following

## STATEMENT.

COUNTIES.	No. of Towns and Wards.	Population, 1870.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Equalized by Boards of Supervisors, 1871.
Alcona.....	4	766	448,798.87	\$1,240,285 15	\$1,240,285 15
Allegan.....	24	82,098	505,205.00	9,894,575 00	8,188,990 00
Alpena.....	8	2,756	804,879.51	1,484,160 70	1,884,160 70
Antrim.....	7	1,985	180,881.00	856,258 00	855,857 00
Barry.....	17	22,204	847,865.00	5,186,767 00	4,408,918 00
Bay.....	11	15,820	864,898.50	2,775,699 70	2,628,457 00
Benzle.....	10	2,184	129,064.00	449,214 00	481,052 00
Berrien.....	24	85,119	352,511.00	6,898,168 00	6,864,588 00
Branch.....	20	26,229	815,162.60	4,485,678 00	4,555,898 00
Calhoun.....	22	86,571	489,174.00	7,898,145 00	7,998,719 00
Cass.....	15	21,097	805,875.00	4,298,820 00	4,492,000 00
Charlevoix.....	6	1,724	28,867.47	107,426 41	106,824 00
Cheboygan.....	5	2,197	101,041.56	568,698 00	560,198 00
Chippewa.....	8	1,690	185,904.81	441,672 00	442,122 50
Clare.....	4	266	250,494.01	1,020,960 50	982,975 50
Clinton.....	16	22,852	858,081.00	8,796,258 00	4,827,418 00
Delta.....	4	2,441	182,989.00	887,158 00	887,158 00
Eaton.....	17	25,164	858,926.00	5,229,407 00	5,581,598 93
Emmet.....	8	1,211	12,484.84	75,495 00	74,066 46
Genesee.....	22	88,965	400,642.08	6,160,948 00	6,122,976 00
Grand Traverse...	9	4,448	146,844.00	920,216 00	919,766 00
Gratiot.....	16	11,809	845,902.00	2,749,140 00	2,065,749 00
Hillsdale.....	22	81,691	877,607.00	6,567,885 00	6,514,769 00
Houghton.....	11	18,881	808,422.47	1,888,298 97	1,888,298 97
Huron.....	22	9,049	869,521.00	1,254,771 00	1,276,987 00
Ingham.....	21	25,270	841,047.68	8,402,966 00	6,059,588 00
Ionia.....	16	27,676	859,158.00	4,144,287 00	4,205,881 00
Iosco.....	8	8,175	418,250.07	1,750,716 50	1,750,716 50
Isabella.....	12	4,118	224,797.00	1,805,154 00	1,809,496 00
Jackson.....	27	86,042	488,259.00	9,688,894 00	10,741,550 00
Kalamazoo.....	16	82,063	354,245.00	11,071,644 00	11,528,570 00
Kalkaska.....	8	424	187,422.48	182,254 00	182,254 00
Kent.....	82	50,410	525,541.00	10,169,208 00	9,505,187 00
Keweenaw.....	7	4,209	288,806.48	807,020 00	857,852 00
Lake.....	6	548	106,842.78	560,708 00	560,708 00
Lapeer.....	21	21,845	862,475.51	2,741,166 00	2,790,000 00
Leelanaw.....	8	4,577	109,998.46	492,541 07	557,581 07
Lenawee.....	26	45,508	467,462.00	11,196,462 00	11,098,596 00
Livingston.....	16	19,417	864,492.18	8,548,895 00	8,846,895 00
Mackinac.....	8	1,716	78,957.21	482,541 81	482,541 81
Macomb.....	14	28,050	297,841.00	6,082,787 00	6,077,787 00
Manistee.....	15	6,074	211,499.01	1,208,405 00	1,206,448 00
Manitou.....	8	891			
Marquette.....	9	15,077	424,888.00	2,756,768 00	2,756,768 00
Mason.....	10	8,266	128,005.07	812,086 98	798,122 82
Mecosta.....	18	5,646	256,671.00	2,186,258 00	2,186,258 00
Menominee.....	2	1,894			
Midland.....	9	8,388	688,624.00	2,481,168 00	2,382,174 00
Missaukee.....	5	180	184,826.90	497,169 48	497,169 48
Monroe.....	19	27,584	886,877.00	4,866,008 00	4,407,941 00
Montcalm.....	22	18,642	409,212.00	2,014,966 00	1,779,909 00

## STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Towns and Wards.	Population, 1870.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate, as Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real 1871.
Muskegon .....	19	14,605	223,185.85	8,845,814 00	8,889,018 95
Newaygo .....	14	7,292	888,080.08	2,088,461 49	1,555,000 00
Oakland .....	29	40,908	581,841.00	9,659,855 00	9,780,855 00
Oceana .....	16	7,222	272,288.28	1,781,155 28	1,997,211 87
Ontonagon .....	5	2,846	244,950.60	710,299 00	500,288 00
Oscoda .....	15	2,104	156,870.60	816,400 00	889,198 00
Ottawa .....	17	26,665	840,212.21	2,280,897 00	2,240,280 00
Presque Isle .....	9	855	88,897.88	845,771 24	938,948 45
Saginaw .....	25	39,079	490,252.85	8,502,049 00	8,702,720 29
Sault Ste. Marie .....	28	14,565	522,685.00	8,119,459 00	8,440,989 00
Schoolcraft .....	3				577,845 00
Shiawassee .....	21	20,564	286,296.77	2,518,867 50	2,420,800 00
St. Clair .....	29	36,667	481,795.00	4,868,647 00	4,831,647 00
St. Joseph .....	16	26,274	812,045.00	12,924,865 00	12,758,118 00
Tuscola .....	24	18,721	450,746.00	1,821,155 00	1,884,487 00
Van Buren .....	18	28,735	882,521.00	7,170,718 00	4,554,000 00
Washtenaw .....	28	41,442	440,591.00	11,298,259 00	11,825,208 00
Wayne .....	31	119,054	868,006.00	24,662,718 00	28,493,101 00
Wexford .....	6	650	84,792.16	498,561 96	498,561 86
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,164,685</b>	<b>20,515,895.09</b>	<b>\$261,156,704 54</b>	<b>\$254,509,787 46</b>

On motion, the following was established as the order of procedure of the Board of Equalization:

1. Receiving statements from the several Boards of Supervisors, through the persons present to represent such boards.
2. Examining tabular statements of the Board of Supervisors of each county.
3. Equalizing the assessments between the counties.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

*Tuesday, August 22, 1871.*

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met at 9 o'clock A. M.  
Members all present.

On motion, the delegates present were requested to make their statements to the Board as their respective counties are

called, and that the Secretary call the roll of counties in alphabetical order.

Statements were then made as follows:

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

MR. LITTLEJOHN:—I have given this matter but little attention, and have no set speech to make, it being a mere statement of the facts in the case. The Board will perceive that in 1861 Allegan was assessed<sup>1</sup> at \$3,061,876, and equalized by the State Board for the same year at \$2,980,325. In 1866 the assessment<sup>2</sup> by the Supervisors was \$3,183,816, and equalized by the State Board for the same year it was \$5,941,781.66, being almost double in five years. In 1871 you find Allegan stands assessed<sup>3</sup> by the Board of Supervisors at \$9,894,575, three times over the amount of 1861, which the Supervisors calculated was the real value of the county at that time without any deduction. In 1869 under the new law the county of Allegan was valued at<sup>4</sup> \$11,806,438, being then the cash value of the county as near as could be estimated. In 1870 there was a slight depreciation in value, owing to the railroad fever having subsided, and it was then valued<sup>4</sup> at \$10,431,687, showing a slight reduction. In 1871 it was still farther reduced in a few towns that had voted large amounts of railroad aid in 1869 and 1870, making the value<sup>3</sup> \$9,894,575. There were also large tracts of pine land in some portions of the county, which having had the timber taken off, leaving what is called stump land, having been previously valued at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, the Board came to the conclusion to reduce their value. Some of the pine lands have also been damaged by fire. This is in about the condition that we stand. We know that we are assessed from 33 to 50 per cent.—as high probably as any of the older counties in the State.

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 77 and 86.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 80 and 86.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 86 and 96.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 86.

This is taking matters just as they are. Our increase in property has been no more than in the other counties. Allegan does not wish to shrink from any portion of her tax, and we are willing to leave the matter entirely with the Board.

We also hope that this Board will not leave the valuation of the State at the low figures of the present time, but will bring them up somewhere near what they ought to be.

#### ANTRIM COUNTY.

MR. PARMALEE:—I am unable to give the correct valuation of Antrim county as I should like to do; but I feel there are some important points that this Board should understand. Antrim county is largely made up of railroad, government, State, and homestead lands. Of these lands, not taxable, 261,120 acres, or thereabouts, are railroad, leaving 258,000 of government, State, and homestead. Of these homestead entries, the most of them have been made within the past two years, and consequently are not taxable, and will not be for the next five years to come, while many of these settlers, after living a while on the land, relinquish their claims and move away, the land going back to government. The railroad lands cannot be earned so as to be taxable within the next five years. The whole amount of taxable land in the county, for the next five years, probably will not go over 200,000 acres. The assessed value of the land is about \$2.10 per acre,<sup>1</sup> and as regards the personal property, I cannot give the exact basis. It is proper to say, perhaps, in reference to the price at which stubble (stump) lands are assessed, is fifty cents per acre.

#### BAY COUNTY.

MR. MAXWELL:—The county that I represent was organized in 1857, fourteen years ago. At that time there was but one township in it. The county was settled up rapidly, and for a long time they elected men for Supervisors wholly unacquainted with the business. In reality, many of them had

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 95.



ought to increase the valuation of the old counties and make ours less.

BARRY COUNTY.

MR. TOWNE:—You need not remind me that I am a farmer, unaccustomed to this kind of business, but I will endeavor to give a plain, fair statement of the facts as I see them, having been a resident of Barry county almost seventeen years. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, in 1864 our Board equalized it at something less than \$1,857,000 and some odd dollars. In 1866 we assessed<sup>1</sup> the county at \$1,864,958, and the State Board equalized it at \$3,387,808.32. We have nothing to say to that. The Board of Supervisors concluded to keep up to the figures as equalized by the State Board, and this year we equalized<sup>2</sup> our personal and real estate at \$4,403,913, it being an excess of over a million as equalized by the State Board for 1866. I find in figuring up the amount of taxable land in Barry county that it makes it about \$11 per acre,<sup>3</sup> or at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. In reference to our location, we are in the third tier of counties. Our soil is various, like most other counties. We have some good, very poor, in fact some of it would hardly be considered soil. Taking it all in all, probably our county will average with some of the other counties. The timber in the southern part is oak openings. In the northern part we have beech and maple interspersed with oak, a very little whitewood, some elm, and a very little black-walnut. So far as the manufacture of lumber is concerned, we import more than we export. The next thing to which I wish to call your attention is the markets. In this regard we are peculiarly situated. The southern tier of towns is tributary to the Michigan Central railroad, while those on the north are in the same relation to the Detroit & Milwaukee. That, to a

<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 80 and 92.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., pp. 89 and 98.

<sup>3</sup> Ib., p. 95.

casual observer, might not seem to affect our lands, but such is not the case. It makes a material difference to us whether we have to cart our produce fifteen or twenty miles instead of five. The farmers near Hastings draw their wheat to Kalamazoo because they can get twenty cents more a bushel in that market than they can at home. Being placed in this condition it detracts from the value of our farming lands or real estate. The northern part of the county is relatively in the same condition in regard to the Detroit & Milwaukee. Some of these farmers carry their wheat from fifteen to twenty-five miles, and over pretty rough roads too. The Grand River Valley railroad has been in operation about three years. People who are not familiar with it might think this a grand thing, but so far as enhancing the value of products it does not. The towns through which it runs are comparatively a wilderness. I think this a fair statement of the location and markets of the county. Now, as regards the personal property of the county. It may seem to some that it makes no difference as to what composes it. That of our county is made up of old wagons, old mowers, and all the various kinds of property to be met with among small farmers. It is not composed of bank stocks and all that kind of property worth one hundred cents on the dollar. Now, as a result of our location, we have no large villages or cities. This railroad has given a little impetus to Hastings; so much has it affected us that it passes under the title of the city of Hastings, which reminds me very much of the small boy who got on his father's boots. I do not say this to speak disparagingly of the place; I feel proud of it and also of Barry county; but it is no more than a nice little village. So far as manufactures are concerned, we have hardly anything of the kind. We have three mills at the present day that manufacture some flour. Another thing that I would like to call the attention of this Board to is, that it makes a great difference whether over \$4,000,000 are spread upon a county of sixteen towns or

whether it contains twenty-four. I don't know but I have said all that is necessary. As I figure up here, our assessment averages \$11 per acre,<sup>1</sup> which is about fifty per cent on the dollar. The personal property, I think, is assessed higher.

#### BERRIEN COUNTY.

MR. GEORGE:—Knowing the data you have before you for calculations relative to the valuation of the different counties, I came here with the intention of keeping still and without making any remarks. But after listening to the words of the gentlemen who have spoken in advance, I feel in duty bound to say a word for our county, especially the northern part, which largely represents the fruit interest. So far as agricultural products are concerned, perhaps this Board can form a correct conclusion, but the fruit interest has been represented by many as a valuable interest. A few years ago it was a valuable interest and many invested heavily in fruit raising, paying fabulous prices for their lands, perhaps giving one quarter down and a mortgage for the rest, so that the whole fruit country of Berrien is patched with mortgages. A disease among the peach trees has also injured the interest seriously, and the cultivation of small fruits has proved a total failure. Our fruit does not ripen early enough to compete with that of Southern Illinois, and that of Wisconsin is much later. There are some ten towns in our county that are comparatively new, while in some of the towns there is a great amount of swampy land or marshes. Some of the gentlemen here have recommended that this Board raise the valuation. I am in favor of that myself, and I have the fullest confidence in the integrity of this Board, and that we shall have a fair equalization all over the State.

#### BRANCH COUNTY.

MR. MAINS:—I am satisfied that this Board will do the fair thing in the matter of equalization. I am happy to know

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 95.

that a majority of the members, if not all, are acquainted with the county that I represent. We have a good county, though small and fractional. I think that the last equalization made by our Board would be at a percentage of about 33 per cent of the true cash value. Our county is largely made up of farming lands. We have some good lands and some that are not so valuable. We have the city of Coldwater, besides three small villages.

#### CALHOUN COUNTY.

MR. WETHERBY:—My colleague, whom I expected to make the statement before this Board, is not present, and I have no data from which to make a statement. Nevertheless, it seems to have been equalized by the Board of Supervisors at something over seven millions of dollars. You are well aware that our county is situated on the line of one of the great leading thoroughfares of the State, and of course we do not come here to depreciate its value. The basis of assessment, so far as I am aware, is about 33 per cent of the true cash value. That has been our basis, and the reason why our county has not been assessed higher was because we did not wish to be up at 75 per cent when our neighboring counties were down below. I have nothing to say against raising the valuation of the State, and have the fullest confidence that this Board will do their duty.

#### CLINTON COUNTY.

MR. SPAULDING:—I represent a purely agricultural county of sixteen townships, which might be called fair farming land. It is newer than the counties east, west, and south of us, and they are further advanced in the way of improvements. I think our Board of Supervisors equalized the valuation at about two-fifths of the cash value. I have been somewhat surprised to hear statements of the deplorable condition of some parts of our State, while I had supposed them increasing in wealth equal to my own. In fact

I have considerable charity for these old poverty-stricken counties, and would suggest to this Board that they take off a part of their burdens and add it to the valuation of Clinton county.

#### EATON COUNTY.

MR. DOW:—I am almost persuaded not to say anything after having listened to the gentleman last upon the floor. I don't know but Eaton county has made a mistake in sending me up here, from the remarks I have heard made in regard to the other counties, but I came here to make a fair statement; and I believe if I were to go back without, they would accuse me of doing the county an injustice. We have been perfectly satisfied in regard to the apportionment to Eaton county for the last ten years. I think that we have increased in value in proportion to the other counties in the State since that time; and while we are willing to pay our proportion of the State tax, at the same time we do not want to pay any more than that. We were equalized five years ago<sup>1</sup> at some \$4,500,000, not quite, and we paid a little less than one and a-half per cent of the State tax as apportioned to the county. Perhaps we should pay one and a-half per cent of the State tax as we have heretofore paid a little less. We have had some advantages since that equalization was made in regard to railroads, if they are any benefit to a county. When the Board met in June to equalize, we had some members on the Board, as is customary with new members, who wanted to keep the valuations of their towns as low as possible in order that they might be elected again, and some of them got a little low; but we were pledged to raise it, and we did raise it, some \$300,000 over the assessed valuation,<sup>2</sup> and in order to get at a certain percentage in regard to equalizing, we were benefited by the report of the Auditor General in regard to that point. The

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 80 and 92.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., pp. 89 and 95.

course he took to get the actual cash value of the different townships, we investigated by selecting those sales reported to him, and then examining the assessed valuations for the previous year. We found in some towns it operated well, while in some it did not carry out so well. I will state one or two cases to show you wherein it did not operate well, it being in the most wealthy towns too. There was one lot that was assessed at \$300, and the next year sold for \$1,800. After it was assessed there were buildings erected on it, a house and barn, and then it sold for \$1,800. We gave it a fair investigation and found that in that case it made a vast difference. Another circumstance was where property was exchanged and they wished to have the price high in order to sell it again, and in that case it did not operate very well. If it had been based on an assessment after the sale, or the same year before the improvements were made, it would have worked very well; however, in some instances it did hit pretty near correct. As a general thing it did not. I have minutes from three or four townships to show these differences. I merely mention these in order to show that there may be an error in regard to putting the basis of equalization upon these figures. No doubt his intentions were good in getting these sales to show the cash valuation, but since that time property has depreciated in value, both real and personal; at least it has done so in the county which I represent. I believe the statement that I have made to be correct, and if I am mistaken, it is merely an error in judgement. But I ought to have a pretty good knowledge in regard to that county, for I have lived there over thirty-four years.

Its agricultural advantages are very fair. We have a large body of land of a good soil. It is natural for the Supervisors to be rather severe on speculators and assess their lands at a pretty high figure, and I don't know but it is right to raise it a little, as the improvements made by the actual settlers enhance the value of the lands of the non-residents. Prop-

erty is not worth as much to-day as it was in 1869 and 1870, when the Auditor made his computations, and by examining under what circumstances these sales were made and the assessed value of that year or the year previous, we intended to equalize our assessment at just one-half the actual cash value. We have equalized<sup>1</sup> at \$5,500,000, but according to some of the previous statements we have got ours too high. Barry county, adjoining, is a little below, and I think it should be. Kalamazoo equalized<sup>1</sup> at \$11,000,000, I think too low; there is too much of a gap there. Then I go a little farther west to Allegan. They have twenty-four towns; some of them are fractional however, and according to their statement they don't wish to go any higher. I think that we should feel perfectly satisfied if we were equalized on about the same basis we have been heretofore. I don't want to run down Eaton county, but so far as its being anything but an agricultural county, it is not. It is pretty good for that purpose. In the town of Delta there is a good deal of wild land that is not yet located. I don't know as it is necessary for me to stand here and talk any more in regard to Eaton county. We want to pay every cent that is our just due to pay according to our valuation. So far as railroads are concerned, we have two. Five years ago we did not have any; though Barry county don't think the Grand River Valley does them any good. I think that the Board will do us justice in regard to the matter. I am in hopes that they will investigate a little further in regard to the Auditor's report. I think he made a mistake in not taking it from the same year that the assessment was made. Our Register was not aware of the use he was going to make of these figures. Whatever the Board sees fit to put upon us we will acquiesce in, and my opinion is that it should be about one and one-half per cent of the State tax.

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 89 and 98.

## GENESEE COUNTY.

MR. WARREN:—Genesee is in many respects a very fine county. We have good land, pure water, and excellent health. The capital of the county has been mostly created by the inhabitants. The city of Flint has fine buildings that have been built by our own people and insurance companies. I don't feel like depreciating the value of the county that I represent. I cannot say like the member from Bay that our Board of Supervisors have been a poor set of men. On the contrary, from the very first it has been composed of our best men. I think I speak knowingly, as I have lived there some twenty years. There are some things, however, that I might mention to the Board. We have several townships that were once pine land, the timber having been cut off, and they are now of little value. There is a difference, however, in this pine land; in some townships it is better than in others. One drawback is that a great deal of the pine is owned by Eastern capitalists and the profits are taken to other States; and on the whole these lands are of no advantage to the county. From the records before me I see that the Auditor General has spared no pains in getting all the information possible from these counties, and the Board will notice that some of these townships have assessed their lands even as low as \$1.25 per acre. It has been the intention of the Supervisors to assess at one-third the cash value. We have pretty good churches, good schools, and the people are spending large amounts of money in every township for the benefit of the rising generation, and we expect to progress.

There are a few facts to which I would like to call the attention of this Board. We have, I think, in our county about 800 miles of ditch. The township of Forest is of very little value, except about one-third of it, and of course this injures the county of Genesee. The township of Grand Blanc is one that has been settled some thirty years, and no waste land in it. The farmers are rich, farms well improved,



with good subetantial buildings. That is all I wish to say so far as Genesee is concerned.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

MR. PARMALEE:—For several years past the Supervisors have been assessing property at its selling price, and in some instances above. This year we came down on our basis of valuation. There is one thing that I wish to call your attention to. The Grand Traverse country has been written up, so that it is the general impression that it is a land flowing with milk and honey, and that it is wealthy and able to pay its taxes. In our last assessment the Board of Supervisors equalized, or in other words agreed upon a basis for the valuation of property. They agreed upon a maximum and minimum price for the lands in the townships. I will also say that their basis on personal property was fifty cents on the dollar, or the usual selling price. For instance, a good business team worth \$300 was assessed at \$150. I think the assessment of personal property is fully up to 50 per cent, and the real estate is above 50 per cent of its real value. I have a letter from Leach & Bates, real estate brokers at Traverse City. It gives their views of the case, and I am sure that they are not extreme. They say, "Our opinion is that the lands are assessed from 70 to 80 per cent of their selling value." To go from here you would be surprised at the newness of the country and the class of improvements we have. There are very few farms that have good substantial fences. Many of the people deal in cord-wood, and as poor a set as there is in the State of Michigan. It is harder for the people of our county to pay their taxes than for those in the older counties, saving their little collections for months before the day for paying comes around, and then at the last day the assessor sometimes takes their individual notes. We are willing to let by-gones be by-gones, and all we wish is to take our valuation as it is. With these facts explained, we are willing to leave the matter with the gentlemen of this Board.

## HILLSDALE COUNTY.

MR. MONTGOMERY:—I see before the Board sufficient data to make a just equalization of the State. I have had considerable experience in assessing, having been a Supervisor for 33 years. Since 1861, I have had some experience in testing the value of the different sales in the manner used by the Auditor General; and I am satisfied that Hillsdale county is assessed at about one-third of its value. I am Register of Deeds for that county and know something of the sales furnished to the Auditor General. These sales were generally low rather than high. I should be in favor of having the valuation of the State raised up to its cash value.

## HOUGHTON COUNTY.

MR. CHANDLER:—I desire to say a few words relative to the county which I represent. To commence with, mining property is exempt from State taxation, a specific tax being paid into the State Treasury. (See Session Laws 1871, page 179.) This law has been in force since 1865, and has been amended two or three times since. The total valuation upon which a State tax is paid as equalized<sup>1</sup> is \$1,338,293.97. To get at the true valuation, to that must be added the amount<sup>2</sup> on which a specific tax is paid. After adding the amount, there is a discrepancy of \$91,798.78. This is owing to the depreciation in the value of property. It is a well-known fact that in our county our whole industry depends upon the copper that is mined; and we have no other interests.

The copper market, for the past three and a half years, has been depressed; and we have been constantly going down hill. Property that was three years ago in the copper region worth \$3,000 is to-day offered for \$1,500, and they go begging for buyers. Then there is another thing that depresses: Every pound of copper that is mined is taken from the county, and there is nothing comes back; and every cord of wood cut off,

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 89 and 98.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., p. 27.

averaging 10,000 or 12,000 acres per year, leaves the land valueless. The country is too cold for most grains; and the land, when it is stripped of its timber, is sold for taxes, the owners not pretending to pay them.

As regards the matter of personal property in Houghton county, the population is purely a mining one, mostly foreigners. They come without any property that is liable to taxation. There is not one in ten who owns a single dollar's worth of property that is taxable. The principal personal property lies in the villages that are located near the mines. Outside these villages, the land is wild. There are some tracts held on the Mineral Range that are assessed at \$10 per acre. Some of this land the parties who own it would be glad to sell for \$5 per acre in cash. We have built a great many expensive roads; and that has made it an object to assess land high to get the needed amount of road tax. Again, we have no manufactures whatever. We raise very little grain; and but very little of the land is cleared. While I think it would be well to have the equalization of the State up to its true cash value, in getting at that basis I wish to call your attention to the fact that you cannot compare our county with iron-producing counties. While the iron trade is at full tide and working all the men they can get, the copper interest is depressed. Since the census of 1870 three of our largest mines have stopped work, and where in 1870 were 97 families and 117 voters, last spring there were 7 families and 16 voters. I think, gentlemen, that I can safely leave this matter with you. Everything we use has to be shipped by water six hundred miles, or by rail, and everything we produce is shipped from the county and brings nothing back. Five years ago our valuation, as equalized by the State Board, I think very near right, but if you will take the trouble to examine in regard to the price of copper, upon which the whole industrial interest of our county depends, you will find that property has depreciated in value, and that we are poorer

to-day by fifty per cent than five years ago, when that equalization was made.

#### KENT COUNTY.

MR. FRALICK:—It is with some embarrassment that I address the Board, as it is a matter that I have not given the attention I used to years ago. I am proud to say that Kent county is rapidly increasing and developing in all the elements of wealth, and the city of Grand Rapids is building up and growing finely. I do not want to depreciate Kent. I think I appreciate her and feel in many respects that we have the best county in the State. Still there are many things to be considered. Many parts of Kent county are comparatively new and undeveloped, and as I suppose the question before this Board is the comparative wealth and its elements, I have carefully prepared a few tables and will submit them to the Board, hoping that they may be taken into consideration in arriving at a conclusion. While we have outstripped all, except Wayne, in population, we certainly have not done so in wealth, for by examination of the census of 1870 there are seven counties that exceed Kent in value. There are about 49,000 acres of stump land in Kent county, the soil is very light, and probably if they were not located in the vicinity of a railroad would be sold for taxes. In the new counties many of the farmers are in debt, with mortgages on their farms. The property all shows and gets upon the assessment rolls; while in the older counties the farms are well improved and many of the farmers have money at interest. It is different with this accumulated wealth,—it does not all get in the assessment, and escapes taxation. We expect to bear our just proportion of taxation, but we want you to consider all the circumstances and hardships pertaining thereto in developing a new county; but don't assess us for what we owe. Now, in looking through the Auditor General's Report I find many tables that are perhaps beneficial, but some of them liable to

do hardship. On page 188 of the supplement the supposed cash valuation of Kent is set down at about \$35,000,000. After the assessments were made, buildings were added, also sidewalks, and then sold. These sales reported to the Auditor would not be a good basis for getting the cash value.

I think that the valuation of the State should be largely increased. I think property is assessed in Kent at about 43 per cent. By reference to the tables I hand you I think you can see pretty near how we are situated.

On motion the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

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*Tuesday, August 22, 1871.—2 P. M.*

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Statements of delegations continued.

IONIA COUNTY.

MR. WOODWORTH:—I am here to represent Ionia county before this Board, and I wish to say that our old settlers and men who have given attention to the matter of finance and taxation have had an impression that we were assessed or equalized five years ago too high. It is my impression if you examine the Auditor General's report you will find that our county is assessed at a higher rate than those adjoining. We have made considerable progress in population since the last census, but the increase has been largely in the villages. And these settlers in the villages are not as wealthy in proportion, as the old settlers were at the last census. We have got a good county, still there is a good deal of land in the South tier of townships that is badly cut up by swamp.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

MR. LOVELL:—So far as representing Kalamazoo county, I have but little to say. Our Board of Supervisors, in order to

have a uniform assessment, met together and established a basis of 50 per cent, not only upon real estate but personal property, and with the exception of some of the most valuable property in Kalamazoo, I think they have worked up to that standard. Our last equalization<sup>1</sup> brought real and personal property up to something over \$11,500,000, this being \$28 per acre<sup>2</sup> for real estate, of course including the property in the villages. The personal property, so far as my knowledge extends, has been taken in the same ratio. I find in looking over the list, that Kalamazoo is assessed at \$28 per acre; Calhoun, \$15; Jackson, \$21; Lenawee, \$19; Oakland, \$16; St. Joseph, \$31; Washtenaw, \$21; Hillsdale, \$19, and Branch at about \$12 per acre. I have made that estimate per acre of these counties, because they have all been settled a long time. I have seen an estimate made by a member of your Board as to what the real cash value should have been in 1869, putting Kalamazoo at \$70 per acre; Calhoun, \$48; Jackson, \$59; Lenawee, \$60; Oakland, \$44; St. Joseph, \$63; Washtenaw, \$68; Hillsdale, \$52, and Branch at about \$50. I don't know that it is necessary for me to make any comparison between these counties. We don't claim but that Kalamazoo is just as good as any other county. With this statement I leave the rest with the Board.

#### GRATIOT COUNTY.

MR. WEBSTER:—Gratiot county, as you all know, was organized in 1855, and most of you are familiar with the state of things that existed there, and the inconveniences she has since suffered. Most of the land was bought at fifty cents per acre. A great deal of the land is pine, many of our people work in the pineries, and the consequence is that we have not cleared up our county. Since 1869 we have assessed property at what we thought it worth. I have been a Supervisor six years, and

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 89 and 96.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., p. 95, for average price at which lands are assessed.

I know that I have assessed property at its true cash value. Within the last five years there has been fully 400,000,000 feet of pine cut off, and it leaves the land nearly worthless. There are eight townships in this condition. Our county is isolated as regards railroads, but we are going to have one if the southern part of the State will help us. We are left out in the cold. The last State Board equalized<sup>1</sup> us at \$1,634,745, and it is assessed<sup>2</sup> this year by the Board of Supervisors at \$2,749,140, at nearly its cash value. We think that instead of raising our valuation, it ought to go lower.

#### LENAWEE COUNTY.

MR. SINCLAIR:—I do not propose to say a great deal. So far as our county is concerned, we have a good one, and are willing and prepared to pay our taxes at all times. I think that our assessments will compare favorably with those of other counties. We thought at the last equalization in 1866 that Lenawee county was put a little too high in proportion to the other counties. We were equalized<sup>3</sup> at \$17,559,243, making us the second county in the State. There has been a gradual increase in ratio from that day to this, although I think the price of real estate has diminished considerably from what it was two or three years ago. The village property has also depreciated in value compared with what it was a few years ago. We are destitute of county buildings; we have not been able to get the majority vote to erect them; and it has got to be done at some future day. We have also some low wet land in portions of the county that is not fit for agricultural purposes without ditching. For the last four years, a large number of ditches have been made, at a heavy expense to the owners. I think our ratio of assessments on real estate will come up probably to 33½ per cent, and the personal from

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 80 and 92.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., pp. 86 and 98.

<sup>3</sup> Ib., pp. 80 and 92.

50 to 60 per cent. It is not necessary for me to say anything further. I have the utmost confidence that the Board will take matters into account and do us full justice.

#### MARQUETTE COUNTY.

MR. MOORE:—It places me in rather an unpleasant position in appearing before you at this time. I am wholly unprepared to make a statement, as I received notice on Thursday at noon that I had been chosen as a delegate, and at 4:25 P. M. I took the train for this place. Marquette was assessed<sup>1</sup> in 1870 at \$3,175,065, and in 1871 \$2,756,768, showing a difference of \$318,297. The Legislature last winter organized the county of Schoolcraft, which contains 65 townships, and for this reason the valuation is lower. Our county embraces about 70 townships, many of them are fractional, and we assess about one third of the land in the county. We have a large amount of swamp land and reserved lands belonging to the Marquette & Ontonagon railroad. Our land is divided into three classes, either swamp, rock, or sand, and any one who has been over Marquette will bear me testimony. We have no agricultural country at all, raising only potatoes, and not enough for home consumption. The total product of the mines for 1870 was 838,214 tons of ore, which would pay a specific tax. There are only six townships in the county that have any settlers at all, and a mile out of Marquette it is as dense a wilderness as can be found anywhere. I have not much to say in regard to this matter. The fluctuations of the tariff make business lively or depress it. We have a statement here in regard to the manner of assessing property. I furnished a statement to the Auditor General of the lands and what they are assessed, and I think on an average more than their real worth, because outside of the mines we have nothing.

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 86.



## MECOSTA COUNTY.

MR. ESCOTT:—I shall not try to give any figures, as they are already before this Board, but I will endeavor to give a brief description of our county and the manner of assessing property. We have sixteen townships, fourteen of which are organized and all are very new. Part of the townships already organized contain good farming land, and part is stump land. The city of Big Rapids, about the center of the county, is the capital. The buildings throughout the county are comparatively cheap, and a good many homesteads have been taken, and some have been settled long enough to be taxable, while the larger portion of homestead entries are not taxable. Of the lands actually assessed, we have complied with the law as near as we could and assessed them for what we thought they would sell for. While we have kept up our assessments I hear from the statements of these delegates that many of the counties only assess at one-third to one-half. The towns along the railroads are progressing rapidly, and these lands are held at a pretty high price. The settlers pay a little down and give a mortgage back on the land. They pay these high prices with the same expectation that the man did who bought a small calf and paid a large sum for it, that it would grow to the price. We have one railroad running through the county which gives us an outlet and makes our land more valuable; yet we need competitive railroads to rapidly increase.

## MIDLAND COUNTY.

MR. PHETTEPLACE:—I have but very little to say, but I wish to call your attention to the figures of some of the previous assessments. In 1856 we were assessed<sup>1</sup> at \$560,600 66; in 1861, \$583,520 76. In 1866 we assessed lands belonging to the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad and it reached \$1,326,243, and the equalization for 1866 was made on that basis. In 1869 our assessment<sup>2</sup> was a little over \$300,007,000. For that year there

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 74 and 86.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 86.

were eight townships assessed that now belong to Clare, since organized, which increased the amount considerably. For 1870 they were also assessed with our county, and the assessment<sup>1</sup> was \$3,108,568. This year we stand<sup>2</sup> at \$2,441,168. The eight townships in Clare account for the large falling off from our valuation. In making our assessments we added to some townships and deducted from the valuation of others; our intention was to have a relatively equal assessment all over the county. The Board of Supervisors appointed a committee, and they agreed to a certain rate of increase or a deduction of a certain percentage in the different townships to make the thing equal. In respect to the condition of Midland, it is well known throughout the State that it is a pine country, and it also embraces the unorganized counties of Gladwin and Roscommon. Roscommon is a vast wilderness with but very few settlers. Every million feet of pine cut off reduces the value of the country. In Gladwin, along the streams, the pine is generally stripped off, and in some places whole townships have been burned off. Midland county proper was originally about one-half pine land, part of the balance pine and hemlock, and the other part hard timber, consisting of beech and maple. There is a great deal of this land that is low and wet. On my way here as I saw the fine farms and good buildings I thought they were in pretty good condition, and that they were doing well. After hearing the statements from the various delegates I have come to the conclusion that they are in a worse condition than we are in Midland.

I should like to have the gentlemen of this Board recollect this one point,—that the valuation was reduced on account of not assessing railroad lands, and also the eight townships formerly assessed that belong to Clare.

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 86.

<sup>2</sup> Ib. pp. 86 and 98.

## MONROE COUNTY.

MR. CANDIE:—The total valuation of the property of this State, as fixed by this Board, will have no effect upon the taxpayers, but we are interested in the equalized valuation of the several counties; and I will say here, that if the Supervisors in the several townships had honestly and faithfully, according to their best judgment, carried out the work as the law of Michigan contemplates, there would be no need of this Board sitting here to-day. If equity of taxation between towns is right, it is equally so between the counties. The best thing said by these delegates in their statements, is, "We have made our valuation at such a per cent." In regard to Monroe county it is fractional, its land chiefly agricultural, has been settled for many years, but in many respects it is new and undeveloped. I am simply stating here a truth, for from the statistics you may be misled. For instance, in regard to the number of acres improved, and the number of dwellings. Much of the land is low and needs a great deal of ditching; considerable has been done, and a great deal more must be done at a large expense. And here let me say that our drain law is very defective, and that we would be greatly benefited had we a better one and fairly carried into execution. We have good and poor land, some well improved, some partly, and some not at all. Monroe, as a county, ought not to be classed with the old counties of the State, because it is not developed. Our wealth is perspective, it is not there now. Our city and villages go a great way toward making up the taxable property in the county. Of the city of Monroe, I will say that it is not in a flourishing state. In regard to its commerce it has none, and a few thousand dollars will cover all the manufacturing property in the county. Our lumber all comes from the north. It is my belief that our valuation of property would be fairly stated at 40 per cent.

## MONTCALM COUNTY.

MR. DIVINE:—I had thought, previous to leaving home, that I would like to sell out up there in the woods and emigrate to some other part of the State; but after hearing from these delegates the situation of the various counties, I have about concluded to spend the balance of my days in Montcalm county. I think a portion of that county about as good as any part. The land in five townships is good for farming purposes, and very little pine is to be found in them, while the rest of the county is pine and swamp lands. Lumbering commenced in 1844 and has been kept up to the present time. We used to manufacture most of our lumber in the county, but now the logs are run down Flat river, and very little manufacturing is going on. A great deal of this stump land is good for farming purposes, while some of the pine lands are comparatively worthless for farms. I have been on the Board of Supervisors for the last fifteen years, and we have endeavored for the last two years to assess at about two-thirds of its cash value. We have taken a great deal of pains, called many extra meetings of the Board, in order to equally assess property throughout the county, and in the assessment of goods, we have asked the merchants to give us the price they cost in New York, and then we assessed them at two-thirds their value. A good farming team worth \$300, we assessed at \$200; a good yoke of oxen worth \$150, we put at \$100; cows worth \$35, at two-thirds, and sheep in the same proportion. The lands are assessed high in order to get road tax and school taxes. We have no manufactures, not even a water-cure establishment, and if we wish to take a bath, we have to go to Flat river. So far as the other counties are concerned, I have but very little knowledge.

## NEWAYGO COUNTY.

MR. FULLER:—I have nothing to say about any of the other counties except my own. We have a new county, but

we are not poor; on the contrary, feel rich because we have got a good railroad. The Auditor General will pardon me if I refer to his report, particularly to the part which affects us, though I will say that probably no man ever worked harder or came nearer an approximate true cash value. But in some instances in our county these estimates run very wild. I refer to his cash estimates found upon page 229. The township of Brooks, for instance, the most valuable of any in the county, has a cash valuation of about \$260,000, while Big Prairie, not near as good, goes up to nearly \$600,000, over twice the township of Brooks, and which we equalized in June last at \$120,000 and thought that we had got it high enough. It is a poor township, and I presume there has been some fictitious considerations placed in the deeds. The Auditor makes the cash valuation of our county \$3,561,000, which is too high by far. I claim that in 1871 \$2,080,000 would cover the cash valuation. Personal property,—that is, a first-class horse team,—we assessed at \$350, a good yoke of oxen at \$150, and other things in proportion. Take both personal property and real, I believe that we have assessed up to a true cash value.

#### OAKLAND COUNTY.

MR. BABCOCK:—I have been somewhat interested and instructed in listening to the remarks of the delegates from the various counties. I have come to the conclusion, after hearing their statements, that really there is no such thing as arriving at the cash value of property, it being a mere matter of taste. It is true, we can approximate by comparison. In Oakland, one of the best farming counties in the State, we have endeavored to assess at one-third its value. Some counties are claimed at 40 per cent assessment, when if ours is assessed at  $33\frac{1}{3}$ , they cannot reach over 25 per cent. In regard to the newer counties, I don't wish to say one word; but even they have one advantage the older counties do not: We have some worn-out land that will produce nothing unless we

lay out a large expense, and we are standing still while they are improving. If we have any surplus money, it is either invested in United States bonds, or else distributed among the children, and they find their way out into the newer counties. The statistics of Kent county will show a large increase in agricultural products from 1864 up to the present time, while ours is nearly the same. I think as regards the rate of assessment, we are far above many and equal to any of the old counties. Something has been said here in regard to the location of different counties, and I cannot see the force of this objection. People will adapt themselves to circumstances. For instance, I own a farm in Livingston, and one in Oakland. I turn my attention to wool-raising or something that is not much of an expense to get to market, and I find at the end of the year that my Livingston farm pays just as much money as the one in Oakland.

Again, Wayne county, after taking out the city of Detroit, Hamtramck, and Springwells, is only assessed at \$17 per acre. Oakland county is assessed at a little over \$17, while the price of land does not begin to average with Wayne. I take Livingston county and it is less than \$10. Then I go over into Greenfield township, where the land is worth from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, and I find it assessed at \$17. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is something radically wrong here. I have examined the figures of the Auditor General, we compared them in different counties and townships, and I must say as a general thing they run very near correct. Of course there are instances where improvements have been put upon the lands since, where it does not hit, but in general they are about correct, in my judgment. Our Board of Supervisors have endeavored to keep an equalized valuation between the townships. Thanking you for your kind attention, I am willing to leave the matter with the Board. There are many lakes in Oakland county, and we have brought this map along.

**MR. PATTERSON:**—It is at least interesting for a person to come here and listen to the manner in which assessments are made in the different parts of the country. There are difficulties in getting at an exact and equal valuation between the counties, and yet it seems to me that the plan adopted by the Auditor General, if persisted in and followed up, will bring about an equalization upon a basis of equity. I know that it reaches us very near correct, as my colleague, Mr. Babcock, remarked, and I think his opinion worth something, for he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors 17 years and knows the whole county almost as well as I know my own town. Now, in looking over the figures, I find but five of the older counties in the State assessed as high as Oakland, viz. Allegan, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Van Buren, and Monroe, while Bay, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clinton, Genessee, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Montcalm, Ottawa, Shiawassee, Tuscola, and Wayne, have all been assessed at less rates. Now, gentlemen, let us compare a few of our towns with those of Genessee. The delegate from that county says it is a good one, and that Grand Blanc is a good town with fine farms, no waste land, and nicely improved; their lands are worth \$40, \$80, and \$100 per acre; that is not exaggerating, and it is assessed at \$15 per acre. We will take now one of our best towns in Oakland, Avon, for instance, and we find its assessment to be \$20 per acre. One town is just as good as the other, their advantages of railroad the same, and each fine buildings and fine farms. I don't know that I have anything more to say in regard to this matter. We have assessed at one-third cash value.

**MR. MAXWELL, Bay:**—In making my statement this morning I made a mistake. I should have said we assessed real estate at cash value and personal property at 45 to 46 per cent.

## SAGINAW COUNTY.

MR. BARNARD :—I won't detain you long, for it must be getting somewhat tedious to you. We don't come here claiming that Saginaw is entirely worthless, as our equalized<sup>1</sup> assessment shows about \$9,000,000. That may be a low rate; we have made great advancement in the last ten years, but most of it was previous to 1866. The last Board raised us more than any other county, with one exception, and we have kept up to the figures, while many of the counties have gone on what the Board placed them at. The impression has gone abroad that the Saginaw valley is the Eldorado of Michigan. In 1859, 1860, 1861, while the salt interest was developing, it attracted a great many new comers and a large amount of capital. But those days have gone by, and the salt interest has depreciated. Two large corporations have been sold out this year, one costing \$300,000 and the other \$200,000 for \$25,000 and \$20,000. This shows that, although there has been a great amount of money expended, we haven't much to show for it. The salt business in 1861 and 1862 paid largely, but latterly it only brings \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel. I will say a word in regard to our lumber interests: Saginaw county used to embrace almost the northern portion of the eastern part of the Lower Peninsula, but it has been lumped away, and cut down in area, and our timber has been cut off. It is true that we have saw-mills, but they do not make the money they used to, sawing having come down from \$5 a thousand, to \$2.50; and for our stock of logs we are dependent upon the other counties. We have not got the wealth we had five years ago. So far as agriculture is concerned, we have very little land good for farming. The town of Zilwaukie, assessed at a high rate, is sometimes all under water; and the same is true, to a great extent, of a great deal of our low, swampy land. Jesse Hoyt, and many of our large lumbermen, are non-residents,

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 89 and 93.



and the profits of their mills are carried away. I will not bore you with a long speech, but I wish to impress upon you that a locality may be over-rated.

MR. DELAND:—I don't know as there is much for me to say in regard to the situation of my county. I have been a member of the Board of Supervisors four years, and we have endeavored to keep our assessments up at a good figure, and last spring when we had our meeting, prior to making the assessment, we agreed that it should be fully 50 per cent, and the assessed equalization was made upon that basis, and our present equalization<sup>1</sup> of nearly \$9,000,000 is fully 50 per cent. Previous to 1866 we had been equalized<sup>2</sup> at a little over \$2,000,000, in 1866 we were raised up to \$8,200,000, and we have raised our valuation<sup>1</sup> in excess to nearly \$9,000,000, and we urge that our assessments have been liberal. We are as well off, probably, as the people in the other portions of the State and just as willing to pay our taxes, but we don't want to do more than our share.

#### ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

MR. CORNELL:—St. Clair county differs from most of the other counties, having many advantages which they do not possess. It is not new, but one of the oldest in the State, having been organized in 1821, fifty years ago, by some Canadians, who settled on the borders of St. Clair river, who fished some, labored some, and made small improvements. One of its favorable advantages is that it is so nicely situated and has excellent facilities for carrying its produce to market, for we have one of the most beautiful rivers on the face of the earth, flowing through our midst. The only trouble is we have no produce to market. In the agricultural parts of the county the farmers buy their flour by the barrel and take it home. St. Clair has been a timbered country, the northern

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 89 and 98.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., pp. 80 and 89.

part covered with pine and the southern with oak and black ash. This has been stripped off for miles, but the pine stumps are there and likely to remain. We used to have many mills along the St. Clair river, but I believe now there is one remaining. It fell to my lot to assess this property last year and I found its foundation rotting down. We have two or three towns that are pretty good for agricultural purposes, or will be some day. They have their advantages. There are three streams called rivers that empty into the St. Clair, slow, muddy, sluggish streams, full of miasma, causing plenty of fever and ague,—such a luxury to new settlers. The growth of our county is prospective. In April, 1869, the Board of Supervisors, of which I was a member, held an informal meeting, and also in 1870, to determine on a rate of taxation. They agreed among themselves to assess property at about two-fifths its value. The personal estate was two-thirds its real cash value. In 1871 the same scale was followed out. I don't know as I have anything more to say, only, that our black ash swamps, on which we depended for hoops, are on fire, burning down to a depth of two or three feet, and the smoke interferes with our shipping. The oak in the southern part of the county has been taken off. A great many vessels have been built along our shores. E. B. Ward doing an extensive business in that line. The oak has been taken far and near throughout the county, and we have none left for staves or ship building.

#### ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

MR. ANABLE:—I shall trouble you with but very few remarks in regard to St. Joseph county. The Supervisors of that county have endeavored to assess property at its true cash value, which you will see by the data already furnished the Board. Believing that you will do us full justice, we are willing to leave the matter in your hands.

## TUSCOLA COUNTY.

MR. BLACK:—I shall not take up a great deal of time in giving you a history of the bad phases of my county, but I will tell you as near as I can what I suppose you wish to know. We have a great deal of stump land, the pine is nearly taken from our county, and instead of being worked up in Tuscola, has been taken to other counties and manufactured. Saginaw has received a larger proportion of pine from Tuscola than any other county. There has been a large amount of land in our county assessed at more than its full cash value. My judgment is that resident lands, as a general thing, are assessed from 33 to 50 per cent. We have no railroad, which goes a great ways toward enhancing the value of a county. What little wealth we have, has been acquired by the citizens themselves. Real estate is assessed at from 40 to 50 per cent, and personal at two-thirds its value.

## SANILAC COUNTY.

MR. HUNTER:—I was sent here by the county of Sanilac to represent her interests and make such a showing to this Board as would induce a proper apportionment of the State burden to our county. For this purpose I wish to call your attention particularly to the facts and figures already in your possession, as well as to give you information as to the advancement of our county. I will endeavor to do so briefly: While our county is a very ambitious one, and her people full of patriotism, and willing and ready to support the government at all hazards, yet justice demands that she pay no more than her full share. At the last meeting of this Board we had no representative here, he having failed to put in his appearance, and in the estimate the Board saw fit to nearly double our valuation as equalized by our Board of Supervisors. I have nothing to say against that, it may have been just and equitable. We have gone on from that time steadily increasing in property up to 1869. For instance, in 1866 the valuation of the county

as equalized by the Board of Supervisors was \$1,532,984. When we received the law we read it and doubled up our assessment. We understood it to mean just what it said. To give you a little idea of our action in the matter, it was an understanding among the members of the Board that we would interpret the law just what it said and act accordingly. We did so, with one or two exceptions. And in 1871 we did not change our views, but assessed in the same manner. We did not commence to do well and then look back and feel sorry. If a man's horse was worth \$150 we did not, as I have heard gentlemen say, assess it for \$75. Gentlemen, we claim no great virtue for our people up there, but facts will show that we have adopted a plan of assessment in accordance with the law which was enacted not only for me but every Supervisor in the State. And I think this Board ought to raise the valuation of this State very near up to what the Auditor General has determined to be the true cash value. We have a great deal of pine and swamp land in the county, though a great deal of the State swamp lands were given to individuals for building State roads. They got the land but we did not get the roads built. But our citizens have made their own roads, and we are pretty well off in that direction, though we have no interests yet in railroads. This was a valuable county in respect to its pine of a very valuable quality. Men were in there and made a great deal of money, but most of it has slipped out of the county. Men living in Detroit, Sandusky, New York, Cleveland, and other places pocketed the profits. Now we find that nearly all our pine is gone and we are between a lumber district and an agricultural one. Some of the townships in the west and northwestern portion of the county are worthless and wild until they are reclaimed by drainage. This land is assessed at what I consider more than its actual cash value. Our products in agriculture can hardly be named, for we do not raise one-tenth of what we consume. What we use is brought from

Detroit; and our farmers, almost without exception, buy their flour and take it home. We have never desired to shirk any part of the public burden, and I think that statistics will bear me out in that statement. From the tables prepared, I see that we rank No. 34 with the other counties in regard to population, products, and so on. The idea which has gone abroad to a certain extent that we have a pine county is not correct at the present time. Our pine is used up and also a great deal of our other timber. Large amounts of cordwood are taken from our county to supply the boats on the lake. The quality of the farming lands in about three or four townships will be very good when cleared of the stumps. We are hopeful and ambitious; but it will be some time before we can rank among the middling counties of the State.

#### VAN BUREN COUNTY.

MR. BRIGGS:—I will not occupy a great deal of your time in speaking in relation to Van Buren county. We have in the main a good county, entirely an agricultural one or nearly so, but little being done in the way of manufactures. About one-half of the county was heavy timber and the other half oak openings. Our northern townships along the base line were originally pretty well covered with pine and hemlock. In these townships lumbering was the main business for many years. The main part of the timber is now gone and we have a large quantity of stump land, which may be in the future valuable for agriculture, but they have got to be well cultivated and a large amount of labor laid out in order to make them pay. In the tier of townships along Lake Michigan there is considerable hemlock and pine, and the country is new with small improvements, with the exception of a small part of South Haven which contains the village of that name. Considerable attention has been given to fruit raising and a great many young orchards have been set out, but as yet they

have not been very productive. In the remaining towns the people are engaged extensively in agriculture and we have some very fine farms. Perhaps half of the whole county is very well improved. We have very good buildings, and the people make farming pay very well. This much I deem it justice to say in regard to the situation of our county. Our markets are fair, the Michigan Central Railroad passing across the southeastern portion of the county. The Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad, recently built, passes through the townships containing the stump land already mentioned, and the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad passes through the western part of the county. In relation to our assessment, the percentage has been greatly diversified in the different townships. While for the last two or three years a greater part of the county has been assessed up to a cash value, a few of the townships have been below. Take the whole county through and we probably average 80 per cent of the cash value of the farming lands. As to the personal property, I think there has been no difference made by the Supervisors. It has been assessed as high as real estate, all on the same basis. Good horses have been rated at \$150 per head, oxen at \$150 per yoke, cows from \$25 to \$40, and so on. Some of the farms in the best towns are assessed up at \$100 per acre. There are but few of them that sell at \$100 per acre. There is no town in the county, to take it right through, that is worth \$50 per acre. I suppose some of them would average very near \$40 per acre. If the valuation of the whole State is raised we are willing to be raised in our proportion, and in relation to other counties we are above some and below others. We are below Allegan, for instance, that is assessed<sup>1</sup> at \$9,000,000 while Van Buren is \$7,000,000. Allegan is worth more than Van Buren but not in that proportion. We are very

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, pp. 86 and 98.

much below Cass county. While that county has the same area, take it on the whole it is a better and richer county than Van Buren, and its aggregate value is undoubtedly greater. The inhabitants of that county so consider it. The county clerk of that county remarked to me, We are worth a great deal more than you are. We are far above Jackson county. While it contains large towns, and is one of the best counties in the State, they are assessed at \$14 31 per acre.<sup>1</sup> Van Buren is upward of \$16. Jackson, I think, should be \$18 or \$20 per acre. Washtenaw is far below us, and so is Calhoun, in proportion to what they should be. I will not trouble the Board with further remarks, but am willing to leave the matter to their determination.

#### WAYNE COUNTY.

MR. DAVID:—The gentlemen who represent the city are not here; I only represent the country part of Wayne county. I will simply state the manner and rate of assessment in our county. The gentleman from Oakland seems to think Wayne is low; perhaps he knows better than I do, although I have lived in Wayne thirty years. In making his statement of the good towns he said nothing of the poor ones. We think that Oakland is very much below Wayne. While Oakland has large villages scattered through the county, it is estimated at \$14 33 per acre, while Wayne is estimated at \$15 94, saying nothing about the city of Detroit or Wyandotte. Wayne is not to be compared with Oakland for a farming county. Here is Lenawee<sup>1</sup> at \$16 63 per acre; Washtenaw at \$16 57; Macomb, \$16 68. Macomb I think high. Monroe \$8 84, and I think it is as valuable as Wayne, leaving out the city of Detroit. At all events, our people in Brownstown find very much fault in the fractional school districts, that they are assessed so much

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 95, for average price per acre.

higher than people in the towns of Exeter and Ash. Ash township is worth more money than Brownston, take it all through. There is a great deal of quicksand land in Brownston that is not worth more than \$5 per acre. There is a general impression that Wayne does not pay her proportion of tax with the other parts of the State. The city of Detroit has a great many old men with their money so invested that you cannot tax it; this leaves the burden on our business men, and they are taxed all they should pay.

#### MACOMB COUNTY.

MR. BROWNELL:—I have not come here to plead poverty for our county. Over one-half of it is comparatively as good as any in the eastern portions of the State. It will compare with any of the land in Oakland county. We have not the easy communication that my friend the doctor from St. Clair has described,—his beautiful river and all that; but we have some products to take out. We are living in hopes that some day we shall have a railroad running north, and had talked of the Saginaw valley as its terminus; but that will probably be changed, as Saginaw is too poor a county for a railroad terminus. In relation to our manner of assessment, we have rated real estate at 40 per cent and personal at 50 per cent. The Auditor General's estimate places us at something over \$19,000,000. That must evidently be a mistake. The plan, although a good one, cannot be considered infallible. We have a great deal of low marshy land lying along the lake, which is being thoroughly drained and settled, mostly by Germans. They are a fine enterprising class, who can live where it would be impossible for a Yankee. They are reclaiming these lands, and in time Macomb county cannot be surpassed in the State; but at present these people have no personal property. There has been something said about raising the valuation of the State. I concur in what the gentleman from Allegan said;



and others have urged that it would be well to raise it up to a true cash value for the reason that Eastern capitalists who are looking for a place to invest their capital, when they look at our low valuation (and our law requires property to be assessed at its true cash value), seek other places of investment. If the actual cash valuation is raised, the percentage would be much lower, our taxes would be no higher, and then a Supervisor could look a man square in the face, without hanging his head a little to one side.

#### WASHTENAW COUNTY.

MR. THATCHER:—I do not suppose it necessary for me to run down or praise up my county. The most of you are aware of what we have in the way of advantages or disadvantages. I believe but very few of the delegates have said much in the way of praise for Washtenaw, and perhaps it will be well for me to say that we have a good county. We have the University and other advantages, and good farming land at the same time. I think perhaps, or at least the Board of Supervisors think, that the county in 1866 was equalized as high or higher than some of the older counties, and if the Board of Equalization see fit to raise the valuation of the State they are perfectly willing to be raised with the rest. They are willing to pay every cent of tax they should pay. The Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw county agreed upon a basis to assess property, both real and personal, which was about 33½ per cent, excepting money at interest, that we have assessed at 40 per cent. I think if the Auditor's report was followed out it would do considerable injustice. There is the town of Sharon in Washtenaw county, lying right east of Napoleon in Jackson county, having an assessed valuation of \$452,980. The Auditor General makes it \$980,820. Napoleon is assessed at \$289,528, and the Auditor makes it \$722,189. Sharon is

\$238,631 above Napoleon. The average per acre<sup>1</sup> of Washtenaw county is \$16.57 per acre, which you will see, taking the county together at the rate of 33½ per cent, to be \$50 per acre. Perhaps it would not be worth that, take it all together. In 1866 the State Board raised<sup>2</sup> us from \$10,000,000 and some odd dollars to \$17,000,000 and some odd. Jackson was equalized at some \$12,000,000. Perhaps there may be \$5,000,000 difference. I leave you to judge: we in Washtenaw don't think so. Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor will just about offset Jackson according to the census. They have Grass Lake and Parma, and we have Dexter and Chelsea. I think in small towns we are about alike. Hoping that justice will be done us, we leave the matter with you.

#### WEXFORD COUNTY.

MR. DEVOE:—It might almost seem useless to the members of this Board for me to say anything in regard to so small a county. This is the first time that there has ever been an equalization that in any way concerned Wexford county. The first thing I will call your attention to is an error in the report furnished you, giving the total valuation at some \$270,000, when it should be \$498,000, nearly one-half more. I will first speak of the form in which we have been in the habit of assessing property in Wexford county for the past two or three years. It has always been our intention to assess property at its true cash value. We intended to assess pine lands at \$5 per acre, and hard-wood or farming lands were assessed from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per acre. Generally at \$2.50, that was for 1869. In 1870 we assessed about the same, Missaukee county included. The lands along the Little Manistee are pine, and are generally assessed with personal examination. At an informal meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1871,

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 95.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., p. 80.

we agreed to assess pine lands at \$6 per acre. As a general thing these pine lands sell at from \$5 to \$15; very few sell above \$7 or \$10. The 84,000 acres that we have assessed in Wexford county I think will average their full cash value. Large tracts of pine land are reported good when the purchaser is badly sold, the fires often damaging the timber. As regards personal property, a good horse team worth \$300 I assess at \$240; cows that would sell for \$40 or \$60 I assess at from \$25 to \$40. The personal property is assessed from one-third to three-quarters of the asking or selling price. Perhaps two-thirds of the lands in Wexford are taxable, the other third being homesteads, swamp, and railroad lands. Wexford has 84,000 acres. The average price per acre<sup>1</sup> of our assessment is \$4.41. This includes a few improved farms valued at from \$8 to \$15 per acre. Grand Traverse county, with 146,844 acres, average<sup>1</sup> price, \$4.70. They have a larger number and better improved farms than we have. Manistee county has 211,499 acres of land, assessed at an average<sup>1</sup> of \$2.27 per acre. Along the lake shore and adjacent to the piers the wood land is valued at from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Manistee county is exclusive of the city. Iosco, 159,826, average<sup>1</sup> price per acre \$3. In regard to location and quality of land, we have a good county for a new one, and our interest is a farming one. Manistee entirely controls the lumber manufacture. We have a good many circumstances unfavorable to overcome. By an act of the Legislature railroad lands are exempt from taxation three years after they come into market, and they hold their pine lands from \$5 to \$25 per acre. We have as yet but few school-houses. All we ask is a fair estimated value of our county.

At 5½ P. M. the Board adjourned to 8 A. M. to-morrow.

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 95.

*Wednesday, August 23, 1870.*

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.  
The delegates completed their statements as follows:

ISABELLA COUNTY.

MR. BROOMFIELD:—I would merely state, that at the time of the last equalization Clare county was attached to Isabella, but is at present organized into a separate county, of which you are all probably aware. I might also say that there is a large Indian reservation in our county. Also at the last equalization we had a large quantity of pine land. Since that time the timber has been mostly cut off and the land is nearly worthless. We have not the advantages of railroads, except in the northeastern portion of the county. I have lived in the county ten years, and have been a Supervisor ever since the county was organized. I have assessed at a little less than what I would call the true cash value. My own farm, for instance, of 160 acres is hard timber land; I have got about 30 acres cleared, with a good barn worth \$1,200 in very high times. I assess the farm at \$1,500. There is pine land that I assess for about \$5 an acre. In the town where I live it will average that—good, bad, and indifferent. Some of it probably would not sell for more than \$3 per acre, while some of it would bring \$12. Personal property, in the way of a good, fair team, my own for instance, worth \$300 I assessed at \$150. A good wagon, a year old perhaps, at \$50. I think take personal property right through and it would average two-thirds of its cash value. Stump land, I think, has been assessed up to true cash value, that is from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre.

ALPENA COUNTY.

MR. ROBINSON:—Our county has sent in all the necessary statements, but I came especially to call your attention to the division of Alpena and Presque Isle, to say that their interests

are now separate. The county of Presque Isle formerly belonged to Alpena, but last winter they were set off and they have completed their organization, so I was informed last week. They formerly had but one township, but upon the recommendation of Judge Grier, our Circuit Judge, a new one was organized.

#### MIDLAND COUNTY.

MR. PHETTEPLACE:—I got up yesterday like some school-boy who has a piece to speak, hardly knowing what I was going to say. I wish to explain further in regard to the lands in the different townships that have been lumbered. The first one that I will call your attention to is that of Ingersoll, in which I reside. There were twenty-one sections that originally contained a good deal of pine, but they have all been lumbered with the exception of about three sections, 17, 18, 19, and a little on 20. There are some twelve sections of good farming lands of hard timber. A great deal of it lies low, but the quality is good. Gentlemen, I don't wish to disparage the worth of our county by any means. These twenty-one sections, with the exception of three, have been lumbered, and are assessed as low as \$1 per acre, varying according to location. Town 13 north, 1 east, is also a part of the township of Ingersoll, is nearly all lumbered and very little pine left. About one-half of the town is good farming land. What pine there is left has to be drawn from two to four miles to get it to a stream. The township of Homer, 14 north, 1 east, about one-half pine, two thirds lumbered, remainder good farming land. Town 15 north, 1 east, not much lumbered, about one-half farming land. The township of Jasper has farming land, some pine, mostly lumbered. The town of Jerome, 15 north, 1 west, nearly all pine land timbered. Sixteen north and two west is the best for farming purposes in the county, timber mixed with hard-wood. Fourteen north, one west, is

a part of the township of Homer, some good farming land, near meridian very wet and low. Lincoln township, 15 north, 1 east, soil light. Sixteen north, 1 east, very good farming land, mostly hard timber. Fourteen north and two east, one-half lumbered, rather good farming land. Fifteen north, two east, pine all gone. We come up now to Gladwin, which is a part of Midland. Seventeen north, two west, low and swampy. A large part of 18 north, 2 west, is as good soil as there is in the county. A majority of the inhabitants in this part of the county live in 18 north and 2 west. These people, in order to get their grain to mill, have to go 40 miles in a canoe when the lumbermen have taken possession of the river. There is not a mile of good road in that county, neither is there in Roscommon. The lumbermen have had the thing in their own hands, getting our highway taxes to build *tote* roads to their lumber camps. Seventeen north, two west, was nearly all pine and has been lumbered. Nineteen and twenty north, two west, have good farming land. Seventeen north, one west, is passably good soil, lumber all gone, and all there is left are the stumps, blackberry brush, and other underbrush. Eighteen north, one west, all lumbered. Nineteen north, one west, good soil, some good pine.. Twenty north and one west, marshes, pine barrens. About 30,000 acres is claimed by the owners to be pine barrens, and have been burned over. It is impossible for a Supervisor that has to take an assessment of 12, 15, or 18 towns, to visit all of them. It would take him an age. The average assessment as equalized by the Board of Supervisors for the year 1871, is \$3.26 per acre. We aim to assess at some 45 to 50 per cent on what we consider the real, actual cash value. There are no improvements in Roscommon county. A good deal of lumbering is carried on there, and large quantities of logs are taken out by the way of the Muskegon river. As a general thing, it is not lumbered much. Last year, eight townships in the county of Clare were assessed to Midland.

Now I will say something in reference to our roads. Last winter our inhabitants petitioned the Legislature for a grant for a State road from Coleman's Station, on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, to a point on the Midland and Houghton Lake State road. They got Mr. Burt, a very nice man, appointed Commissioner. Well, he goes on and surveys the road some six miles from Coleman's station, running it through some very nice lumber land, which gives him a fine road. When this charter was received, a great deal of work and money was laid out by the inhabitants; the bridges were built, expecting that this road would be located down to Coleman's Station. Instead of that it takes an angle entirely away from this line, and leaves the people to follow the old Indian process, taking to the trail. I think I have shown you that we have some disadvantages, but then, I think we are pretty well off to what the old counties are if they have been correctly represented. We don't wish to get rid of our share of the State tax, but every little helps. In the district where I reside there is a great deal of railroad land which is exempt from taxation. This makes it pretty difficult to build school-houses, where the school tax is apportioned at two mills on a valuation of \$18,000 or \$19,000, and we find it a great way around to the collection of this tax.

#### INGHAM COUNTY.

MR. CASE:—When I came in yesterday morning I was wholly unprepared to make a statement, and my colleague, Mr. Hart, was called away. There are many facts that are so apparent that I wish to call the attention of this Board to them. I suppose the real object this Board has in view is to arrive as near as possible to the real cash value of the several counties in the State, without any regard to the assessments previously made. I was very much surprised yesterday in listening to the reports of the delegates from the different

counties, at the manner and low rate of assessment, and it is simply an evidence of the great injustice that is done and must necessarily be done, if this system is followed of assessing property at less than its true cash value. We make an assessment upon the property only upon the hypothesis that the law is being enforced. Now I will call the attention of the Board to the rate of Ingham as compared with the other surrounding counties. We will take the valuation of Ingham outside of the city of Lansing. With a population of 25,270 and 341,000 acres, we find that land assessed<sup>1</sup> at \$21.55 per acre, if I have my figures right. Eaton county, with a population of 25,164 and 258,000 acres, is assessed<sup>1</sup> at \$12.58 per acre—nine dollars less than Ingham. I am well acquainted with the lands in both these counties; and if Ingham is worth \$21.00 per acre, Eaton is worth \$25.00; and any man who is acquainted with the land in the several towns will justify this remark. In the first place, we have a very much larger area of swamp in our county. Eaton is fully as level as Ingham and is blessed with more good land. Some of her best towns—Delta, Roxand, Sunfield, and others, with hardly any waste land—are assessed at \$12. This seems to me injustice if the valuation should be upon a cash basis. The county of Clinton has a population of some 22,000, with 358,000 acres, and she is assessed<sup>1</sup> at \$8.85 per acre. Now I will say that Watertown and Eagle, in Clinton county, are not surpassed by any two towns in the State; and take that county on the whole, it is an excellent body of land, and that is assessed at \$8.85. Shiawassee was an old settled county with large farms and good buildings when Ingham had no population outside of one town and that was the township of Stockbridge. To prove the position I take, their improvements in the farming districts are far ahead of ours. I recollect, when we built our

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 95.



mill at Lower Town, in bringing our mill-stones here our road lay through Shiawassee county, and then they had large and finely improved farms. It has some of the best land that there is in all this surrounding country. For instance, the town of Perry is a banner town, with a large population, better-improved farms, and better buildings than can be found within 60 miles of here, and that is assessed<sup>1</sup> at \$116,850. I don't know, except I go into the town of Eagle, in Clinton county, to find a better town than Perry. Locke, in Ingham county, is a low flat forest of beech and maple, and very good land. It has a large amount of swamp, which eventually can be made good land. That is assessed<sup>2</sup> at \$218,000 against \$116,000, and I will venture to say that the town of Perry is to-day worth double the amount that Locke is. This question came up before our Board of Supervisors, and the people of the fractional school districts complain that they are literally robbed by Shiawassee county. The personal property of Perry is returned<sup>1</sup> at \$12,750, and there is one firm doing business there, B. F. Simons & Bros., that carry a stock of \$12,000 nearly equal to the whole personal property of the township as assessed. In the town of Locke there is nothing of the kind. Locke is equalized<sup>3</sup> at \$223,000; Perry<sup>1</sup> at \$130,000.

I will say a little something about Jackson county. There are but few counties in the State better improved than it. She has less swamp than Ingham, and was settled at a very early day. I went there in 1830, when there was not a house within 32 miles of it, and I helped to survey where the city of Jackson now stands, and I know it to be a fair county of land, yet we find it assessed<sup>3</sup> \$14.31 per acre, against \$21.55 for Ingham. Livingston county on the east, with a great deal more good wheat land than we have, and settled at a much earlier day, is assessed at \$7.93, against \$21.55 for Ingham. I do not call

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 68.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 29.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 95.

your attention to these facts wishing to escape taxation; the State tax does not amount to much; but when I see such terrible discrepancies as has been stated to this Board I think we ought to look for some remedy. The gentleman from Bay stated that they assessed real estate at 45 per cent and personal at its full cash value. Now, gentlemen, this is a truly alarming state of things, and the Auditor General must feel it. I hold that the whole financial system of the State is in danger. Suppose that I own \$50,000 worth of personal property in that county and I am assessed at full cash value, while some one else may own \$50,000 in real estate and is assessed at 45 per cent. Suppose this tax should be enjoined from collection. I think this would be an alarming question to be raised, and if a decision should be given declaring it illegal the whole collection of taxes would be brought to a stand-still. Well, now, where is the remedy? I shall venture to give an opinion at the risk of being considered impertinent. The only remedy is in a true cash valuation. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors at our last equalization I was appointed one of the committee to equalize the different townships. We discussed the matter at length, and when we talked of a valuation of \$15,000,000 my friend from Locke says: "Look at Shiawassee county, equalized at \$3,000,000, and just as rich, with more population, outside of the city of Lansing, than the county of Ingham. You will ruin my town certainly, if you equalize our county at \$15,000,000."

I believe the cash value of this State to be \$800,000,000, and as equalized by the Boards of Supervisors for 1871 it is \$254,227,493 46. Now multiply that by three, in accordance with the statements made here yesterday of assessing at one-third value, and it gives \$762,000,000. Now I submit, what would be the result if this Board should equalize at this amount and bring each county up to its full share? We are all equalized to this, and there is no object to go below,

because the State tax is all fixed. I volunteer these remarks because it seems to me the only road out of this dilemma. It seems to me that when our law is so plain and says that property must be assessed at its full cash value, and the man who assesses it admits that it is at but one-third, I do not think the assessment is good for anything, and I think our Supreme Court would look upon it in that light.

MR. HART:—I have given the subject but little attention, and shall not undertake to go over the whole ground; but I wish to say a little more than Mr. Case has said in regard to the large extent of swamp or marshes in the county. We have been expending large amounts of money in draining and reclaiming these lands, and we find from the reports of the various Supervisors that there are yet expenditures needed far beyond our former ideas. This county is comparatively new, and its improvement dates no further back than 1847, if we except the township of Stockbridge. At the time of the location of the capital here, this spot was a perfect wilderness. I may not be precisely correct as to date, but somewhere between 1840 and 1850 will measure the date of the first improvement in this county, with the exception of Stockbridge. There are lands in some parts of this county where the owners have been assessed as high as \$400 a lot in the way of drainage tax.

The disposition of the Board of Supervisors has been not to reduce the equalization or assessment below its proportion with other counties. They have regretted their inability to equalize down to a proportion with them. I will venture to say that the townships of Williamstown and Locke are equalized at a much higher rate than those north of them in Shiawassee and Clinton. We find Williamston equalized<sup>1</sup> at \$256,000, while Perry, in Shiawassee, is<sup>2</sup> \$116,000. Leaving out the little village of Williamston, the land is much more valuable in Perry. The township of Locke, without any business center,

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<sup>1</sup> Vide Appendix, p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., p. 63.

is equalized at double that of Perry. Our Board of Supervisors passed a resolution recommending to this Board that an aggregate valuation of the State be made at nearly its cash value. We think that if this Board fixes it at near a cash value a great many advantages will follow. As it is now fixed, persons having capital will not invest it where the assessments are so low that it necessitates a large percentage of taxation. Our law requires that property shall be assessed at its full cash value, and they think that taxation will ruin them.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the statements of the delegates having been all received, the Board proceeded to the second order of business.

Upon examination of the tabular statements of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, and listening to the representatives of such several Boards of Supervisors, and according to the best information accessible, the Board of Equalization do not find the relative valuation between the several counties to be equal and uniform, or that the real and personal estate of the several counties has been uniformly estimated and set down in said tabular statements.

Pending proceedings under this head, the Board at 12 o'clock M. adjourned until 1½ o'clock P. M.

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1½ o'clock P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.

Business under the second order was resumed, and after a short time spent thereon was closed. The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the third order of business.

As a preliminary step towards equalization, it was moved that six hundred million dollars be assumed as the aggregate valuation of the taxable property of the State.

The motion was lost.

It was then moved that six hundred and thirty million dollars be assumed as the aggregate valuation of the taxable property of the State.

The motion prevailed.

The board then proceeded to equalize the assessments of the several counties by additions to and deductions from the aggregate of real and personal estate therein as equalized by Boards of Supervisors at their session in June, 1871, as follows:

#### COUNTIES HAVING AMOUNTS ADDED.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNTS ADDED.
Alcona.....	\$859,764 85
Allegan.....	4,986,080 00
Antrim.....	454,143 00
Barry.....	5,046,057 00
Bay.....	4,726,543 00
Berrien.....	10,065,417 00
Branch.....	10,664,607 00
Calhoun.....	18,001,281 00
Cass.....	11,988,000 00
Charlevoix.....	58,176 00
Chippewa.....	7,577 50
Clinton.....	5,122,582 00
Delta.....	112,847 00
Eaton.....	5,698,401 07
Emmet.....	25,983 54
Genesee.....	11,727,024 00
Grand Traverse.....	440,234 00
Gratiot.....	554,251 00
Hilledale.....	18,645,231 00
Houghton.....	761,706 08
Huron.....	2,058,013 00
Ingham.....	7,490,467 00
Ionia.....	9,964,169 00
Iosco.....	1,899,283 50
Isabella.....	180,504 00
Jackson.....	15,508,450 00
Kalamazoo.....	13,676,430 00
Kalkaska.....	127,746 00
Kent.....	21,494,613 00
Keewenaw.....	712,143 00
Lapeer.....	3,520,000 00
Leelanaw.....	82,413 98
Lenawee.....	15,156,404 00
Livingston.....	7,743,605 00
Macomb.....	10,822,268 00
Manistee.....	1,258,552 00
Manitou.....	100,000 00
Marquette.....	1,283,282 00
Mason.....	256,877 15
Mecosta.....	883,742 00
Menominee.....	1,570,000 00
Midland.....	767,826 00
Monroe.....	5,042,059 00
Montcalm.....	3,170,191 00
Muskegon.....	1,411,981 05
Newaygo.....	45,000 00
Oakland.....	16,519,145 00
Oceana.....	1,152,788 48
Ontonagon.....	809,782 00
Osceola.....	50,802 00
Ottawa.....	6,159,720 00
Presque Isle.....	211,056 56
Saginaw.....	8,167,269 71
Sanilac.....	79,011 00

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

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COUNTIES.	AMOUNTS ADDED.
Shiawassee.....	\$6,819,700 00
St. Clair.....	3,018,853 00
St. Joseph.....	11,546,882 00
Tuscola.....	2,175,563 00
Van Buren.....	6,996,000 00
Washtenaw.....	20,174,792 00
Wayne.....	66,506,899 00
Wexford.....	41,138 14
Total.....	\$876,886,212 48

## COUNTIES HAVING AMOUNTS DEDUCTED.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNTS DEDUCTED.
Alpena.....	\$474,160 70
Benzle.....	41,052 00
Cheboygan.....	110,198 00
Clare.....	92,275 50
Lake.....	40,708 00
Mackinac.....	32,541 81
Missaukee.....	47,169 48
Schoolcraft.....	57,845 00
Total.....	\$895,949 94

Aggregate of real and personal estate as equalized by Boards of Supervisors, June, 1871.....	\$254,509,787 46
Aggregate of deductions.....	695,949 94
After deducting there remains.....	\$253,613,787 52
Aggregate of additions.....	876,886,212 48
Aggregate as equalized by State Board.....	\$630,000,000 00

Pending proceedings under this order of business, the Board, at 11 o'clock P. M., adjourned until 7½ o'clock A. M., the 24th.

*Thursday, August 24, 1871.*

Board met, pursuant to adjournment, at 7½ o'clock A. M.  
Members all present.

Business under the third order resumed. The table of equalization was completed, as follows:¹

¹ Vide also Appendix, p. 98.

**STATEMENT showing Number of acres of Land Assessed in 1871, Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as Assessed in 1871, Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as Equalized by Boards of Supervisors for 1871, Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization, Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as Equalized by State Board of Equalization for 1871**

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real Estate, 1871.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as Equalized by State Board of Equalization for 1871
Alcona	148,799.87	\$1,340,285 15	\$1,340,285 15	a \$ 325,744 85	\$2,100,000 00
Alcona	700,205.00	9,004,873 00	9,139,920 00	a 4,808,000 00	18,120,000 00
Alcona	804,479.51	1,484,100 70	1,384,100 70	d 474,100 70	910,000 00
Antrim	180,441.00	456,278 00	456,457 00	a 454,143 00	610,000 00
Barry	447,465.00	5,136,767 00	4,408,318 00	a 5,048,057 00	9,480,000 00
Bay	864,444.50	9,775,899 70	9,028,457 00	a 4,728,548 00	7,250,000 00
Bonafé	129,064.00	489,814 00	481,052 00	d 41,032 00	440,000 00
Berrien	352,511 00	6,808,168 00	4,884,508 00	a 10,065,417 00	16,690,000 00
Branch	415,162.00	4,455,678 00	4,555,800 00	a 10,664,807 00	15,230,000 00
Calhoun	489,174.00	7,408,145 00	7,995,719 00	a 18,001,291 00	21,000,000 00
Cass	885,575.00	4,238,420 00	4,462,000 00	a 11,889,000 00	16,480,000 00
Charlevoix	24,367.47	107,426 41	106,824 00	a 28,176 00	180,000 00
Cheboygan	101,041.00	568,808 00	560,198 00	d 110,198 00	430,000 00
Chippewa	185,404.51	441,672 00	442,122 50	a 7,077 50	450,000 00
Clare	250,494 01	1,090,980 50	992,275 50	d 92,275 50	390,000 00
Clinton	375,061 00	8,736,324 00	4,327,419 00	a 5,122,702 00	9,450,000 00
Delta	182,989.00	897,158 00	897,158 00	a 112,847 00	450,000 00
Easton	454,928.00	5,229,407 00	5,381,504 98	a 5,898,410 07	11,280,000 00
Emmet	12,484.34	75,488 00	74,068 44	a 25,908 54	100,000 00
Genesee	400,642 00	6,180,948 00	6,122,976 00	a 11,727,024 00	17,850,000 00
Id. Traverse	146,444 00	920,218 00	919,706 00	a 440,234 00	1,860,000 00
Ionia	445,002.00	9,748,140 00	9,085,748 00	a 574,251 00	2,890,000 00
Island	377,007 00	6,587,405 00	6,514,789 00	a 18,645,291 00	20,180,000 00
Lapeer	308,432.47	1,358,298 97	1,328,298 97	a 761,708 00	2,180,000 00
Lapeer	400,521 00	1,324,771 00	1,276,907 00	a 2,008,018 00	3,280,000 00
Ingham	941,047 00	9,402,908 00	6,059,500 00	a 7,480,467 00	13,530,000 00
Ionia	450,158.00	4,144,297 00	4,205,881 00	a 9,864,189 00	14,170,000 00
Isaac	418,250.07	1,750,718 00	1,750,718 50	a 1,890,252 50	3,150,000 00
Isabella	224,797 00	1,805,154 00	1,800,486 00	a 190,504 00	1,490,000 00
Jackson	453,278 00	9,064,404 00	10,141,550 00	a 15,008,450 00	26,250,000 00
Kalamazoo	854,245.00	11,071,644 00	11,028,570 00	a 18,676,480 00	25,200,000 00
Kalamazoo	187,422 48	192,254 00	182,254 00	a 127,746 00	810,000 00
Kent	505,541.00	10,189,309 00	9,505,167 00	a 21,484,518 00	31,000,000 00
Keweenaw	224,808.48	607,000 00	607,000 00	a 712,140 00	1,570,000 00
Lake	108,842.78	560,700 00	560,700 00	d 40,700 00	520,000 00
Lapeer	402,475.51	9,741,186 00	2,780,000 00	a 4,520,000 00	6,900,000 00
Leelanaw	109,090.44	402,541 07	407,501 87	a 32,418 00	320,000 00
Leelanaw	467,462.00	11,188,400 00	11,088,508 00	a 15,166,404 00	26,250,000 00
Livingston	344,492 18	8,544,808 00	8,946,800 00	a 7,748,805 00	11,580,000 00
Mackinac	78,952.21	462,541 81	462,541 81	d 92,541 81	430,000 00
Macomb	297,441 00	6,082,787 00	6,077,797 00	a 10,332,288 00	16,900,000 00
Manistee	211,489.01	1,204,408 00	1,206,444 00	a 1,258,502 00	2,460,000 00
Manitou				a 100,000 00	100,000 00
Marquette	424,448.00	2,754,704 00	2,754,704 00	a 1,259,292 00	3,990,000 00
Macon	139,005.07	412,056 88	798,122 00	a 256,477 18	1,050,000 00
Mcosta	256,871 00	2,186,250 00	2,156,208 00	a 888,742 00	2,520,000 00
Menominee				a 1,570,000 00	1,570,000 00
Midland	600,624 00	2,481,160 00	2,502,174 00	a 767,426 00	3,150,000 00
Milwaukee	144,226.90	467,169 48	467,169 48	d 47,169 48	420,000 00
Monroe	208,577.00	4,408,000 00	4,407,841 00	a 5,048,059 00	9,450,000 00
Montcalm	400,212.00	2,014,906 00	1,779,400 00	a 3,170,191 00	4,950,000 00
Muskegon	320,122.85	4,345,414 00	8,200,015 25	a 1,911,981 05	5,250,000 00
Newaygo	400,000 00	1,051,441 40	1,535,000 00	a 548,000 00	2,100,000 00
Oakland	501,421.00	9,650,445 00	9,780,650 00	a 16,519,145 00	26,250,000 00
Oscoda	272,384.24	1,781,155 29	1,997,211 57	a 1,158,786 48	3,150,000 00
Ontonagon	344,830 00	710,299 00	500,904 00	a 600,789 00	1,810,000 00
Oscoda	156,870.00	414,400 00	400,184 00	a 50,202 00	460,000 00

## STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as Assessed in 1871.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as Equalized by Boards of Supervisors, 1871.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as Equalized by State Board of Equalization for 1871.
Ottawa.....	340,212.91	\$2,260,827 00	\$2,240,230 00 a	\$2,150,720 00	\$2,400,000 00
Presque Isle.....	88,397.38	845,771 24	288,043 45 a	211,056 55	450,000 00
Naginaw.....	490,252.35	8,509,049 00	3,702,730 29 a	2,167,269 71	16,870,000 00
Manilac.....	502,865.00	8,119,469 00	8,440,929 00 a	79,011 00	8,520,000 00
Schoolcraft.....			577,845 00 d	57,545 00	520,000 00
Shiawassee.....	828,296.77	2 367 30	2,420,800 00 a	6,819,700 00	9,240,000 00
St. Clair.....	487,795.00	4 147 00	4,831,647 00 a	8,078,329 00	7,850,000 00
St. Joseph.....	812,045.00	12 165 00	12,738,119 00 a	11,546,823 00	24,280,000 00
Tuscola.....	450,746.00	1 55 00	1,864,487 00 a	2,175,569 00	4,040,000 00
Van Buren.....	882,521.00	7 18 00	4,554,000 00 a	6,996,000 00	11,550,000 00
Washtenaw.....	440,591.00	11 50 00	11,825,208 00 a	20,174,792 00	31,500,000 00
Wayne.....	868,008.00	24 18 00	28,408,101 00 a	66,506,899 00	90,000,000 00
Wexford.....	24,792.16	401 28	408,561 26 a	41,122 14	540,000 00
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>20,515,892.09</b>	<b>\$261,158,704 54</b>	<b>\$254,509,787 46</b>		<b>\$290,000,000 00</b>

(a) Added.  
(d) Deducted.

On motion, the amount standing in the last or right-hand column of the above table was adopted as the "Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate of the several counties as equalized by the State Board of Equalization for 1871."

At 9 A. M., on motion, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES W. KING,

*Secretary.*

We, Morgan Bates, Chairman, and James W. King, Secretary of the State Board of Equalization, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct record of the proceedings of the State Board of Equalization at its meeting at the Capitol in the city of Lansing on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th days of August, 1871.

(Signed)

MORGAN BATES,

*Lieut. Governor and Chairman of Board of Equalization.*

(Signed) JAMES W. KING,

*Secretary of Board of Equalization.*





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# APPENDIX.

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# A P P E N D I X

## ALCONA COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the Several Townships of the County of Alcona, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Alcona.....	86,667.62	\$224,565 58	\$224,565 58	\$17,275 00	\$241,840 58
Harrisville.....	148,804.11	409,886 79	409,886 79	89,824 00	449,660 79
Greenbush.....	69,681.41	176,001 24	176,001 24	14,120 00	190,121 24
Oscoda County.	143,445.08	858,612 59	858,612 59	.....	858,612 59
	448,798.37	\$1,169,016 15	\$1,169,016 15	\$71,219 00	\$1,240,235 15

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF ALCONA, } ss.

We, R. Z. Roberts, Chairman, and J. VanBuskirk, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Alcona, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Alcona aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their adjourned session held in the Court House in Harrisville, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and  
affixed the Seal of said County, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

R. Z. ROBERTS.

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Alcona County.

J. VAN BUSKIRK.

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Alcona County.

## ALLEGAN COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Allegan, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Allegan.....	20,580	\$1,384,961 00	\$952,350 00	\$247,650 00	\$1,200,000 00
Casco.....	23,885	202,810 00	200,865 00	19,685 00	220,000 00
Cheshire.....	22,012	268,710 00	218,100 00	46,900 00	260,000 00
Clyde.....	17,428	78,510 00	56,060 00	5,940 00	62,000 00
Dorr.....	22,757	327,425 00	281,020 00	48,980 00	280,000 00
Fillmore.....	23,028	326,500 00	255,249 00	54,751 00	310,000 00
Ganges.....	18,464	198,578 00	242,060 00	29,940 00	272,000 00
Gun Plain.....	22,224	987,472 00	692,666 00	167,884 00	800,000 00
Hopkins.....	22,691	293,320 00	258,620 00	26,880 00	280,000 00
Heath.....	21,428	109,085 00	76,140 00	30,640 00	106,780 00
Laketown.....	18,141	106,920 00	82,880 00	16,080 00	98,860 00
Lee.....	21,547	127,570 00	79,744 00	15,256 00	95,000 00
Leighton.....	22,287	266,580 00	234,120 00	25,880 00	260,000 00
Manlius.....	19,372	133,508 00	107,894 00	12,106 00	120,000 00
Monterey.....	21,240	476,500 00	394,298 00	84,492 00	478,780 00
Martin.....	21,580	441,970 00	430,460 00	69,540 00	500,000 00
Otsego.....	22,475	543,250 00	624,675 00	95,325 00	720,000 00
Overisel.....	22,654	307,528 00	225,142 00	40,858 00	266,000 00
Pine Plains.....	21,162	113,886 00	74,821 00	12,179 00	87,000 00
Salem.....	23,040	297,340 00	235,135 00	36,865 00	272,000 00
Sangatuck.....	16,115	546,781 00	263,450 00	216,580 00	480,000 00
Trowbridge.....	22,099	306,590 00	274,800 00	45,700 00	320,000 00
Watson.....	21,904	384,630 00	271,770 00	48,280 00	320,000 00
Wayland.....	22,157	329,200 00	287,540 00	38,460 00	326,000 00
	505,205	\$3,458,964 00	\$6,698,809 00	\$1,485,611 00	\$3,183,920 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF ALLEGAN, ) ss.

We, Philetus O. Littlejohn, Chairman, and A. E. Calkins, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Allegan, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Allegan aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Allegan, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said County, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

PHILETUS O. LITTLEJOHN,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Allegan County.

A. E. CALKINS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Allegan County.

ALPENA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Alpena, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Alpena .....	205,568.69	\$514,697 81	\$414,697 81	\$19,495 97	\$484,198 28
Alpena City .....	8,926.10	542,690 55	542,690 55	208,326 87	748,017 42
Ossineke .....	95,889.72	179,750 00	179,750 00	24,200 00	208,950 00
	804,879.51	\$1,237,187 86	\$1,187,137 86	\$247,022 84	\$1,384,160 70

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF ALPENA, } ss.  
We, James J. Potter, Chairman, and Seth L. Carpenter, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alpena, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Alpena aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said County, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Alpena, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said County, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1871.  
JAMES J. POTTER,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Alpena County.  
SETH L. CARPENTER,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Alpena County.

## ANTRIM COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Antrim, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Elk Rapids.....	19,099	\$87,848 00	\$87,848 00	\$40,765 00	\$128,103 00
Forest Home.....	29,859	42,705 00	44,880 00	2,452 00	47,282 00
Mancelona.....	48,604	61,401 00	68,155 00	1,660 00	69,815 00
Helena.....	6,095	8,019 00	9,181 00	5,048 00	14,224 00
Torch Lake.....	18,802	30,127 00	28,470 00	14,162 00	42,632 00
Milton.....	8,472	29,850 00	22,160 00	5,235 00	27,395 00
Banks.....	5,450	15,898 00	14,808 00	12,098 00	26,401 00
	180,861	\$274,888 00	\$274,442 00	\$81,415 00	\$355,857 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

We, Lewis M. Kanagg, Chairman, and Richard W. Bagot, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Antrim, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several Townships of the County of Antrim aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said County, at their session held at the Court House in Elk Rapids, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
and affixed the Seal of said County, this 18th day of June, A. D.  
1871.

LEWIS M. KANAGG,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Antrim County.

RICHARD W. BAGOT,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Antrim County.

BARRY COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Barry, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Assyria.....	22,500	\$225,945 00	\$237,242 00	\$25,440 00	\$262,682 00
Barry.....	21,542	290,700 00	281,979 00	87,520 00	319,499 00
Baltimore.....	22,445	181,105 00	162,995 00	23,816 00	186,811 00
Carlton.....	21,989	221,050 00	194,524 00	36,690 00	281,214 00
Castleton.....	22,325	356,850 00	214,110 00	55,400 00	269,510 00
Hastings.....	19,118	285,440 00	161,624 00	38,790 00	200,414 00
Hastings City....	8,200	451,785 00	384,018 00	117,500 00	501,518 00
Hope.....	20,986	201,789 00	161,892 00	20,466 00	181,858 00
Irving.....	23,030	276,055 00	220,844 00	26,080 00	246,924 00
Johnstown.....	22,240	226,591 00	271,909 00	38,246 00	310,155 00
Maple Grove.....	22,664	204,080 00	187,754 00	26,780 00	214,534 00
Orangeville.....	19,967	161,680 00	161,680 00	23,760 00	185,440 00
Prairieville.....	20,896	296,740 00	308,609 00	45,790 00	354,399 00
Rutland.....	22,498	304,521 00	197,939 00	25,598 00	223,537 00
Thorn Apple.....	21,866	406,960 00	244,176 00	49,700 00	298,876 00
Woodland.....	22,861	285,140 00	285,140 00	32,290 00	267,430 00
Yankee Springs..	19,248	162,040 00	129,632 00	24,480 00	154,112 00
	347,865	\$4,489,421 00	\$3,755,567 00	\$649,346 00	\$4,408,918 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF BARRY, }

We, D. G. Robinson, Chairman, and William H. Powers, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Barry, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Barry aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office in the city of Hastings, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the seal of said county, this 23d day of June, A. D. 1871.

WILLIAM H. POWERS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Barry County.

D. G. ROBINSON,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Barry County.



## BAY COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Bay, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Bay City.....	-----	\$972,820 00	\$972,820 00	\$221,070 00	\$1,198,890 00
Beaver .....	89,116.00	178,221 70	177,714 00	286 00	178,000 00
Au Gres.....	41,857.27	99,720 00	99,260 00	4,740 00	104,000 00
Arenac.....	71,998.76	149,075 00	148,710 00	14,290 00	163,000 00
Clayton .....	38,149.68	75,828 00	75,828 00	9,000 00	77,828 00
Kawkawlin.....	40,105.00	125,896 00	125,896 00	17,180 00	142,576 00
Williams .....	21,409.41	46,808 00	51,488 00	4,245 00	55,733 00
Hampton .....	13,895.00	117,271 00	98,817 00	5,790 00	99,607 00
Bangor.....	8,555.48	334,780 00	251,045 00	48,525 00	299,570 00
Monitor.....	19,278.77	50,564 00	45,508 00	2,515 00	48,023 00
Portsmouth .....	26,038.16	289,300 00	245,905 00	15,825 00	261,230 00
	364,898.50	\$2,439,788 70	\$2,287,491 00	\$335,966 00	\$2,623,457 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF BAY, ) ss.

We, George Lord, Chairman, and Henry A. Braddock, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Bay, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Bay aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Bay City, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said County, this 8th day of July, A. D.  
1871.

GEORGE LORD.

*Chairman Board of Supervisors of Bay County.*

HENRY A. BRADDOCK.

*Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Bay County.*

BENZIE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Benzie, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Almira.....	15,950	\$31,299 00	\$26,757 00	\$10,956 00	\$37,743 00
Benzonia.....	14,407	48,475 00	48,475 00	7,920 00	56,895 00
Colfax.....	9,870	15,886 00	15,886 00	1,487 00	17,823 00
Crystal Lake....	11,520	90,970 00	127,850 00	12,014 00	189,864 00
Gilmore.....	10,242	63,982 00	63,982 00	19,844 00	88,826 00
Homestead.....	13,144	26,665 00	26,665 00	8,785 00	30,400 00
Inland.....	12,673	25,250 00	25,250 00	2,660 00	27,910 00
Joyfield.....	8,812	19,695 00	19,695 00	3,055 00	22,750 00
Platte.....	13,960	24,870 00	24,870 00	4,006 00	28,876 00
Weldon.....	18,455	36,660 00	36,660 00	805 00	87,465 00
	129,064	\$352,252 00	\$415,090 00	\$65,962 00	\$481,052 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF BENZIE, ) ss.  
We, Nathan Jaquish, Chairman, and Chas. H. Parker, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Benzie, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Benzie aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Frankfort, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the seal of said county, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
NATHAN JAQUISH,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Benzie County.  
CHAS. H. PARKER,  
Clerk of Board of Superrisors of Benzie County.



BRANCH COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Branch, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Algansee.....	22,116	\$169,870 00	\$170,000 00	\$28,885 00	\$198,885 00
Batavia.....	21,852	209,540 00	210,000 00	28,890 00	238,890 00
Bethel.....	22,749	169,015 00	170,000 00	86,800 00	206,800 00
Bronson.....	22,586	265,165 00	266,000 00	89,670 00	305,670 00
Butler.....	22,178	161,285 00	161,285 00	24,790 00	186,075 00
California.....	18,220	109,000 00	105,000 00	18,110 00	128,110 00
Coldwater.....	19,564	277,910 00	277,910 00	88,650 00	316,560 00
Coldwater city—					
1st ward.....		184,640 00	196,450 00	44,175 00	240,625 00
2d ward.....		158,665 00	168,665 00	49,870 00	208,085 00
3d ward.....	8,015.00	188,765 00	188,765 00	98,110 00	276,875 00
4th ward.....		179,050 00	188,050 00	41,975 00	229,925 00
Gilead.....	18,209	102,860 00	105,000 00	28,810 00	128,810 00
Girard.....	22,440	225,180 00	226,000 00	89,420 00	265,420 00
Kinderhook.....	12,169	82,275 00	86,275 00	22,405 00	108,660 00
Matteson.....	22,568	156,075 00	160,000 00	22,042 00	182,042 00
Noble.....	11,884	90,155 00	94,000 00	18,881 00	112,881 00
Ovid.....	20,796	164,165 00	168,165 00	81,420 00	199,585 00
Quincy.....	22,025	856,880 00	851,880 00	70,220 00	422,100 00
Sherwood.....	22,122	202,245 00	200,000 00	29,645 00	229,645 00
Union.....	21,471	282,040 00	310,000 00	65,880 00	375,880 00
	315,162.60	\$3,723,730 00	\$3,798,445 00	\$761,948 00	\$4,555,893 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF BRANCH, ) ss.  

We, Erastus Bradley, Chairman, and Francis M. Bissell, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Branch, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Branch aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Coldwater, on the 12th, 18th, and 14th days of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the seal of said county, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

ERASTUS BRADLEY,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Branch County.

FRANCIS M. BISSELL,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Branch County.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Calhoun, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Albion.....	21,680	\$450,180 00	\$495,148 00	\$94,280 00	\$589,578 00
Athens.....	22,871	172,895 00	190,184 00	41,490 00	231,674 00
Bedford.....	22,880	289,010 00	262,911 00	86,080 00	298,941 00
Burlington.....	22,057	178,425 00	196,268 00	89,660 00	235,928 00
Battle Creek.....	21,120	828,450 00	861,295 00	47,200 00	408,495 00
Battle Creek city.....	1,559	758,885 00	828,723 00	289,865 00	1,068,668 00
Clarendon.....	21,515	169,275 00	186,208 00	88,835 00	225,028 00
Clarence.....	19,850	85,640 00	94,204 00	18,575 00	112,779 00
Convis.....	22,112	197,080 00	216,788 00	40,180 00	256,918 00
Eckford.....	22,866	298,680 00	322,998 00	50,180 00	373,128 00
Emmet.....	20,986	300,450 00	330,495 00	49,400 00	379,895 00
Fredonia.....	22,850	225,990 00	248,589 00	50,970 00	299,559 00
Homer.....	22,864	297,880 00	327,063 00	60,780 00	387,798 00
LeRoy.....	22,719	183,600 00	201,960 00	89,150 00	241,110 00
Lee.....	22,086	80,400 00	88,440 00	14,810 00	102,750 00
Marengo.....	21,036	346,710 00	381,881 00	104,070 00	455,451 00
Marshall.....	19,946	288,440 00	317,284 00	87,545 00	404,829 00
Marshall city.....	930	612,000 00	678,200 00	192,000 00	563,200 00
Newton.....	23,024	168,815 00	185,146 00	26,825 00	211,971 00
Penfield.....	22,785	224,505 00	246,956 00	89,240 00	286,196 00
Sheridan.....	21,294	241,550 00	265,705 00	46,580 00	312,285 00
Tekonsha.....	22,244	168,580 00	185,488 00	85,890 00	221,326 00
	489,174	\$6,005,740 00	\$6,606,314 00	\$1,892,405 00	\$7,995,719 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN }  
COUNTY OF CALHOUN, } ss.  
We, Lewis Townsend, Chairman, and S. P. Brockway, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Calhoun, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Calhoun aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said County, at their session held at the Court room in the city of Marshall, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said County, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
LEWIS TOWNSEND,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Calhoun County.  
S. P. BROCKWAY,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Calhoun County.

CASS COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the Several Townships of the County of Cass, for the Year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Marcellus .....	20,608	\$178,600 00	\$175,150 00	\$24,850 00	\$200,000 00
Newberg .....	21,940	149,140 00	166,510 00	28,490 00	190,000 00
Porter .....	82,558	812,970 00	824,760 00	55,240 00	880,000 00
Volinia .....	21,858	286,920 00	251,820 00	58,680 00	310,000 00
Penn .....	21,865	282,720 00	308,570 00	46,480 00	350,000 00
Calvin .....	20,060	178,992 00	204,585 00	80,465 00	285,000 00
Mason .....	12,868	153,879 00	174,918 00	20,062 00	195,000 00
Wayne .....	20,918	280,662 00	242,822 00	52,178 00	295,000 00
La Grange .....	22,296	365,910 00	408,475 00	91,525 00	500,000 00
Jefferson .....	20,486	248,045 00	268,855 00	26,645 00	290,000 00
Ontwa .....	12,077	225,875 00	221,600 00	38,400 00	260,000 00
Silver Creek .....	21,091	269,155 00	279,095 00	55,905 00	385,000 00
Pokagon .....	22,046	396,885 00	397,150 00	104,850 00	502,000 00
Howard .....	22,290	221,022 00	224,800 00	25,700 00	250,000 00
Milton .....	13,464	169,810 00	175,705 00	24,295 00	200,000 00
	805,875	\$3,615,065 00	\$3,813,265 00	678,735 00	\$4,492,000 000

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF CASS,  
We, William K. Palmer, Chairman, and Charles L. Morton, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Cass, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Cass aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Cassopolis, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the seal of said county, this twentieth day of June, A. D. 1871.  
WILLIAM K. PALMER,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Cass County.  
CHAS. L. MORTON,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Cass County.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Charlevoix, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Charlevoix.....	5,477.14	\$25,687 50	\$24,660 00	\$22,075 00	\$46,785 00
Eveline.....	5,450	8,988 00	8,988 00	2,851 00	11,799 00
Evangeline.....	1,048	1,898 10	1,405 00	856 00	2,261 00
Marion.....	4,806	7,168 81	7,522 00	3,582 00	11,054 00
Norwood.....	8,120.88	17,155 00	17,155 00	5,745 00	22,900 00
South Arm.....	8,457	5,074 00	5,074 00	7,011 00	12,035 00
	23,867.47	\$65,356 41	\$64,754 00	\$42,070 00	\$106,824 00

The rolls were equalized by adding five per cent to the real estate of the township of Marion and Evangeline, and deducting four per cent from the real estate of Charlevoix.

{ L. S. }

I hereby certify that the above is correct.

WILLARD A. SMITH,  
County Clerk.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Cheboygan, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Grant.....	28,155	\$71,707 00	\$71,707 00	\$12,380 00	\$84,087 00
Duncan.....	16,859.98	61,270 00	56,270 00	8,500 00	64,770 00
Burt.....	30,970	92,911 00	89,411 00	999 00	90,410 00
Benton.....	2,068.17	166,969 00	166,969 00	79,970 00	246,939 00
Inverness.....	22,988.41	63,887 00	63,887 00	10,105 00	73,992 00
	101,042.26	\$456,744 00	\$448,244 00	\$111,954 00	\$560,198 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF CHEBOYGAN, } ss.

We, Francis M. Sammons, Chairman, and A. D. Woolston, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of [Cheboygan], in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Cheboygan aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office in the village of Cheboygan, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1871.

FRANCIS M. SAMMONS,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Cheboygan County.

A. D. WOOLSTON.  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Cheboygan County.



## CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Chippewa, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Sault Ste. Marie.	124,570.40	\$348,317 00	\$348,317 00	\$48,880 00	\$396,447 00
Sugar Island.....	6,047.19	14,088 00	14,088 00	14,620 00	28,558 00
Warner.....	5,287.22	8,622 00	9,072 56	7,845 00	16,917 56
	135,904.81	\$360,977 00	\$367,427 56	\$70,695 00	\$438,122 56

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF CHIPPEWA, ) ss.

We, P. S. Church, Chairman, and Guy H. Carleton, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Chippewa, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Chippewa aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office in the Sault Ste. Marie, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 12th day of June, A. D.  
1871.

P. S. CHURCH,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Chippewa County.

GUY H. CARLETON,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Chippewa County.

## CLARE COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Clare, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Grant .....	60,252.90	\$238,861 50	\$238,861 50	\$8,506 00	\$247,367 50
Sheridan .....	64,544.00	294,106 00	258,176 00	4,252 00	262,428 00
Surrey .....	98,114.10	875,480 00	872,456 00	1,805 00	878,761 00
Winterfield .....	82,588.01	97,580 00	97,749 00	970 00	98,719 00
	250,494.01	\$1,888,927 50	\$967,242 50	\$15,083 00	\$982,275 50

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF CLARE, } ss.

We, Henry Woodruff, Chairman, and A. A. St. John, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Clare, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Clare aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office in Farwell, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1871.

HENRY WOODRUFF,

*Chairman Board of Supervisors of Clare County.*

A. A. ST. JOHN,

*Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Clare County.*

CLINTON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Clinton, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Bath.....	19,823	\$166,980 00	\$166,980 00	\$26,837 00	\$173,267 00
Victor.....	23,185	161,240 00	182,278 00	21,940 00	204,218 00
Ovid.....	22,643	238,488 00	316,236 00	54,109 00	370,845 00
Duplain.....	22,859	179,210 00	189,686 00	68,775 00	258,411 00
Greenbush.....	21,860	181,255 00	198,704 00	52,695 00	246,809 00
Bingham.....	22,803	409,182 00	477,803 00	92,840 00	570,148 00
Olive.....	22,636	146,170 00	174,081 00	28,400 00	197,481 00
Dewitt.....	22,863	241,980 00	260,820 00	29,040 00	289,860 00
Watertown.....	22,639	190,880 00	250,696 00	35,790 00	286,496 00
Riley.....	22,867	147,885 00	170,578 00	26,418 00	196,991 00
Bengal.....	22,850	158,849 00	205,198 00	20,007 00	225,800 00
Essex.....	22,580	231,180 00	249,879 00	58,060 00	292,989 00
Lebanon.....	22,096	162,675 00	187,845 00	27,870 00	215,715 00
Dallas.....	22,988	184,235 00	218,179 00	32,235 00	250,464 00
Westphalia.....	22,080	149,690 00	212,881 00	36,240 00	249,191 00
Eagle.....	22,307	222,320 00	254,745 00	30,688 00	285,839 00
	353,091	\$3,170,814 00	\$3,701,479 00	\$625,989 00	\$4,827,413 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF CLINTON, }

We, D. C. Harrington, Chairman, and John M. Easton, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Clinton, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Clinton aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of St. Johns, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1871.

JOHN M. EASTON,  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Clinton County.

D. C. HARRINGTON,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Clinton County.

DELTA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Delta, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Delton.....	54,786	\$89,142 00	\$89,142 00	\$37,000 00	\$126,142 00
Escanaba.....	85,594	116,927 00	116,927 00	48,225 00	160,152 00
Masonville.....	22,608	28,608 00	28,608 00	2,000 00	80,608 00
Nahma.....	19,956	19,956 00	19,956 00	300 00	26,256 00
	182,989	\$254,628 00	\$254,628 00	\$82,525 00	\$337,153 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF DELTA, ) ss.  
We, Stephen Goss, Chairman, and E. P. Barras, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Delta, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several Townships of the county of Delta aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said County, at their adjourned session held at the County Clerk's Office in the village of Escanaba, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said County, this tenth day of July A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

STEPHEN GOSS,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Delta County.

E. P. BARRAS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Delta County.

EATON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Eaton, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Bellevue.....	22,700	\$262,742 00	\$233,692 00	\$51,195 00	\$384,877 34
Benton.....	22,320	220,180 00	261,679 54	27,090 00	288,769 54
Brookfield.....	21,759	168,200 00	168,200 00	25,980 00	189,180 00
Carmel.....	21,826	258,620 00	251,084 00	87,550 00	268,634 00
Charlotte.....	2,880	888,420 00	881,120 00	91,950 00	478,070 00
Chester.....	22,847	206,810 00	243,445 80	31,500 00	274,945 80
Delta.....	22,427	211,120 00	247,854 82	20,285 00	268,139 82
Eaton.....	21,875	280,620 00	245,840 92	29,190 00	275,080 92
Eaton Rapids..	22,189	482,580 00	419,844 60	96,580 00	516,374 60
Hamlin.....	22,610	864,750 00	410,708 50	42,580 00	458,288 50
Kalamo.....	22,600	254,470 00	291,868 15	24,745 00	316,118 15
Oneida.....	22,057	877,255 00	871,978 50	68,070 00	440,048 50
Roxand.....	22,920	186,270 00	175,098 80	27,800 00	209,898 80
Sunfield.....	22,070	162,120 00	164,146 50	19,240 00	188,886 50
Vermontville...	22,000	268,675 00	802,981 00	58,975 00	856,986 00
Walton.....	22,840	277,200 00	810,464 00	42,000 00	852,464 00
Windsor.....	22,050	210,240 00	242,476 80	25,555 00	268,081 80
	359,926	\$4,514,722 00	\$4,816,918 98	\$714,685 00	\$5,581,596 93

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF EATON, }  
We, James G. Pollard, Chairman, and I. E. C. Hickok, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Eaton, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Eaton aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said County, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said County, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1871.

JAMES G. POLLARD,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Eaton County.

I. E. C. HICKOK,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Eaton County.

## EMMET COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Emmet, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Little Traverse...	1,367.78	\$11,961 00	\$11,000 22	\$4,065 00	\$15,225 22
Bear Creek.....	3,558.56	11,854 00	10,768 34	3,951 00	14,987 34
La Croix.....	7,008.08	33,861 00	31,118 00	9,951 00	41,044 00
	12,434.34	\$54,996 00	\$52,568 48	\$20,497 00	\$74,066 48

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ANDREW J. BLACKBIRD,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Emmet County.

HENRY A. ROLLINS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Emmet County.

# GENESEE COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Genesee, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Argentine .....	21,594	\$178,618 00	\$178,618 00	\$31,985 00	\$210,598 00
Atlas .....	22,526	308,110 00	301,948 00	68,894 00	870,942 00
Burton .....	21,817.84	285,410 00	285,410 00	42,799 00	828,300 00
Clayton .....	22,478	217,575 00	217,575 00	21,140 00	288,715 00
Davison .....	22,715.81	199,810 00	197,817 00	32,055 00	229,872 00
Fenton .....	19,258.20	448,817 00	448,817 00	89,100 00	592,917 00
1st Ward .....	745	212,900 00	212,900 00	77,075 00	289,975 00
2d Ward .....	700	295,228 00	295,228 00	94,555 00	389,778 00
3d Ward .....	512	888,878 00	888,878 00	118,075 00	446,948 00
4th Ward .....	598.50	60,647 00	60,647 00	12,760 00	78,407 00
Flint .....	20,100	266,690 00	264,024 00	84,640 00	298,664 00
Flushing .....	21,941.15	250,880 00	250,880 00	39,410 00	290,290 00
Forest .....	23,009.50	118,545 00	118,545 00	84,010 00	152,555 00
Gaines .....	28,000	154,675 00	158,129 00	20,235 00	178,364 00
Genesee .....	22,444	299,560 00	299,560 00	80,930 00	380,490 00
Grand Blanc .....	23,040	370,120 00	369,718 00	58,625 00	421,343 00
Montrose .....	21,950.91	80,546 00	78,180 00	10,888 00	98,513 00
Mt. Morris .....	23,040	230,170 00	227,869 00	30,730 00	258,619 00
Mundy .....	22,881	275,870 00	272,617 00	47,625 00	320,242 00
Richfield .....	23,042.16	200,115 00	198,114 00	34,200 00	232,314 00
Thetford .....	20,989.46	170,210 00	170,210 00	24,207 00	194,417 00
Vienna .....	22,869	218,805 00	210,058 00	41,860 00	251,918 00
	400,592.02	\$5,171,164 00	\$5,188,292 00	\$989,784 00	\$6,122,976 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF GENESEE, } ss.

We, Ezra B. Sparks, Chairman, and Charles D. Long, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Genesee, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Genesee aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the County Clerk's office in the city of Flint, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1871.

EZRA B. SPARKS,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Genesee County.

CHARLES D. LONG,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Genesee County.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Grand Traverse, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Blair.....	92,785.00	\$77,840 00	\$77,840 00	\$16,660 00	\$94,000 00
East Bay.....	15,889.00	54,279 00	54,279 00	11,070 00	65,349 00
Long Lake.....	15,444.00	48,745 00	48,745 00	10,475 00	59,220 00
Grant.....	18,485.00	42,461 00	42,461 00	14,704 00	57,165 00
Mayfield.....	7,748.00	18,991 00	18,991 00	6,941 00	25,982 00
Paradise.....	9,162.00	14,546 00	14,546 00	6,157 00	20,708 00
Peninsula.....	16,806.00	100,215 00	100,215 00	27,058 00	127,278 00
Traverse.....	26,728.00	278,945 00	278,495 00	121,709 00	400,904 00
Whitewater.....	19,852.00	58,465 00	58,465 00	11,455 00	69,920 00
	146,844.00	\$698,987 00	\$698,587 00	\$226,229 00	\$919,766 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF GRAND TRAVERSE, } ss.

We, Perry Hannah, Chairman, and Jesse Cram, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Grand Traverse, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships in the county of Grand Traverse aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court room in Traverse City, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

PERRY HANNAH,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Grand Traverse County.

JESSE CRAM,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Grand Traverse County.



## GRATIOT COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Gratiot, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Ithaca .....	21,680	\$77,850 00	\$65,100 00	\$9,556 00	\$74,656 00
Washington ....	22,249	128,942 00	101,719 00	16,873 00	118,592 00
Fulton .....	21,400	224,490 00	158,571 00	31,600 00	186,171 00
North Shade....	22,715	212,522 00	189,200 00	25,648 00	155,848 00
New Haven.....	21,848	189,295 00	69,512 00	18,291 00	168,896 00
Newark.....	21,652	222,156 00	120,200 00	41,972 00	172,172 00
North Star.....	22,040	195,408 00	120,200 00	20,829 00	161,029 00
Hamilton.....	19,242	97,102 00	65,100 00	11,852 00	76,952 00
Lafayette.....	21,287	99,800 00	73,287 00	10,896 00	84,183 00
Emerson.....	22,459	162,835 00	101,719 00	22,830 00	124,049 00
Arcadia.....	21,680	217,785 00	120,200 00	25,060 00	155,260 00
Sumner.....	22,668	118,809 00	117,994 00	15,163 00	133,157 00
Seville.....	21,589	95,463 00	77,306 00	15,997 00	93,303 00
Pine River.....	22,880	275,175 00	205,200 00	22,915 00	228,115 00
Bethany.....	22,428	109,850 00	99,856 00	14,390 00	114,246 00
Wheeler.....	17,260	65,205 00	73,287 00	3,489 00	76,726 00
	345,902	\$2,427,842 00	\$1,744,451 00	\$321,298 00	\$2,065,749 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF GRATIOT, } ss.

We, J. C. Giddings, Chairman, and Nathan Church, Clerk, of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Gratiot aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the village of Ithaca, in the County of Gratiot, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1871.

J. C. GIDDINGS,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Gratiot County.

NATHAN CHURCH,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Gratiot County.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Hillsdale, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Adams.....	22,846.00	\$814,810 00	\$814,100 00	\$47,890 00	\$861,400 00
Allen .....	22,715.04	800,990 00	800,100 00	56,690 00	856,790 00
Amboy .....	19,350.00	150,605 00	122,650 00	21,956 00	144,606 00
Camden.....	26,855.00	267,646 00	228,700 00	51,890 00	290,590 00
Cambria .....	22,026.00	287,895 00	228,200 00	65,870 00	353,570 00
Fayette.....	15,102.00	428,250 00	416,800 00	122,750 00	550,550 00
Hillsdale .....	7,266.00	151,840 00	154,000 00	21,770 00	175,770 00
Hillsdale City- 1st & 2d w'ds }	2,400.00	246,000 00	256,500 00	104,000 00	362,500 00
2d & 4th " }		328,780 00	378,000 00	200,710 00	573,710 00
Jefferson .....	21,760.00	206,645 00	225,000 00	25,400 00	250,400 00
Litchfield .....	21,641.00	329,010 00	385,000 00	54,100 00	389,100 00
Moscow .....	22,270.00	272,005 00	290,400 00	47,955 00	338,355 00
Pittsford.....	22,420.00	318,420 00	322,200 00	55,400 00	387,600 00
Ransom .....	19,400.00	187,865 00	166,100 00	32,990 00	199,090 00
Reading .....	21,987.00	325,065 00	320,000 00	80,515 00	400,515 00
Scipio .....	18,728.00	229,588 00	226,500 00	21,260 00	257,860 00
Somerset .....	22,278.00	210,820 00	221,100 00	41,250 00	262,450 00
Woodbridge ..	19,225.00	148,540 00	157,300 00	24,980 00	182,280 00
Wheatland ...	22,556.00	317,692 00	325,500 00	52,212 00	387,712 00
Wright.....	26,700.00	229,040 00	225,400 00	31,250 00	256,750 00
	277,607.00	\$5,387,116 00	\$5,324,650 00	\$1,180,719 00	\$6,514,769 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF HILLSDALE, } ss.

We, William R. Montgomery, Chairman, and John L. Frisbie, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Hillsdale, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Hillsdale aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the City of Hillsdale, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Hillsdale County.

J. L. FRISBIE,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Hillsdale County.

## HOUGHTON COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Houghton, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Portage.....	20,160.68	\$158,280 00	\$158,280 00	\$81,880 00	\$280,560 00
L'Anse.....	83,078.00	95,586 00	95,586 00	1,000 00	96,586 00
Quincy.....	1,280.00	12,000 00	12,000 00	8,600 00	20,600 00
Baraga.....	26,089.99	50,267 00	50,267 00	8,020 00	62,287 00
Huron.....	10,986.00	35,480 00	35,480 00	650 00	36,130 00
Adams.....	88,047.18	149,028 97	149,028 97	12,150 00	161,178 97
Webster.....	15,491.10	64,255 00	64,255 00	8,850 00	67,605 00
Franklin.....	15,887.26	199,700 00	199,700 00	25,000 00	224,700 00
Schoolcraft.....	58,400.88	121,728 00	121,728 00	1,850 00	123,578 00
Hancock.....	25,090.08	180,686 00	180,686 00	17,400 00	148,086 00
Calumet.....	14,067.96	124,878 00	124,878 00	32,225 00	158,103 00
	303,422.47	\$1,150,718 97	\$1,150,718 97	\$187,575 00	\$1,338,293 97

The above statement does not embrace any property paying Specific Taxes.

ALEX. POPE, *County Clerk.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
County of Houghton, } ss.

We, Edward Ryan, Chairman, and Alex. Pope, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Houghton, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Houghton aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Houghton, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

EDWARD RYAN,  
*Chairman Board of Supervisors of Houghton County.*

ALEX. POPE,  
*Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Houghton County.*

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Houghton, paying Specific Taxes, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Quincy.....	1,787.78	\$35,400 00	\$35,400 00	\$20,900 00	\$56,200 00
Huron.....	960.00	18,100 00	18,100 00	1,850 00	19,450 00
Webster.....	1,549.79	17,790 00	17,790 00	1,000 00	19,790 00
Franklin.....	2,511.14	70,800 00	70,800 00	5,000 00	75,800 00
Hancock.....	8,641.25	34,684 25	34,684 25	5,250 00	39,884 25
Calumet.....	3,870.00	147,620 00	147,620 00	42,000 00	189,620 00
Schoolcraft.....	1,119.64	80,806 00	80,806 00	5,500 00	86,806 00
	14,888.60	\$354,650 25	\$354,650 25	\$80,900 00	\$435,550 25

The above is a statement of the amount of property in Houghton county paying specific taxes, and not liable to State tax.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. }  
COUNTY OF HOUGHTON, } ss.

We, Edward Ryan, Chairman, and Alex. Pope, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Houghton, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property paying specific taxes in the several townships of the county of Houghton aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Houghton, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

EDWARD RYAN,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Houghton County.

ALEX. POPE,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Houghton County.

HURON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Huron, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Bingham.....	19,640	\$36,661 00	\$42,661 00	\$5,540 00	\$48,201 00
Brookfield .....	15,426	15,415 00	15,415 00	1,575 00	16,990 00
Caseville.....	16,628	45,520 00	45,520 00	48,655 00	94,175 00
Colfax .....	12,156	35,496 00	30,496 00	949 00	31,445 00
Dwight.....	26,265	58,482 00	58,482 00	8,581 00	67,063 00
Fair Haven.....	20,574	36,685 00	36,685 00	5,770 00	42,455 00
Gore.....	3,750	8,168 00	8,168 00	1,197 00	9,365 00
Grant .....	10,258	20,017 00	20,017 00	2,605 00	22,622 00
Hume.....	18,206	61,474 00	61,474 00	36,247 00	97,721 00
Huron .....	20,645	72,818 00	72,818 00	28,279 00	101,097 00
Lake.....	29,692	68,949 00	68,949 00	3,245 00	72,194 00
Meade .....	12,620	35,720 00	35,720 00	2,580 00	38,300 00
Paris.....	19,165	36,152 00	42,868 00	17,682 00	60,550 00
Port Austin.....	7,576	65,580 00	65,580 00	36,260 00	101,840 00
Rubicon .....	31,105	78,515 00	88,515 00	21,498 00	110,013 00
Sand Beach.....	22,198	56,267 00	56,267 00	28,175 00	84,442 00
Sobewaing.....	15,825	68,481 00	68,481 00	20,898 00	89,379 00
Sheridan.....	14,428	33,149 00	33,149 00	1,821 00	34,970 00
Sherman.....	20,927	44,706 00	44,706 00	5,041 00	49,747 00
Sigel.....	10,364	26,028 00	26,028 00	1,910 00	27,938 00
Verona.....	17,097	36,065 00	41,065 00	4,517 00	45,647 00
White Rock.....	5,351	28,461 00	28,461 00	12,952 00	41,413 00
	369,521	\$968,749 00	\$985,965 00	\$291,022 00	\$1,276,987 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF HURON, }

We, Robert W. Irwin, Chairman, and Richard Smith, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Huron, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Huron aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Port Austin, on the 12th and 18th days of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 21st day of June A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }  
RICHARD SMITH,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Huron County.  
R. W. IRWIN,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Huron County.

INGHAM COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Ingham, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Aurelius .....	22,529.00	\$706,047 00	\$263,000 00	\$46,340 00	\$309,340 00
Alaeldon .....	21,468.00	229,116 00	244,000 00	26,845 00	270,845 00
Bunker Hill.....	20,988.00	186,024 00	198,000 00	31,569 00	224,569 00
Delhi .....	22,654.00	210,070 00	236,000 00	29,010 00	317,010 00
Ingham .....	20,984.00	578,405 00	822,000 00	81,050 00	408,050 00
Lealle.....	22,488.00	650,480 00	899,000 00	128,770 00	467,770 00
LeRoy .....	21,865.00	218,177 00	191,000 00	20,590 00	211,590 00
Locke .....	23,090.00	218,145 00	228,000 00	16,885 00	239,885 00
Lansing .....	17,954.68	259,487 00	280,000 00	20,230 00	259,230 00
Meridian .....	21,868.00	277,578 00	268,000 00	80,918 00	298,918 00
Onondaga.....	22,464.00	242,800 00	822,000 00	82,830 00	354,830 00
Stockbridge.....	22,854.00	284,760 00	210,000 00	30,540 00	240,540 00
Vevay .....	22,690.00	1,184,189 00	891,000 00	211,196 00	602,196 00
Wheatfield.....	19,782.00	196,170 00	199,000 00	28,405 00	222,405 00
White Oak.....	20,984.00	178,980 00	187,000 00	27,805 00	214,805 00
Williamstown ..	18,080.00	284,590 00	232,000 00	24,430 00	256,430 00
Lansing City—					
1st Ward.....	.....	231,050 00	136,000 00	85,770 00	171,770 00
2d Ward.....	.....	564,780 00	880,000 00	180,540 00	460,540 00
3d Ward.....	.....	861,820 00	214,000 00	27,600 00	241,600 00
4th Ward.....	.....	282,200 00	149,000 00	16,420 00	165,420 00
5th Ward.....	.....	202,220 00	122,000 00	20,290 00	142,290 00
	841,047.68	\$8,991,488 00	\$5,088,000 00	\$811,588 00	\$5,849,588 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF INGHAM, ) ss.  
We, A. N. Hart, Chairman, and Daniel D. Bolton, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Ingham, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Ingham aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Mason, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
A. N. HART.  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Ingham County.  
DANIEL D. BOLTON,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Ingham County.

## IONIA COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Ionia, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Ronald .....	22,517	\$224,973 00	\$224,973 00	\$42,744 00	\$267,717 00
Orleans .....	21,608	184,065 00	175,872 00	84,460 00	260,332 00
Ionia .....	28,180	568,800 00	568,800 00	179,090 00	747,890 00
Portland .....	22,019	259,808 00	259,808 00	58,022 00	317,830 00
Easton .....	19,071	200,485 00	202,842 00	35,260 00	238,102 00
Boston .....	23,184	222,576 00	236,087 00	47,658 00	283,745 00
Campbell .....	22,778	109,860 00	108,148 00	12,840 00	120,988 00
North Plains .....	22,462	251,068 00	252,567 00	48,887 00	301,404 00
Sebewa .....	22,027	97,780 00	95,429 00	17,828 00	112,737 00
Lyons .....	21,946	349,275 00	322,916 00	72,470 00	395,386 00
Danby .....	22,065	185,510 00	185,510 00	17,455 00	152,965 00
Odessa .....	21,608	92,200 00	91,420 00	11,875 00	103,295 00
Berlin .....	26,749	257,520 00	258,897 00	82,880 00	341,777 00
Otisco .....	28,000	238,925 00	238,925 00	48,560 00	287,485 00
Keene .....	22,004	174,400 00	175,884 00	22,500 00	198,384 00
Orange .....	22,920	188,408 00	174,124 00	28,210 00	192,334 00
	359,143	\$3,544,598 00	\$3,506,192 00	\$699,689 00	\$4,205,881 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF IONIA, }

We, Benj. R. Covert, Chairman, and Henry C. Sessions, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Ionia, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Ionia aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the village of Ionia, in said county, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1871.

B. R. COVERT,

*Chairman Board of Supervisors of Ionia County.*

HENRY C. SESSIONS,

*Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Ionia County.*

IOSCO COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Iosco, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Alabaster.....	126,870.00	\$411,021 00	\$411,021 00	\$6,460 00	\$417,481 00
Baldwin.....	11,544.00	141,889 50	141,889 50	28,470 00	165,809 50
Grant.....	98,771.05	289,727 00	289,727 00	5,020 00	294,747 00
Oscoda.....	25,714.24	118,485 00	118,485 00	10,400 00	128,885 00
Plainfield.....	80,666.00	88,078 00	88,078 00	2,019 00	85,097 00
Sable.....	14,246.78	159,857 00	159,857 00	45,875 00	205,732 00
Tawas.....	52,650.00	254,855 00	254,855 00	28,210 00	277,565 00
Thompson.....	57,786.00	178,110 00	178,110 00	2,790 00	175,900 00
	416,250.07	\$1,641,472 50	\$1,641,472 50	\$110,244 00	\$1,760,716 50

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF Iosco, ) ss.  
We, E. A. Brakenridge, Chairman, and J. O. Whittemore, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Iosco, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Iosco aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in Tawas City, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 12th day of June, A. D.  
1871.  
E. A. BRAKENRIDGE,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Iosco County.  
J. O. WHITTEMORE.  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Iosco County.



## ISABELLA COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Isabella, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Broomfield.....	19,846.00	\$80,740 00	\$70,000 00	\$8,585 00	\$78,585 00
Coe.....	22,588.00	172,927 00	182,927 00	28,005 00	205,982 00
Chippewa.....	15,052.00	89,813 00	91,000 00	8,000 00	99,000 00
Coldwater.....	13,817.00	46,710 00	52,000 00	1,885 00	53,885 00
Gilmore.....	13,656.00	67,482 00	64,431 00	2,208 00	66,639 00
Freemont.....	20,924.00	85,286 00	85,286 00	10,917 00	96,158 00
Isabella.....	8,192.00	50,091 00	54,000 00	8,917 00	62,917 00
Lincoln.....	20,792.00	132,487 00	129,487 00	18,858 00	147,840 00
Union.....	25,886.00	202,289 00	218,289 00	41,204 00	254,498 00
Vernon.....	20,612.00	98,715 00	88,000 00	6,232 00	94,232 00
Sherman.....	21,270.00	64,225 00	72,000 00	1,695 00	73,695 00
Rolland.....	22,667.00	84,868 00	77,000 00	4,125 00	81,125 00
	224,797.00	\$1,945,028 00	\$1,179,870 00	\$180,126 00	\$1,309,496 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, {  
COUNTY OF ISABELLA, } ss.

We, William M. Peterson, Chairman, and C. Bennett, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Isabella, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Isabella aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Mt. Pleasant, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

WM. M. PETERSON,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Isabella County.

C. BENNETT,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Isabella County.

JACKSON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Jackson, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Blackman .....	19,212.00	\$332,100 00	\$406,130 00	\$55,390 00	\$461,520 00
Brooklyn .....	25,695.00	399,730 00	430,815 00	92,145 00	522,960 00
Concord .....	22,400.00	421,560 00	418,600 00	92,450 00	511,050 00
Columbia.....	18,238.00	249,198 00	264,451 00	37,465 00	301,916 00
Grass Lake...	29,200.00	384,520 00	590,000 00	91,490 00	681,490 00
Hanover.....	22,518.00	276,750 00	332,140 00	50,780 00	382,920 00
Henrietta.....	21,776.00	280,940 00	261,812 00	40,340 00	301,652 00
Leoni .....	30,645.00	294,165 00	408,885 00	58,534 00	466,969 00
Liberty.....	22,420.00	215,805 00	234,734 00	36,075 00	320,809 00
Napoleon .....	16,715.00	275,750 00	230,811 00	44,865 00	325,676 00
Parma .....	22,354.00	367,074 00	405,000 00	63,156 00	468,156 00
Pulaski .....	22,449.00	245,150 00	329,230 00	39,310 00	368,590 00
Rives.....	22,170.00	314,420 00	314,314 00	50,650 00	365,464 00
Sandstone.....	22,250.00	445,760 00	356,000 00	78,660 00	434,660 00
Spring Arbor.	22,449.00	434,940 00	337,292 00	68,320 00	456,112 00
Summit.....	19,309.00	251,520 00	370,423 00	41,160 00	411,563 00
Springport....	21,960.00	345,320 00	294,264 00	58,350 00	358,114 00
Tompkins .....	22,540.00	300,135 00	279,496 00	52,400 00	331,896 00
Waterloo .....	23,477.00	281,720 00	313,247 00	43,675 00	356,922 00
Jackson City—					
1st Ward.....	-----	315,650 00	413,324 00	193,300 00	611,624 00
2d Ward.....	-----	237,050 00	293,333 00	71,450 00	370,283 00
3d Ward.....	-----	120,100 00	146,572 00	12,000 00	158,572 00
4th Ward.....	-----	401,120 00	506,112 00	93,100 00	599,212 00
5th Ward.....	-----	271,100 00	333,212 00	39,000 00	372,212 00
6th Ward.....	-----	137,300 00	232,066 00	33,300 00	265,366 00
7th Ward.....	-----	230,200 00	343,335 00	37,750 00	368,685 00
8th Ward.....	-----	62,900 00	39,460 00	69,700 00	150,160 00
	427,559.00	\$7,993,027 00	\$9,095,633 00	\$1,645,367 00	\$10,741,550 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.  
We, Richard Townley, Chairman, and R. D. Knowles, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Jackson aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Jackson, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1871.  
L. S.  
RICHARD TOWNLEY,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Jackson County.  
R. D. KNOWLES,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Jackson County.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Kalamazoo, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Alamo .....	23,000	\$202,006 00	\$317,106 00	\$55,415 00	\$372,521 00
Brady .....	21,999	854,850 00	854,850 00	58,840 00	408,190 00
Cooper .....	22,911	529,780 00	508,291 00	74,990 00	578,281 00
Charleston .....	21,242	526,000 00	526,000 00	57,790 00	583,790 00
Climax .....	22,978	451,660 00	451,660 00	65,765 00	517,425 00
Comstock .....	22,700	701,270 00	701,270 00	112,640 00	813,910 00
Kalamazoo .....	22,087	2,496,050 00	2,745,655 00	684,750 00	3,880,405 00
Oshtemo .....	22,924	515,075 00	540,828 00	65,275 00	606,103 00
Portage .....	20,916	478,140 00	478,140 00	88,880 00	517,020 00
Pavilion .....	21,587	809,875 00	884,665 00	44,160 00	878,825 00
Prairie Ronde .....	22,947	408,780 00	449,658 00	60,140 00	509,798 00
Richland .....	21,950	581,925 00	611,021 00	119,720 00	730,741 00
Ross .....	20,571	451,950 00	474,547 00	85,550 00	560,097 00
Schoolcraft .....	21,167	705,965 00	776,561 00	104,626 00	881,187 00
Texas .....	22,800	872,587 00	872,587 00	43,725 00	416,312 00
Wakeshma .....	22,916	288,400 00	288,400 00	35,565 00	263,965 00
	854,245	\$9,419,818 00	\$9,871,289 00	\$1,652,331 00	\$11,523,570 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF KALAMAZOO, } ss.  
We, S. V. R. Earl, Chairman, and James W. Hopkins, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Kalamazoo aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1871.  
S. V. R. EARL,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Kalamazoo County.  
JAMES W. HOPKINS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Kalamazoo County.

KALKASKA COUNTY.

KALKASKA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Kalkaska, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Round Lake.....	50,088.16	\$62,580 00	\$62,580 00	\$7,980 00	\$70,510 00
Rapid River.....	42,468.00	51,891 00	51,891 00	8,195 00	55,086 00
Kaska .....	44,871.27	55,011 00	55,011 00	1,647 00	56,658 00
	187,422.48	\$169,482 00	\$169,482 00	\$12,822 00	\$182,254 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }

COUNTY OF KALKASKA, } ss.

We, A. T. Kellogg, Chairman, and O. S. Curtis, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Kalkaska, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Kalkaska aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office, in the said county, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

A. T. KELLOGG,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Kalkaska County.

O. S. CURTIS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Kalkaska County.

3d	"	"	-----	488,540 00	508,081 00	242,825 00	750,906 00
4th	"	"	-----	684,490 00	876,147 00	119,010 00	995,157 00
5th	"	"	-----	120,110 00	122,519 00	18,150 00	140,669 00
6th	"	"	-----	119,957 00	118,758 00	18,401 00	182,156 00
7th	"	"	-----	169,957 00	166,558 00	25,580 00	192,188 00
8th	"	"	-----	190,150 00	182,544 00	17,605 00	200,149 00
			525,541.00	\$8,842,128 00	\$7,678,107 00	\$1,827,080 00	\$9,505,187 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }

COUNTY OF KENT, } ss.

We, Arthur Wood, Chairman, and Hobart H. Chipman, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kent, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships and wards of the county of Kent, aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at Lep- pig's Hall in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

ARTHUR WOOD,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Kent County.

HOBART H. CHIPMAN,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Kent County.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Keweenaw county, in pursuance of law, at Eagle River, June 12th, 1871, the following was ascertained to be the number of acres of land and the amount of personal property liable to State tax, and the assessed as well as the equalized value of the same:

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Copper Harbor..	60,729.12	\$180,251 00	\$164,025 00	\$10,975 00	\$195,000 00
Grant.....	20,401.69	80,874 00	99,900 00	10,100 00	110,000 00
Eagle Harbor ...	20,718.17	140,591 00	189,794 00	11,225 00	151,019 00
Sherman.....	23,886.61	66,462 00	65,927 00	8,500 00	69,427 00
Houghton.....	12,509.17	91,822 00	119,274 00	8,912 00	128,186 00
Clifton.....	25,708.44	106,841 00	108,205 00	8,015 00	111,220 00
Isle Royal.....	74,858.28	92,952 00	98,000 00	-----	98,000 00
	288,806.48	\$759,298 00	\$810,125 00	\$47,727 00	\$857,852 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
KEWEENAW COUNTY, } ss.

We, Geo. H. Satterlee, Chairman, and R. C. Satterlee, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct tabulary statement as ascertained by the Board of Supervisors of said county.

Dated Eagle River, June 12th, 1871.

R. C. SATTERLEE, *Clerk.*

GEO. H. SATTERLEE, *Chairman.*

LAKE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Lake, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Killbuck.....	25,801.02	\$181,149 00	\$181,149 00	\$1,180 00	\$182,279 00
Ellsworth.....	24,171.00	119,822 00	119,822 00	2,150 00	121,472 00
Pinora.....	11,797.00	75,286 00	75,286 00	5,695 00	80,981 00
Chase.....	9,080.94	48,887 00	48,887 00	11,218 00	59,555 00
Pleasant Plains..	2,356.00	11,182 00	11,182 00	2,407 00	13,589 00
Lake.....	84,186.77	148,758 00	148,758 00	4,074 00	152,882 00
	106,842.73	\$584,034 00	\$584,034 00	\$28,674 00	\$562,708 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF LAKE, } ss.

We, Wesley J. Holcomb, Chairman, and David A. Lathrop, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Lake, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Lake aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office near Green Dell, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. s. }

WESLEY J. HOLCOMB,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Lake County.

DAVID A. LATHROP,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Lake County.

LAPEER COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Lapeer, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Almont.....	28,014.25	\$344,050 00	\$374,160 00	\$85,840 00	\$460,000 00
Attica.....	.....	122,940 00	122,570 00	87,480 00	160,000 00
Arcadia.....	22,960.00	87,287 00	84,885 00	5,615 00	90,000 00
Burnside.....	80,260.85	65,940 00	74,820 00	10,680 00	85,000 00
Burlington.....	21,802.00	56,095 00	55,970 00	14,080 00	70,000 00
Dryden.....	22,678.00	209,905 00	222,740 00	47,260 00	270,000 00
Deerfield.....	19,810.52	74,849 00	70,620 00	4,880 00	75,000 00
Goodland.....	22,690.00	60,490 00	54,554 00	15,446 00	70,000 00
Hadley.....	22,862.00	205,540 00	206,085 00	88,915 00	240,000 00
Imlay.....	22,845.00	85,580 00	81,729 00	18,271 00	95,000 00
Lapeer.....	20,464.00	174,205 00	174,575 00	25,425 00	200,000 00
Lapeer City—					
1st Ward.....	750.00	45,250 00	48,800 00	15,200 00	64,000 00
2d Ward.....	750.00	68,220 00	57,550 00	18,450 00	76,000 00
3d Ward.....	750.00	89,020 00	86,720 00	11,280 00	48,000 00
4th Ward.....	750.00	58,815 00	42,875 00	29,125 00	72,000 00
Mayfield.....	19,904.44	116,000 00	114,725 00	10,275 00	125,000 00
Metamora.....	21,904.00	178,445 00	211,185 00	28,815 00	240,000 00
Marathon.....	21,868.00	99,490 00	95,450 00	14,550 00	110,000 00
North Branch..	22,446.40	69,680 00	70,497 00	9,508 00	80,000 00
Oregon.....	22,510.55	71,750 00	84,700 00	10,800 00	95,000 00
Rich.....	22,966.00	69,620 00	52,225 00	2,775 00	55,000 00
	862,475.51	\$2,297,621 00	\$2,886,485 00	\$448,565 00	\$2,779,000 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF LAPEER, } ss.  
We, John T. Rich, Chairman, and Jasper Bently, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Lapeer, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Lapeer aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Lapeer, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
JOHN T. RICH,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Lapeer County.  
JASPER BENTLY,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Lapeer County.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Leelanaw, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Leelanaw.....	15,092.00	\$59,400 00	\$59,400 00	\$19,855 00	\$78,755 00
Centerville.....	7,622.84	78,705 00	78,705 00	41,110 00	114,815 00
Cleveland.....	18,612.19	81,990 00	81,990 00	8,550 00	40,540 00
Glen Arbor.....	9,876.96	28,685 00	28,685 00	28,880 00	57,015 00
Empire.....	15,405.61	82,101 00	82,101 00	8,996 00	41,097 00
Kasson.....	18,324.14	81,887 07	81,887 07	8,884 00	40,271 07
Elm Wood.....	17,606.00	49,600 00	44,600 00	16,501 00	61,141 00
Bingham.....	17,958.72	42,277 00	42,277 00	11,670 00	58,947 00
	109,998.46	\$349,095 07	\$344,185 07	\$148,446 00	\$487,581 07

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF LEELANAW, } ss.  
We, Robert Lee, Chairman, and S. J. Hutchinson, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Leelanaw, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Leelanaw aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office, in the village of Northport, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this — day of June, A. D. 1871.  
ROBERT LEE,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Leelanaw County.  
S. J. HUTCHINSON,  
Dept. Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Leelanaw County.



## LENAWEE COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Lenawee, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
City of Adrian—					
1st Ward.....	.....	\$296,725 00	\$293,758 00	\$52,895 00	\$346,653 00
2d Ward.....	.....	864,596 00	860,951 00	128,850 00	480,801 00
3d Ward.....	.....	317,650 00	314,474 00	49,250 00	368,724 00
4th Ward.....	.....	894,200 00	890,258 00	92,525 00	482,788 00
Adrian Towns'p	22,078	484,485 00	508,868 00	64,185 00	567,993 00
Blissfield.....	18,120	182,250 00	182,250 00	52,590 00	224,840 00
Cambridge.....	20,888	251,581 00	249,016 00	60,956 00	309,972 00
Clinton.....	11,854	876,285 00	842,420 00	105,195 00	447,615 00
Dover.....	22,879	398,200 00	397,182 00	67,820 00	464,652 00
Deerfield.....	15,782	158,140 00	147,015 00	30,970 00	177,955 00
Fairfield.....	25,927	897,650 00	897,650 00	91,802 00	489,452 00
Franklin.....	28,847	488,805 00	420,806 00	80,015 00	500,821 00
Hudson.....	24,227	587,590 00	628,721 00	167,260 00	796,981 00
Medina.....	29,842	488,940 00	480,162 00	104,229 00	584,391 00
Macon.....	20,695	287,060 00	287,060 00	71,900 00	358,960 00
Madison.....	19,400	469,800 00	460,404 00	98,950 00	554,854 00
Ogden.....	26,950	232,890 00	232,890 00	45,285 00	278,175 00
Palmyra.....	22,791	295,520 00	289,610 00	59,155 00	348,765 00
Raisin.....	22,798	445,850 00	445,850 00	110,770 00	556,120 00
Ridgeway.....	18,176	205,600 00	201,488 00	40,750 00	242,238 00
Riga.....	26,887	151,585 00	148,959 00	29,220 00	178,179 00
Rollin.....	21,168	299,890 00	305,887 00	52,560 00	358,447 00
Rome.....	22,900	446,857 00	446,857 00	78,545 00	520,402 00
Seneca.....	25,219	417,771 00	417,771 00	107,075 00	524,846 00
Tecumseh.....	10,688	600,715 00	584,687 00	178,875 00	706,012 00
Woodstock.....	21,506	222,060 00	219,840 00	44,790 00	264,630 00
	467,462	\$9,146,595 00	\$9,048,729 00	\$2,049,867 00	\$11,098,596 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, { ss.  
COUNTY OF LENAWEЕ, {

We, Lorenzo Palmer, Chairman, and George W. Westerman, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Lenawee aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the city of Adrian, in the county of Lenawee, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this — day of —. A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

LORENZO PALMER,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Lenawee County.

G. W. WESTERMAN.

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of [Lenawee] County.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Livingston, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Brighton.....	22,996.00	\$218,740 00	\$218,740 00	\$51,860 00	\$270,600 00
Conway.....	23,941.18	189,850 00	149,850 00	20,990 00	170,840 00
Cohoctah.....	24,178.00	143,125 00	146,125 00	34,185 00	180,310 00
Deerfield.....	23,308.00	184,855 00	191,855 00	38,885 00	230,740 00
Genoa.....	21,889.00	154,110 00	180,110 00	40,325 00	220,435 00
Green Oak.....	23,146.00	188,425 00	221,425 00	32,510 00	253,935 00
Howell.....	22,416.00	342,920 00	309,920 00	100,520 00	410,440 00
Hartland.....	23,206.00	191,875 00	226,875 00	34,015 00	260,890 00
Hamburg.....	21,245.00	168,420 00	198,420 00	32,880 00	230,800 00
Handy.....	21,944.00	163,770 00	170,770 00	19,790 00	190,560 00
Iosco.....	22,209.00	131,920 00	130,920 00	31,535 00	162,455 00
Marion.....	23,585.00	165,700 00	187,700 00	48,035 00	235,735 00
Osceola.....	23,218.00	163,180 00	130,180 00	44,230 00	224,410 00
Putnam.....	22,390.00	175,490 00	223,490 00	46,591 00	270,081 00
Tyrone.....	22,301.00	177,435 00	234,435 00	26,229 00	260,664 00
Unadilla.....	22,060.00	166,053 00	213,053 00	56,942 00	270,000 00
	364,492.18	\$2,889,373 00	\$3,187,373 00	\$659,022 00	\$3,846,395 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } ss.  
We, Wm. C. Rumsey, Chairman, and Albert L. Hathaway, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Livingston, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Livingston aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Howell, on the — day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
WM. C. RUMSEY,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Livingston County.  
ALBERT L. HATHAWAY,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Livingston County.

MACKINAC COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Mackinac, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
St. Ignace.....	10,658.26	\$40,220 00	\$40,220 00	\$5,280 00	\$45,450 00
Moran .....	62,111.85	355,194 81	355,194 81	11,925 00	367,119 81
Mackinac.....	1,187.10	44,275 00	44,275 00	25,097 00	69,972 00
	73,957.21	\$439,689 81	\$439,689 81	\$42,852 00	\$482,541 81

STATE OF MICHIGAN, {  
COUNTY OF MACKINAC, } ss.  
We, James Lasley, Chairman, and John Biddle, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Mackinac aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Mackinac, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1871.  
JAMES LASLEY.  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Mackinac County.  
JOHN BIDDLE,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of [Mackinac] County.

## MACOMB COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Macomb, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Armada.....	22,554	\$571,025 00	25 00	\$38,225 00	\$486,220 00
Brace.....	28,148	597,375 00	15 00	173,895 00	774,700 00
Clinton.....	28,348	512,140 00	40 00	159,710 00	679,850 00
Chesterfield.....	19,000	308,180 00	80 00	99,830 80	447,460 00
Erin.....	17,858	303,580 00	90 00	40,990 00	354,570 00
Harrison.....	9,498	88,385 00	95 00	18,470 00	106,865 00
Lenox.....	24,000	267,270 00	70 00	51,895 00	319,165 00
Macomb.....	22,560	288,800 00	00 00	65,850 00	348,650 00
Ray.....	22,143	392,080 00	80 00	46,880 00	388,440 00
Richmond.....	24,000	398,882 00	82 00	71,890 00	396,158 00
Shelby.....	28,214	417,470 00	70 00	88,345 00	476,315 00
Sterling.....	22,177	266,415 00	15 00	42,585 00	319,000 00
Warren.....	28,098	265,800 00	00 00	26,900 80	318,700 00
Washington.....	28,142	364,580 00	86 00	141,510 00	728,070 00
	297,841	\$4,980,372 00	\$5,005,372 00	\$1,572,365 00	\$4,977,787 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF MACOMB, }

We, H. H. Cady, Chairman, and Charles S. Groesbeck, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Macomb, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Macomb aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the county seat in Mt. Clemens on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1871.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

H. H. CADY,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Macomb County.

CHARLES S. GROESBECK.

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Macomb County.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the Several Townships of the County of Manistee, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Arcadia.....	6,861.00	\$18,898 00	\$18,898 00	\$4,958 00	\$18,856 00
Brown.....	59,015.00	98,185 00	98,185 00	12,587 00	105,722 00
Bear Lake.....	11,512.00	19,752 00	17,224 00	9,999 00	27,223 00
Pleasanton.....	10,229.00	15,294 00	11,716 00	11,878 00	23,094 00
Onkama.....	6,176.00	11,551 00	18,087 00	18,449 00	31,486 00
Springdale.....	5,297.00	2,771 00	2,871 00	8,299 00	5,670 00
Filer.....	9,219.92	58,945 00	58,850 00	21,055 00	79,405 00
Stronach.....	55,774.19	120,526 00	120,526 00	29,750 00	150,276 00
Manistee.....	23,950.90	84,040 00	74,040 00	17,255 00	91,295 00
Cleon.....	11,764.00	29,209 00	29,209 00	5,851 00	34,560 00
Marilla.....	11,700.00	35,168 00	43,826 00	5,920 00	49,746 00
Manistee City—					
1st Ward.....		80,470 00	80,470 00	22,655 00	58,125 00
2d Ward.....		154,895 00	154,895 00	67,800 00	222,195 00
3d Ward.....		141,925 00	141,925 00	62,525 00	204,450 00
4th Ward.....		76,840 00	76,840 00	33,505 00	109,845 00
	211,499.01	\$881,969 00	\$885,012 00	\$321,436 00	\$1,606,448 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MANISTEE, } ss.  
We, Adolph Magnan, Chairman, and Charles Hurd, Clerk of the Board of Super-  
visors of the county of Manistee, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the  
above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships  
of the county of Manistee aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by  
the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office in  
the city of Manistee, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 26th day of July, A. D.  
1871.  
A. MAGNAN,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Manistee County.  
CHARLES HURD,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Manistee County.

MANITOU COUNTY.  
( NOT REPORTED. )

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.
City of Marquette.....	4,130
Marquette township.....	25,195
Negaunee.....	41,482
Ishpeming.....	59,758
Ely.....	235,282
Chocolay.....	23,763
Forsyth.....	34,878
	424,888

as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Marquette, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1871.

L. S.

In Testimony Whereof, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
and affixed the Seal of said county, this 22d day of June, A. D.  
1871.

J. M. WILKINSON,  
*Chairman Board of Supervisors of Marquette County.*

FRANCIS M. MOORE,  
*Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Marquette County.*

MANISTEE COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the Several Townships of the County of Manistee, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		

1871.

CHARLES HURD,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Manistee County.

A. MAGNAN,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Manistee County.

MANITOU COUNTY.  
( NOT REPORTED. )

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Marquette, for the year 18—.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Marquette city—					
1st Ward .....		\$186,870 00	\$186,870 00	\$37,100 00	\$223,970 00
2d Ward .....		278,650 00	278,650 00	174,200 00	447,850 00
3d Ward .....		192,850 00	192,850 00	21,800 00	214,650 00
Marquette .....		92,580 00	92,580 00	10,100 00	102,680 00
Negaunee .....		419,800 00	419,800 00	76,550 00	495,850 00
Ishpeming .....		701,485 00	701,485 00	36,100 00	737,585 00
Ely .....		847,610 00	847,610 00	22,720 00	870,330 00
Chocolay .....		78,227 00	78,227 00	10,789 00	89,015 00
Forsyth .....		69,788 00	69,788 00	5,100 00	74,888 00
	-----	\$2,362,310 00	\$2,362,310 00	\$394,458 00	\$2,756,768 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, {  
COUNTY OF MARQUETTE, } ss.  
We, James M. Wilkinson, Chairman, and Francis M. Moore, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Marquette, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Marquette aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Marquette, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1871.  
J. M. WILKINSON,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Marquette County.  
FRANCIS M. MOORE,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Marquette County.



## MASON COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Mason, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Free Soil.....	19,478.66	\$75,218 76	\$75,218 76	\$5,867 00	\$81,085 76
Grant.....	18,484.82	87,897 29	87,897 29	8,581 00	40,978 29
Hamlin.....	4,960.82	12,848 28	18,577 55	8,554 00	22,131 55
Victory.....	7,831.19	24,606 70	27,067 87	6,965 00	34,032 87
Sherman.....	12,899.12	47,199 84	47,199 84	8,927 00	51,126 84
Amber.....	10,875.85	49,840 00	48,501 40	12,286 00	55,787 40
Lincoln.....	2,809.58	17,082 99	17,082 99	20,150 00	37,232 99
Pere Marquette.	5,958.91	168,205 00	151,884 50	114,500 00	265,384 50
Summit.....	5,980.12	24,796 62	24,796 62	4,558 00	29,354 62
Riverton.....	40,281.55	160,824 00	160,824 00	14,785 00	175,559 00
	128,005.07	\$617,018 98	\$598,049 82	\$195,078 00	\$798,122 82

STATE OF MICHIGAN, {  
COUNTY OF MASON, } ss.

We, William Freeman, Chairman, and Charles T. Sawyer, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Mason, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Mason aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the village of Lincoln, in the Court Room, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 20th day of July, A. D.  
1871.

WILLIAM FREEMAN,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Mason County.

CHARLES SAWYER,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Mason County.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Mecosta for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Aetna.....	18,088	\$118,818 00	\$118,818 00	\$10,699 00	\$129,017 00
Austin .....	20,570	98,478 00	98,478 00	8,554 00	102,032 00
Big Rapids.....	15,606	105,100 00	105,100 00	8,908 00	114,008 00
Big Rapids City- 1st Ward.....	960	200,805 00	200,805 00	61,990 00	262,295 00
2d    ".....	960	171,225 00	171,225 00	85,950 00	207,175 00
3d    ".....	960	181,450 00	181,450 00	28,200 00	154,650 00
4th   ".....	960	102,400 00	102,400 00	8,645 00	111,045 00
Chippewa .....	6,782	84,982 00	84,982 00	2,287 00	87,269 00
Collax.....	31,471	178,260 00	178,260 00	10,888 00	184,098 00
Deerfield.....	19,790	96,884 00	96,884 00	8,709 00	105,043 00
Fork.....	16,260	58,166 00	58,166 00	4,920 00	58,086 00
Grant .....	12,824	60,114 00	60,114 00	8,719 00	68,833 00
Green.....	17,238	164,254 00	164,254 00	22,887 00	186,641 00
Hinton .....	13,954	65,645 00	65,645 00	13,125 00	78,770 00
Mecosta .....	15,769	70,824 00	70,824 00	10,840 00	81,164 00
Millbrook.....	18,891	102,974 00	102,974 00	8,689 00	111,663 00
Sheridan .....	18,884	64,608 00	64,608 00	1,558 00	66,156 00
Wheatland.....	33,804	124,587 00	124,587 00	8,736 00	133,323 00
	254,871	\$1,938,019 00	\$1,938,019 00	\$248,289 00	\$2,186,258 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MECOSTA, } ss.  
We, John Dalziel, Chairman, and Charlie Gay, Clerk of the Board of Super-  
visors of the county of Mecosta, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the  
above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships  
and wards of the county of Mecosta aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as  
equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the  
city of Big Rapids, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 14th day of June,  
A. D. 1871.  
JOHN DALZIEL,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Mecosta County.  
CHARLIE GAY,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Mecosta County.

## MENOMINEE COUNTY.

( NOT REPORTED. )

## MIDLAND COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Midland, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Ingersoll.....	24,086	\$97,740 00	\$78,192 00	\$6,870 00	\$84,562 00
Porter.....	15,785	43,075 00	43,075 00	1,505 00	44,580 00
Grant.....	37,558	100,650 00	100,650 00	1,475 00	102,125 00
Midland.....	229,229	850,692 00	985,761 00	71,850 00	1,007,611 00
Jasper.....	60,181	205,625 00	174,782 00	6,634 00	181,416 00
Gladwin.....	218,081	681,255 00	580,755 00	4,215 00	584,970 00
Jerome.....	52,630	182,270 00	174,980 00	24,105 00	199,085 00
Homer.....	25,208	91,695 00	82,526 00	10,751 00	93,277 00
Lincoln.....	25,976	92,850 00	76,187 00	8,411 00	84,548 00
	688,624	\$2,805,852 00	\$2,246,858 00	\$135,816 00	\$2,882,174 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MIDLAND, } ss.

We, Wm. Phetteplace, Chairman, and Wm. Plummer, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Midland, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Midland aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House, in the city of Midland, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

WM. PHETTEPLACE,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Midland County.

WM. PLUMMER,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Midland County.

## MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Missaukee, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Clam Union.....	23,874.92	\$88,117 88	\$88,117 88	\$2,175 00	\$90,292 88
Reeder.....	74,572.41	287,192 69	287,192 69	2,864 00	290,056 69
Pioneer.....	20,899.80	83,199 10	83,199 10	1,280 00	84,479 10
Riverside.....	18,225.18	22,921 15	22,921 15	1,695 00	24,616 15
Onilna.....	2,754.89	7,581 16	7,581 16	144 00	7,725 16
	159,826.70	\$489,011 48	\$489,011 48	\$8,158 00	\$497,169 48

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MISSAUKEE, } ss.

We, Daniel Reeder, Chairman, and Eugene W. Watson, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Missaukee, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Missaukee aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the county seat in the town of Reeder, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1871.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

DANIEL REEDER,

*Chairman Board of Supervisors of Missaukee County.*

EUGENE W. WATSON

*Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Missaukee County.*

MONROE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Monroe, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Ash.....	22,885	\$146,680 00	\$151,080 00	\$28,290 00	\$179,870 00
Berlin.....	19,806	186,850 00	148,167 00	80,680 00	178,847 00
Bedford.....	28,040	211,200 00	211,200 00	27,260 00	238,460 00
Dundee.....	28,800	809,800 00	809,800 00	81,040 00	890,840 00
Erie.....	16,069	281,790 00	281,790 00	58,210 00	288,000 00
Exeter.....	28,040	154,010 00	154,010 00	20,405 00	174,415 00
Frenchtown....	28,014	252,985 00	252,985 00	42,825 00	295,810 00
Ida.....	28,884	141,845 00	141,845 00	26,905 00	168,750 00
London.....	22,941	125,680 00	119,849 00	28,575 00	148,424 00
La Salle.....	15,458	207,040 00	207,040 00	89,270 00	246,310 00
Monroe.....	10,465	201,490 00	201,490 00	85,790 00	287,280 00
Milan.....	22,884	182,892 00	167,878 00	29,629 00	217,507 00
1st Ward, City..	-----	189,455 00	189,455 00	18,000 00	152,455 00
2d " ".....	-----	858,120 00	858,120 00	15,700 00	868,820 00
8d " ".....	-----	129,570 00	129,570 00	10,875 00	140,445 00
4th " ".....	-----	181,560 00	181,560 00	28,850 00	160,410 00
Raisinville.....	29,880	815,160 00	846,676 00	46,275 00	892,951 00
Summerfield....	26,542	158,802 00	158,802 00	84,820 00	192,622 00
Whiteford.....	24,820	218,580 00	218,580 00	81,680 00	250,260 00
	886,877	\$8,726,909 00	\$8,788,842 00	\$619,099 00	\$4,407,941 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MONROE, } ss.  
We, John J. Stevens, Chairman, and James J. Donahoe, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Monroe, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Monroe aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Monroe, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1871.  
JNO. J. STEVENS,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Monroe County.  
JAMES J. DONAHOE,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Monroe County.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Montcalm, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Bloomer.....	22,840	\$106,285 00	\$99,213 00	\$22,585 00	\$121,748 00
Bushnell.....	22,485	96,865 00	98,865 00	21,216 00	120,081 00
Fairplains .....	22,680	104,292 00	104,292 00	14,721 00	119,013 00
Eureka.....	19,802	89,910 00	85,765 00	18,730 00	99,495 00
Montcalm .....	21,847	78,191 00	76,846 00	15,954 00	92,800 00
Sidney.....	21,602	75,730 00	75,245 00	8,400 00	88,645 00
Evergreen .....	21,212	59,750 00	58,121 00	4,990 00	68,111 00
Crystal.....	20,468	69,759 00	71,481 00	8,451 00	79,892 00
Ferris .....	21,569	64,940 00	62,124 00	5,461 00	67,565 00
Day .....	22,422	80,505 00	76,898 00	9,805 00	86,998 00
Douglass.....	21,869	72,623 00	59,995 00	8,078 00	68,073 00
Pine.....	21,179	75,905 00	68,080 00	4,725 00	67,805 00
Maple Valley...	19,566	66,265 00	62,986 00	15,715 00	78,701 00
Pierson.....	17,750	91,082 00	86,898 00	12,455 00	99,348 00
Reynolds.....	12,208	66,023 00	88,754 00	15,715 00	54,469 00
Winfield.....	20,499	147,880 00	67,900 00	3,640 00	72,540 00
Cato.....	18,600	90,005 00	66,798 00	10,811 00	77,104 00
Belvidere.....	17,245	53,900 00	53,646 00	455 00	54,101 00
Home.....	21,168	73,471 00	47,499 00	501 00	48,000 00
Greenville City—					
1st Ward.....	1,260	68,095 00	68,900 00	36,780 00	100,680 00
2d Ward.....	1,212	64,140 00	60,575 00	24,985 00	85,560 00
Richland.....	19,784	54,700 00	44,798 00	1,077 00	45,870 00
	409,212	\$1,760,266 00	\$1,525,109 00	\$255,700 00	\$1,780,809 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, {  
COUNTY OF MONTCALM, { ss.  
We, William F. Turner, Chairman, and H. Irving Garbutt, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Montcalm, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Montcalm aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Stanton, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1871.  
{ L. S. }  
WILLIAM F. TURNER,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Montcalm County.  
H. IRVING GARBUTT,  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Montcalm County.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Muskegon, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Blue Lake.....	18,218.88	\$25,265 00	\$25,265 00	\$10,781 00	\$35,996 00
Casinovia.....	21,974.41	180,485 00	121,851 05	16,065 00	187,416 05
Cedar Creek.....	11,680.00	20,620 00	28,718 00	6,980 00	30,643 00
Dalton.....	12,849.65	82,605 00	82,605 00	9,487 00	42,092 00
Egelston.....	7,787.65	82,866 00	82,866 00	4,811 00	87,677 00
Fruitland.....	16,865.78	47,090 00	47,090 00	5,115 00	52,205 00
Fruitport.....	80,408.50	116,744 00	184,255 60	6,957 00	141,212 60
Holton.....	7,240.00	21,850 00	21,850 00	8,450 00	24,800 00
Laketon.....	8,789.82	197,670 00	168,619 50	128,705 00	291,724 50
Moorland.....	20,879.21	55,730 00	55,730 00	2,140 00	57,870 00
Muskegon.....	9,476.45	116,555 00	116,555 00	14,880 00	130,885 00
Muskegon city—					
1st Ward.....		251,461 00	251,461 00	64,140 00	315,601 00
2d Ward.....		428,275 00	428,275 00	197,628 00	620,898 00
3d Ward.....		286,800 00	286,800 00	115,508 00	401,808 00
4th Ward.....		222,015 00	222,015 00	119,450 00	341,465 00
Norton.....	14,606.00	62,792 00	72,210 80	7,208 00	79,418 80
Oceana.....	17,827.00	258,145 00	258,145 00	92,940 00	351,065 00
Ravenna.....	21,151.00	107,505 00	121,480 65	20,295 00	141,775 65
White River....	8,979.00	86,781 00	78,721 85	29,780 00	108,451 85
	228,182.85	\$2,495,204 00	\$2,487,408 95	\$850,610 00	\$3,828,018 95
Muskegon city,	4 Wards.	\$1,188,051 00	\$1,188,051 00	\$496,716 00	\$1,679,767 00
15 Townships,	228,182.85	\$1,812,158 00	\$1,804,857 95	\$858,894 00	\$1,658,251 95

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF MUSKEGON, } ss.  
We, Hiram S. Tyler, Chairman, and David McLaughlin, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Muskegon, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Muskegon aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Muskegon, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
HIRAM S. TYLER,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Muskegon County.  
DAVID McLAUGHLIN,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Muskegon County.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Newaygo, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Ashland.....	22,465.66	\$145,610 00	\$108,240 00	\$16,760 00	\$120,000 00
Bridgeton.....	20,064.00	45,705 00	44,205 00	10,795 00	55,000 00
Beaver.....	84,880.00	123,187 00	89,187 00	863 00	90,000 00
Brooks.....	18,189.79	217,855 00	80,578 51	94,421 49	175,000 00
Barton.....	88,915.00	276,892 00	129,983 00	10,067 00	140,000 00
Big Prairie.....	35,957.87	118,960 00	110,825 00	9,175 00	120,000 00
Croton.....	28,748.00	115,423 00	58,766 00	41,284 00	100,000 00
Dayton.....	21,190.50	101,265 00	109,940 00	10,060 00	120,000 00
Denver.....	81,987.00	120,881 00	118,825 00	11,175 00	125,000 00
Everett.....	52,169.00	210,886 00	145,148 00	4,852 00	150,000 00
Ensley.....	21,004.77	90,465 00	102,023 00	17,977 00	120,000 00
Grant.....	17,184.03	87,766 00	39,181 00	869 00	40,000 00
Sherman.....	30,448.84	146,170 00	118,780 00	6,220 00	120,000 00
Sheridan.....	19,911.12	87,064 00	67,491 00	12,509 00	80,000 00
	388,060.08	\$1,838,484 00	\$1,306,022 51	\$246,977 49	\$1,555,000 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF NEWAYGO, } ss.

We, James Barton, Chairman, and John H. Simmons, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Newaygo, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several Townships of the county of Newaygo aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Newaygo, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. { and affixed the Seal of said county, this 20th day of July A. D. 1871.

JAMES BARTON,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Newaygo County.

JOHN H. SIMMONS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Newaygo County.  
By SANFORD BROWN, Deputy.



## OAKLAND COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Oakland, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Addison .....	21,620	\$204,880 00	\$202,880 00	\$45,150 00	\$247,580 00
Avon .....	22,892	448,750 00	448,750 00	71,900 00	520,650 00
Brandon .....	23,000	190,040 00	187,040 00	27,721 00	214,761 00
Bloomfield .....	21,607	452,350 00	464,850 00	66,610 00	580,980 00
Commerce .....	20,950	264,540 00	264,540 00	58,460 00	318,000 00
Farmington .....	23,000	454,585 00	454,585 00	90,890 00	545,425 00
Groveland .....	20,200	176,590 00	181,590 00	26,910 00	308,500 00
Highland .....	21,497	222,110 00	222,110 00	41,860 00	263,970 00
Holly .....	22,000	255,170 00	269,170 00	51,450 00	320,620 00
Independence ..	23,200	300,555 00	300,555 00	64,470 00	365,025 00
Lyon .....	21,376	331,454 00	338,454 00	58,000 00	396,454 00
Milford .....	22,194	328,520 00	339,520 00	67,380 00	406,900 00
Novi .....	23,807	363,750 00	376,750 00	59,900 00	436,650 00
Oakland .....	20,667	305,745 00	310,745 00	49,320 00	360,065 00
Orion .....	15,446	250,880 00	245,880 00	36,180 00	282,010 00
Oxford .....	20,837	233,865 00	239,865 00	70,150 00	310,015 00
Pontiac .....	17,736	306,825 00	306,825 00	44,850 00	351,175 00
Pontiac City—					
1st Ward .....		133,825 00	136,825 00	43,480 00	180,305 00
2d Ward .....		152,400 00	150,400 00	35,955 00	186,355 00
3d Ward .....	844	220,540 00	218,540 00	59,750 00	278,290 00
4th Ward .....	1,150	281,005 00	277,005 00	137,710 00	414,715 00
Rose .....	20,040	184,750 00	193,750 00	32,250 00	226,000 00
Royal Oak .....	22,548	255,265 00	255,265 00	31,935 00	287,200 00
Southfield .....	22,640	315,150 00	307,150 00	63,810 00	370,460 00
Springfield .....	20,600	233,080 00	239,080 00	32,760 00	271,840 00
Troy .....	22,527	435,680 00	442,680 00	79,470 00	522,150 00
Waterford .....	18,000	295,800 00	295,800 00	74,700 00	370,000 00
W. Bloomfield ..	18,000	270,810 00	274,810 00	48,060 00	322,870 00
White Lake .....	23,463	181,850 00	181,850 00	40,110 00	221,960 00
	508,793	\$3,054,664 00	\$3,125,664 00	\$1,605,191 00	\$9,780,555 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF OAKLAND, } ss.

We, Thomas L. Patterson, Chairman, and Alexander G. Comstock, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Oakland, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Oakland aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Pontiac, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

THOMAS L. PATTERSON,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Oakland County.

ALEXANDER G. COMSTOCK,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Oakland County.

OCEANA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Praperty in the several Townships of the County of Oceana, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Clay Banks.....	14,168.82	\$78,817 00	\$81,449 68	\$4,662 00	\$86,111 68
Grant.....	19,462.18	78,865 00	84,229 20	4,995 00	89,224 20
Otto.....	21,820.00	68,060 00	66,218 00	1,456 00	67,669 00
Greenwood.....	20,760.00	96,478 00	86,880 20	5,810 00	92,640 20
Newfield.....	19,784.87	78,555 00	87,626 10	7,500 00	95,126 10
Ferry.....	20,126.50	83,820 00	104,150 00	8,043 00	107,193 00
Shelby.....	21,478.47	142,455 00	156,700 50	9,401 00	166,101 50
Benona.....	28,491.48	122,775 00	182,658 50	28,146 00	205,799 50
Golden.....	16,842.84	69,919 00	108,488 70	12,544 00	115,982 70
Hart.....	21,656.64	218,810 00	228,975 50	21,596 00	245,571 50
Elbridge.....	17,724.78	55,759 28	85,621 95	4,771 00	90,392 95
Leavitt.....	10,207.80	89,780 00	46,156 60	1,661 00	47,819 60
Colfax.....	12,567.00	56,590 00	78,258 20	2,059 00	80,817 20
Crystal.....	16,679.00	78,179 00	78,179 00	18,988 00	87,117 00
Weare.....	15,524.00	68,594 00	86,848 44	6,220 00	92,563 44
Pentwater.....		208,817 00	267,947 00	59,680 00	327,577 00
	272,288.28	\$1,548,728 28	\$1,814,779 57	\$182,482 00	\$1,998,311 57

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF OCEANA, }

We, O. K. White, Chairman, and Daniel W. Crosby, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Oceana, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Oceana aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Hart, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

L. S.

O. K. WHITE,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Oceana County.

DANIEL W. CROSBY,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Oceana County.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Ontonagon, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Ontonagon.....	84,226.56	\$204,041 00	\$125,841 00	\$27,885 00	\$153,226 00
Rockland.....	48,692.74	230,589 00	180,589 00	89,685 00	220,224 00
Algonquin.....	21,805.57	98,700 00	67,069 00	1,700 00	68,769 00
Carp Lake.....	92,809.00	139,969 00	115,269 00	650 00	115,919 00
Greenland.....	19,471.88	118,680 00	83,680 00	26,870 00	110,000 00
	261,551.70	\$781,879 00	\$571,848 00	\$96,290 00	\$663,136 00

LESS MINING PROPERTY EXEMPT THAT PAYS SPECIFIC TAX.

Rockland.....	10,881.96	\$111,140 00			
Greenland.....	5,087.00	50,880 00			
Algonquin.....	1,178.14	6,400 00			
	16,592.10	\$167,570 00			167,570 00
	Total Equal	ized	Valuation .....	.....	\$500,268 00
Corrected totals.	244,959.60	\$614,009 00	\$408,978 00	\$96,290 00	\$500,268 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN. } ss.  
COUNTY OF ONTONAGON, }

We, Lewis M. Dickens, Chairman, and Michael A. Powers, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Ontonagon, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Ontonagon aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office, in the village of Ontonagon, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1871.

LEWIS M. DICKENS,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Ontonagon County.  
M. A. POWERS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Ontonagon County.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Osceola, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Cedar.....	14,856	\$30,606 00	\$30,606 00	\$278 00	\$30,879 00
Highland.....	7,865	27,860 00	27,860 00	1,556 00	28,916 00
Lincoln.....	5,114	25,296 00	25,296 00	10,828 00	35,624 00
Osceola.....	14,126	67,607 00	67,607 00	9,850 00	77,457 00
Hersey.....	12,491	61,816 00	61,816 00	11,491 00	73,207 00
LeRoy.....	7,481	29,426 00	29,426 00	5,712 00	35,188 00
Ewart.....	13,218	67,664 00	67,664 00	7,178 00	74,837 80
Rose Lake.....	8,015	33,840 00	33,840 00	965 00	34,805 00
Hartwick.....	6,186	44,911 00	44,911 00	1,385 00	46,296 00
Middle Branch..	24,825	56,845 00	56,845 00	1,208 00	58,053 00
Burdell.....	3,999	12,600 00	12,600 00	3,271 00	15,871 00
Sherman.....	1,656	6,664 00	6,664 00	2,583 00	9,197 00
Orient.....	10,980	62,272 00	62,272 00	5,541 00	67,813 00
Sylvan.....	11,983	25,184 00	47,982 00	1,598 00	49,525 00
Richmond.....	13,200	57,186 00	57,186 00	34,344 00	121,480 00
	156,370	\$719,177 00	\$741,975 00	\$97,228 00	\$839,193 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF OSCEOLA, ) ss.

We, Price S. Holdridge, Chairman, and John A. Gamage, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Osceola, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Osceola aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office, in the village of Hersey, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

PRICE S. HOLDRIDGE,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Osceola County.

JOHN A. GAMAGE,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Osceola County.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Ottawa, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Allendale.....	17,468.76	\$70,155 00	\$66,647 00	\$9,485 00	\$76,082 00
Blendon.....	18,222.66	50,195 00	50,195 00	2,985 00	58,180 00
Chester.....	22,785.76	110,885 00	116,876 00	16,770 00	188,146 00
Crockery.....	18,880.90	72,080 00	74,911 00	11,255 00	86,166 00
Georgetown .....	28,112.62	96,878 00	96,878 00	17,998 00	114,871 00
Grand Haven { City..... }	2,200.00	245,962 00	221,865 00	81,100 00	302,465 00
Grand Haven....	16,988.57	85,870 00	85,870 00	6,055 00	41,925 00
Holland City....	888.00	165,480 00	157,206 00	88,260 00	190,466 00
Holland.....	81,920.65	188,180 00	128,507 00	25,850 00	158,857 00
Jamestown. ....	28,202.26	97,865 00	97,865 00	14,795 00	112,160 00
Olive.....	88,248.69	56,088 00	61,696 00	10,611 00	72,807 00
Polkton.....	27,896.00	148,195 00	149,676 00	29,510 00	179,186 00
Robinson.....	25,776.00	54,069 00	48,662 00	4,168 00	58,925 00
Spring Lake....	12,290.82	109,160 00	109,160 00	18,495 00	127,655 00
Talmadge.....	21,452.00	105,608 00	121,449 00	14,268 00	185,712 00
Wright. ....	22,272.00	190,195 00	190,195 00	25,850 00	215,545 00
Zeeland.....	22,767.22	151,459 00	151,459 00	41,828 00	198,282 00
	850,212.91	\$1,897,219 00	\$1,877,112 00	\$364,168 00	\$2,241,280 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA, } ss.

We, Wilber C. Scott, Chairman, and Alferd A. Tracy, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Ottawa aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed, the Seal of said county, this 19th day of June A. D. 1871.

WILBER C. SCOTT,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County.  
A. A. TRACY,  
Clerk of Board of Superrisors of Ottawa County.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Presque Isle, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Rogers .....	88,897.88	\$327,821 24	\$220,998 45	\$17,950 00	\$238,948 45

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF [PRESQUE ISLE.] ) ss.

Fred. Denny Larke, Acting Clerk of the township of Rogers, in the county of Presque Isle, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the township of Rogers, in the county of Presque Isle aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of Alpena county, at their session held at the Court House, in the city of Alpena, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1871.

FRED. DENNY LARKE.  
Clerk of the Township of Rogers.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Saginaw, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Albee .....	19,800.00	\$47,899 00	\$65,142 64	\$5,489 00	\$70,631 64
Brady .....	21,934.19	65,902 00	100,171 04	4,290 00	104,461 04
Brant .....	36,881.48	89,820 00	115,222 80	8,557 00	123,779 80
Birch Run....	22,726.60	75,899 00	150,798 00	12,718 00	163,516 00
Blumfield ....	20,594.03	158,055 00	158,055 00	19,795 00	177,850 00
Bridgeport....	22,261.82	242,858 00	242,858 00	27,809 00	270,167 00
Buena Vista..	20,501.63	266,818 00	266,818 00	16,674 00	282,987 00
Carrolton ....	1,812.38	210,525 00	298,945 00	9,855 00	308,300 50
Chesaning ....	22,331.03	188,250 00	199,080 00	17,160 00	216,240 00
Chapin .....	15,234.00	44,230 00	44,230 00	10,155 00	54,385 00
Frankenmuth..	22,082.33	245,509 00	225,487 40	29,310 00	254,797 40
Fremont .....	32,440.70	100,425 00	75,813 75	2,971 00	78,289 75
Kochville.....	23,410.19	197,203 00	189,314 88	19,056 00	208,370 88
Maple Grove..	23,485.84	97,798 00	114,401 64	11,123 00	125,524 64
Richland .....	30,022.13	68,830 00	72,184 40	6,425 00	78,609 40
Spanlding....	14,111.15	326,880 00	326,880 00	17,759 00	344,639 00
Saginaw .....	15,819.25	270,405 00	270,405 00	10,836 00	280,741 00
St. Charles....	18,872.48	131,865 00	131,865 00	25,245 00	156,610 00
Swan Creek...	23,429.68	116,860 00	116,860 00	4,760 00	121,620 00
Tittabawassee	21,839.57	143,767 00	139,772 44	19,312 00	209,084 44
Thomastown..	21,135.00	97,562 00	97,562 00	14,155 00	111,717 00
Zilwaukie....	8,143.11	169,166 00	199,615 88	8,890 00	208,005 88
Taymouth ....	23,233.76	75,739 00	172,684 92	4,325 00	177,509 92
E. Saginaw city	.....	2,273,250 00	2,273,250 00	534,920 00	2,858,170 00
Saginaw City..	.....	1,555,900 00	1,509,223 00	207,500 00	1,716,723 00
	430,252.35	\$7,208,960 00	\$7,604,641 29	\$1,093,059 00	\$3,702,700 29

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ) ss.  
COUNTY OF SAGINAW, )

We, Chas. D. Little, Chairman, and Fred. B. Sweet, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Saginaw, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Saginaw aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Saginaw, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have herunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1871.

CHAS. D. LITTLE,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Saginaw County.

FRED. B. SWEET.  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Saginaw County.

## SANILAC COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Sanilac, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Argyle.....	32,922	\$58,128 00	\$63,940 00	\$1,649 00	\$65,589 00
Austin.....	18,535	40,100 00	40,100 00	4,240 00	44,340 00
Bridgehampton.....	40,968	180,884 00	180,884 00	26,777 00	157,611 00
Buel.....	22,958	91,270 00	91,270 00	4,870 00	95,640 00
Delaware.....	29,545	144,468 00	144,468 00	36,690 00	181,158 00
Elk.....	22,070	92,478 00	101,720 00	11,854 00	113,574 00
Elmer.....	18,415	31,808 00	31,808 00	9,785 00	41,093 00
Flynn.....	20,982	59,586 00	59,586 00	4,400 00	63,986 00
Forester.....	16,060	107,527 00	107,527 00	74,615 00	182,142 00
Fremont.....	21,516	106,720 00	106,720 00	11,687 00	118,407 00
Greenleaf.....	18,823	37,849 00	37,849 00	8,886 00	41,225 00
Lamotte.....	15,851	35,428 00	35,428 00	2,062 00	37,490 00
Lexington.....	24,185	556,750 00	556,750 00	221,545 00	778,295 00
Maple Valley.....	18,240	64,900 00	64,900 00	5,845 00	70,245 00
Marion.....	35,290	122,180 00	122,180 00	12,710 00	134,840 00
Marlett.....	35,763	91,925 00	165,465 00	8,955 00	174,420 00
Minden.....	13,258	31,284 00	50,064 00	8,066 00	58,120 00
Moore.....	15,858	41,180 00	41,180 00	985 00	42,115 00
Sanilac.....	25,805	220,810 00	242,891 00	51,190 00	294,081 00
Speaker.....	20,975	181,215 00	144,836 00	17,725 00	162,061 00
Watertown.....	14,454	27,717 00	27,717 00	1,650 00	29,867 00
Washington.....	21,899	78,785 00	78,785 00	18,077 00	91,862 00
Worth.....	24,494	223,699 00	402,658 00	60,660 00	463,818 00
	522,865	\$2,521,086 00	\$2,942,566 00	\$598,483 00	\$3,440,999 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SANILAC, } ss.

We, James G. Hunter, Chairman, and Samuel Burgess, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Sanilac, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Sanilac aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Lexington, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

JAMES G. HUNTER,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Sanilac County.

SAMUEL BURGESS,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Sanilac County.



SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Schoolcraft, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.		Total Equalized Valuation.
Onota.....	Equalized as Assessed.....	\$116,800 00
Manistique.....	Equalized as Assessed.....	140,000 00
Munising.....	Equalized as Assessed.....	821,245 00
		\$577,845 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SCHOOLCRAFT, } ss.

We, David Sang, Chairman, and Charles Jenkins, Dep. Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Schoolcraft, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Schoolcraft aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Clerk's office in Onota on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 27th day of July, A. D.  
1871.

DAVID SANG,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Schoolcraft County.  
CHARLES JENKINS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Schoolcraft County.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Shiawassee, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Antrim .....	22,800.00	\$106,560 00	\$99,870 00	\$15,180 00	\$115,000 00
Burns .....	22,480.00	182,825 00	178,924 00	26,076 00	200,000 00
Bennington .....	28,820.00	198,094 00	178,148 00	24,857 00	198,000 00
Caledonia .....	19,111.00	112,598 00	118,608 00	7,795 00	121,400 00
Fairfield .....	15,991.00	62,780 00	58,615 00	11,885 00	65,500 00
Hazelton .....	28,940.00	85,325 00	95,485 00	4,815 00	100,800 00
New Haven .....	22,616.00	121,694 00	99,049 00	18,451 00	112,500 00
Middlebury .....	15,285.00	82,520 00	85,185 00	15,965 00	101,100 00
Owosso .....	20,618.00	105,180 00	110,915 00	12,085 00	128,000 00
Perry .....	21,014.00	116,850 00	182,250 00	12,750 00	145,000 00
Rush .....	21,208.00	60,199 00	58,824 50	7,175 50	65,500 00
Shiawassee .....	28,145.00	168,529 00	171,448 00	28,557 00	200,000 00
Sciota .....	17,540.00	187,470 00	99,060 00	19,940 00	119,000 00
Venice .....	22,808.00	111,295 00	110,050 00	8,750 00	118,800 00
Vernon .....	28,172.00	186,885 00	172,740 00	27,260 00	200,000 00
Woodhull .....	17,294.00	89,020 00	87,670 00	18,880 00	101,500 00
Owosso City—					
1st District .....	1,874.00	108,008 00	112,525 00	18,475 00	181,000 00
2d District .....	1,099.00	65,889 00	57,850 00	11,150 00	69,000 00
Corunna City—					
1st Ward .....	565.00	55,520 00	66,140 00	9,860 00	75,500 00
2d Ward .....	671.86	44,610 00	27,905 00	6,495 00	84,400 00
8d Ward .....	795.41	20,950 00	22,525 00	1,275 00	28,800 00
	886,296.77	\$2,216,791 00	\$2,128,228 50	\$297,076 50	\$2,420,800 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE, } ss.  
We, Phineas Burch, Chairman, and John E. Graham, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Shiawassee, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Shiawassee aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the city of Corunna on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
PHINEAS BURCH,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Shiawassee County.  
JOHN E. GRAHAM,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Shiawassee County.

## ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships and Wards of the County of St. Clair, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Brockway.....	22,499	\$148,545 00	\$148,545 00	\$36,120 00	\$179,665 00
Berlin .....	22,498	138,490 00	148,490 00	24,088 00	167,528 00
Burchville .....	10,092	49,925 00	48,925 00	12,650 00	56,575 00
Clay .....	10,670	126,997 00	125,997 00	48,845 00	169,842 00
Columbus.....	22,205	117,800 00	122,300 00	21,875 00	143,675 00
Casco .....	22,850	111,490 00	111,490 00	11,840 00	122,890 00
China.....	21,250	209,640 00	209,640 00	28,715 00	238,355 00
Cottrellville.....	18,784	231,612 00	231,612 00	52,582 00	284,144 00
Clyde.....	22,826	184,840 00	188,470 00	21,000 00	154,470 00
East China.....	8,797	68,850 00	68,850 00	7,800 00	76,150 00
Emmet.....	22,646	49,060 00	49,060 00	23,150 00	72,210 00
Fort Gratiot.....	18,760	108,000 00	98,000 00	8,765 00	106,765 00
Greenwood .....	22,512	66,140 00	66,140 00	9,865 00	75,505 00
Grant.....	19,057	140,140 00	187,140 00	23,070 00	160,210 00
Ira.....	11,284	59,841 00	59,848 00	10,847 00	69,690 00
Kimball .....	23,040	92,110 00	89,110 00	14,570 00	108,690 00
Kenockee.....	22,818	100,620 00	100,620 00	14,065 00	114,675 00
Lynn.....	19,882	58,785 00	58,785 00	7,285 00	61,020 00
Mussey.....	21,975	68,115 00	68,015 00	15,085 00	78,100 00
Port Huron.....	9,157	98,625 00	90,625 00	16,850 00	106,975 00
1st Ward, City..	.....	169,250 00	169,250 00	58,750 00	228,000 00
2d " " ..	.....	204,925 00	204,925 00	144,025 00	348,950 00
3d " " ..	.....	185,900 00	185,900 00	82,575 00	168,475 00
4th " " ..	.....	189,625 00	189,625 00	24,675 00	214,300 00
Riley.....	23,827	148,240 00	148,240 00	29,715 00	177,955 00
St. Clair.....	25,764	206,610 00	206,610 00	25,150 00	231,760 00
1st Ward, City..	598	122,575 00	122,575 00	34,880 00	156,905 00
2d " " ..	477	121,665 00	121,665 00	27,195 00	148,860 00
Wales .....	22,637	123,058 00	108,058 00	11,825 00	119,883 00
	431,795	\$3,579,955 00	\$3,547,955 00	\$783,692 00	\$4,831,647 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF ST. CLAIR, }

We, Hazzard P. Wands, Clerk of the county of St. Clair, and of the Board of Supervisors of said county, and Harmon L. Stevens, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement from the aggregate of the several assessment rolls, of the number of acres of land and the value of the real estate and personal property in each township and ward in said county of St. Clair, as assessed, and also the aggregate valuation of the real estate of each roll as equalized by said Board of Supervisors on Tuesday, the 18th day of June, 1871, that we have compared the same with the original, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

{ L. S. }

H. P. WANDS, Clerk.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of said county, this — day of July, A. D. 1871.

H. L. STEVENS, Chairman.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of St. Joseph, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Leonidas .....	22,587	\$499,685 00	\$480,000 00	\$63,575 00	\$543,575 00
Colon .....	21,104	627,845 00	600,000 00	120,788 00	720,788 00
Burr Oak .....	22,561	646,415 00	655,000 00	112,290 00	767,290 00
Fawn River .....	12,824	312,860 00	310,000 00	87,410 00	847,410 00
Mendon .....	21,540	667,980 00	667,000 00	188,165 00	900,165 00
Nottawa .....	22,446	945,800 00	940,000 00	180,090 00	1,129,090 00
Sherman .....	21,972	449,210 10	420,000 00	51,890 00	471,890 00
Sturgis .....	13,702	792,670 00	775,000 00	205,360 00	980,360 00
Park .....	22,146	742,600 00	725,000 00	85,560 00	810,560 00
Lockport .....	20,549	1,422,320 00	1,412,000 00	323,165 00	1,735,165 00
Florence .....	21,102	651,435 00	650,000 00	80,905 00	730,905 00
White Pigeon .....	15,622	716,730 00	695,000 00	138,200 00	833,200 00
Flowerfield .....	20,600	463,605 00	430,000 00	52,048 00	482,048 00
Fabius .....	20,733	403,800 00	405,000 00	86,700 00	441,700 00
Constantine .....	20,736	1,160,917 00	1,130,000 00	265,957 00	1,395,957 00
Mottville .....	11,821	447,425 00	437,000 00	76,520 00	563,520 00
	812,045	\$10,952,247 00	\$10,781,000 00	\$1,972,118 00	\$12,753,118 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF ST. JOSEPH, ) ss.

We, W. F. Arnold, Chairman, and John C. Joss, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of St. Joseph, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of St. Joseph aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village Centreville, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

W. F. ARNOLD,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of St. Joseph County.

JOHN C. JOSS,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of St. Joseph County.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Tuscola, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Arbela .....	21,204 50	\$95,755 00	\$95,805 00	\$14,189 00	\$109,994 00
Akron .....	19,124 00	68,950 00	68,950 00	5,948 00	69,898 00
Almer .....	20,868 50	76,488 00	84,878 00	7,962 00	92,840 00
Columbia .....	19,741 00	58,147 00	50,168 00	6,399 00	56,567 00
Dayton .....	21,505 00	56,410 00	56,410 00	6,795 00	63,205 00
Denmark .....	22,782 00	95,815 00	106,556 00	11,600 00	118,156 00
Elmwood .....	18,235 00	45,768 00	47,763 00	5,486 00	53,204 00
Ellington .....	19,022 00	88,870 00	88,870 00	5,185 00	44,055 00
Elkland .....	17,987 00	40,890 00	42,608 00	4,007 00	46,615 00
Fair Grove .....	22,022 00	80,598 00	90,217 00	16,651 00	105,868 00
Gilford .....	15,168 00	52,680 00	56,117 00	5,565 00	61,682 00
Geneva .....	7,106 00	17,588 00	19,540 00	2,155 00	21,693 00
Indian Fields .....	20,750 00	95,500 00	102,786 00	18,621 00	121,407 00
Junata .....	20,945 00	118,824 00	183,671 00	80,654 00	164,325 00
Kingston .....	18,468 00	80,677 00	85,637 00	2,725 00	88,412 00
Koylton .....	17,698 00	81,871 00	83,637 00	8,458 00	87,090 00
Millington .....	22,833 00	78,955 00	78,955 00	10,687 00	89,642 00
Novesta .....	16,167 00	86,604 00	80,646 00	1,926 00	82,572 00
Tuscola .....	20,464 00	184,009 00	156,889 00	27,761 00	184,100 00
Vassar .....	22,954 00	110,810 00	104,892 00	87,900 00	142,292 00
Watertown .....	20,747 00	84,899 00	79,870 00	9,697 00	89,567 00
Wells .....	18,235 00	24,992 00	24,992 00	2,060 00	27,052 00
Wisner .....	10,566 00	17,995 00	17,995 00	8,842 00	21,837 00
Fremont .....	21,229 00	62,228 00	65,698 00	7,169 00	72,862 00
	450,746 00	\$1,574,268 00	\$1,617,550 00	\$246,887 00	\$1,864,437 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA, } ss.

We, Charles R. Selden, Chairman, and Jefferson J. Wilder, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Tuscola, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Tuscola aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House in the village of Caro, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names,  
{ L. S. } and affixed the Seal of said county, this 16th day of June, A. D.  
1871.

CHARLES R. SELDEN,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Tuscola County.

J. J. WILDER,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Tuscola County.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Van Buren, for the year 1871.

TOWNSHIPS	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Arlington .....	21,545	\$444,240 00	\$196,819 00	\$51,681 00	\$248,000 00
Almena .....	22,190	285,898 00	186,080 00	89,970 00	226,000 00
Antwerp .....	21,746	421,815 00	429,825 00	70,175 00	500,000 00
Bangor .....	22,300	166,020 00	167,450 00	82,550 00	200,000 00
Bloomington .....	21,546	899,040 00	172,800 00	58,200 00	226,000 00
Columbia .....	21,756	285,140 00	184,518 00	55,487 00	190,000 00
Decatur .....	21,422	402,775 00	221,045 00	80,955 00	302,000 00
Deerfield .....	22,315	191,880 00	75,480 00	24,520 00	100,000 00
Geneva .....	22,735	264,480 00	119,830 00	28,170 00	148,000 00
Hartford .....	20,768	510,705 00	189,200 00	88,800 00	228,000 00
Hamilton .....	22,267	818,210 00	160,860 00	54,140 00	215,000 00
Keeler .....	21,679	881,785 00	215,440 00	64,560 00	280,000 00
Lawrence .....	21,585	468,045 00	183,150 00	96,850 00	280,000 00
Porter .....	20,001	254,005 00	196,148 00	29,852 00	226,000 00
Paw Paw .....	21,855	500,405 00	458,470 00	146,580 00	600,000 00
Pine Grove .....	22,440	238,850 00	119,870 00	50,180 00	170,000 00
South Haven .....	18,211	268,080 00	186,560 00	43,420 00	230,000 00
Waverly .....	21,660	889,200 00	154,750 00	85,250 00	190,000 00
	332,521	\$6,129,478 00	\$3,512,760 00	\$1,041,240 00	\$4,554,000 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN, } ss.  
We, Charles Duncombe, Chairman, and Oran W. Rowland, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Van Buren, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Van Buren aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House, in the village of Paw Paw, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1871.  
CHARLES DUNCOMBE,  
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Van Buren County.  
ORAN W. ROWLAND,  
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Van Buren County.

## WASHTENAW COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Washtenaw, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Angusta.....	22,616.00	\$199,610 00	\$198,822 00	\$35,124 00	\$228,446 00
* Ann Arbor.....	19,863.00	439,250 00	434,629 00	66,040 00	500,669 00
Ann Arb'r city—					
1st & 2d wards	800.00	640,880 00	644,258 00	235,485 00	879,738 00
3d & 4th wards	660.00	388,800 00	383,280 00	77,850 00	460,580 00
5th & 6th wards	409.00	244,580 00	266,219 00	31,000 00	297,219 00
Bridgewater.....	22,438.00	365,185 00	354,666 00	56,886 00	411,552 00
Dexter.....	19,456.00	244,182 00	231,845 00	42,010 00	273,855 00
Freedom.....	22,138.00	300,509 00	310,891 00	39,154 00	349,545 00
Lima.....	22,892.00	317,880 00	385,838 00	54,970 00	440,808 00
Lodi.....	22,271.00	366,305 00	409,706 00	77,324 00	487,030 00
Lyndon.....	21,100.00	184,810 00	184,587 00	37,580 00	222,117 00
Manchester.....	23,756.00	434,465 00	433,771 00	129,895 00	563,666 00
Northfield.....	21,250.00	282,505 00	292,116 00	34,350 00	326,466 00
Pittsfield.....	22,514.00	434,060 00	498,880 00	69,800 00	567,680 00
Salem.....	20,129.00	374,450 00	374,931 00	67,640 00	442,571 00
Scio.....	21,655.00	530,080 00	429,270 00	129,160 00	658,490 00
Superior.....	22,395.00	385,020 00	397,485 00	50,260 00	447,745 00
Saline.....	23,000.00	494,932 00	479,208 00	94,863 00	573,591 00
Sylvan.....	22,098.00	318,210 00	317,707 00	91,180 00	408,887 00
Sharon.....	23,136.00	288,275 00	349,802 00	50,370 00	390,172 00
Webster.....	22,072.00	406,320 00	372,248 00	62,320 00	434,568 00
York.....	22,609.00	384,450 00	373,914 00	51,790 00	425,704 00
Ypsilanti.....	20,689.00	457,825 00	457,170 00	74,970 00	532,140 00
Ypsilanti city—					
1st District.....	800.00	454,150 00	453,000 00	254,000 00	707,000 00
2d District.....	800.00	297,145 00	288,944 00	101,590 00	385,534 00
	440,591.00	\$9,279,128 00	\$9,311,077 00	\$2,014,131 00	\$11,325,208 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, } ss.

We, Orrin Thatcher, Chairman, and John J. Robison, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Washtenaw aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1871.

{ L. S. }

ORRIN THATCHER,

Chairman Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County.

JOHN J. ROBISON,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Value of Real and Personal Estate in the Wards of the cities of Detroit and Wyandotte, and the several Townships of Wayne county, as Equalized at the quinquennial session of the Board of Supervisors of said county, June 20th, 1871*

TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS.	No. of Acres.	Value of Real Estate as Assessed.	Per Cent Added or Deducted.	Value of Real Estate as Equalized.	Value of Per- sonal Estate.	Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Estate.
Brownst'wn	25,862	\$190,505 00	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	\$194,406 00	\$24,510 00	\$218,916 00
Canton	22,395	829,100 00	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	284,828 00	44,950 00	829,878 00
Dearborn	21,418	846,690 00	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	818,900 00	52,570 00	871,470 00
Ecorse	14,945	184,843 00	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	221,811 00	18,285 00	240,046 00
Greenfield	29,842	706,190 00	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	621,449 00	42,125 00	663,574 00
Grosse P'nt	21,324	890,402 00	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	402,114 00	25,000 00	427,114 00
Hamtramck	16,753	793,540 00	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	714,156 00	79,850 00	794,006 00
Huron	22,449	126,235 00	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	121,294 00	12,980 00	134,274 00
Livonia	22,235	920,060 00	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	291,068 00	42,995 00	274,058 00
Monguagon	12,146	211,764 00	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	201,176 00	81,498 00	232,674 00
Nankin	22,492	887,220 00	As assessed	837,220 00	46,080 00	883,250 00
Plymouth	22,185	503,640 00	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	594,072 00	102,400 00	696,472 00
Redford	22,880	292,160 00	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	286,817 00	38,020 00	324,837 00
Romulus	22,719	153,890 00	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	133,501 00	30,570 00	169,071 00
Springwells	7,140	594,200 00	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	476,860 00	74,720 00	550,080 00
Sumpter	28,485	102,618 00	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	92,352 00	12,396 00	104,648 00
Taylor	15,121	98,204 00	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	99,723 00	15,329 00	115,056 00
VanBuren	22,480	258,690 00	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. ded.	249,639 00	39,870 00	289,009 00
Wyandotte--						
1st ward	180	48,297 00	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	58,126 00	2,231 00	55,357 00
2d ward	90	80,219 00	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	92,251 00	32,439 00	124,690 00
3d ward	70	23,737 00	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. add.	23,710 00	2,485 00	25,195 00
	368,098	\$6,016,200 00		\$5,701,943 00	\$764,302 00	\$6,466,145 00
Detroit--						
1st ward		\$1 24 00			\$280,387 00	\$2,494,661 00
2d ward		1 96 00			1,986,684 00	4,101,960 00
3d ward		44 00			818,029 00	1,118,778 00
4th ward		64 00			228,648 00	838,119 00
5th ward	1	18 00			432,738 00	2,156,546 00
6th ward	1	48 00			373,405 00	2,154,388 00
7th ward		58 00			268,741 00	1,091,594 00
8th ward		32 00			115,949 00	776,161 00
9th ward	1	47 00			377,120 00	1,780,567 00
10th ward	1	76 00			225,024 00	1,891,200 00
		\$12,642,697 00			\$5,239,550 00	\$17,882,247 00



## WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

The committee on equalization reported a recommendation of a reduction of 13 per cent on the aggregate valuation of the real estate of the several townships and city of Wyandotte, which recommendation was adopted by the Board of Supervisors, and the amount of real and personal estate as equalized by the Board on that basis, is as follows :

	Real Estate.	Personal Estate	Total.
City of Detroit.....	\$12,642,697 00	\$5,239,550 00	\$17,882,247 00
Townships and city of Wyandotte...	4,846,652 00	764,202 00	5,610,854 00
	\$17,489,349 00	\$6,003,752 00	\$23,493,101 00

We, the undersigned, chairman and clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Wayne, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct statement of the amount of real and personal estate in said county, as equalized by the said Board on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1871.

WILLIAM FOXEN, *Chairman.*

STEPHEN P. PURDY, *Clerk.*

## WEXFORD COUNTY.

*STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the several Townships of the County of Wexford, for the year 1871.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed.	REAL ESTATE.		Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Valuation.
		As Assessed.	As Equalized.		
Colfax.....	22,166.78	\$184,854 58	\$184,954 58	\$7,991 00	\$142,845 58
Hanover.....	20,840.44	164,436 58	164,436 58	8,804 00	163,240 58
Henderson.....	9,922.46	84,858 15	84,858 15	2,210 00	87,068 15
Springville.....	16,660.29	66,546 89	66,546 89	6,582 00	73,128 89
Selma.....	4,2639.8	23,825 75	23,825 75	2,685 00	26,510 75
Wexford.....	10,938.60	88,514 41	88,514 41	12,554 00	51,068 41
	84,792.16	\$463,085 86	\$463,085 86	\$25,826 00	\$498,961 86

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF WEXFORD, } ss.

We, Clarence L. Northrup, Chairman, and H. B. Sturtevant, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Wexford, in the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships of the county of Wexford aforesaid, for the year 1871, as assessed, and as equalized by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at their session held at Sherman, in said county, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the Seal of said county, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.

CLARENCE L. NORTHRUP,

*Chairman Board of Supervisors of Wexford County.*

H. B. STURTEVANT,

*Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Wexford County.*

TABLE I.  
Population for 1850, and Valuations for 1851 and 1853.

COUNTIES.	Popu- la- tion June 1, 1850.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by State Board, 1851.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as assessed, 1853.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by Boards of Su- pervisors, 1853.	Amount added or deducted by State Board.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by State Board, 1853.
Alcona	k	k	a	a	---	a
Allegan	5,127	488,677.90	\$1,541,737 43	\$1,541,737 43	Ded. \$200,000 00	\$1,341,737 43
Alpena	k	k	a	a	---	a
Antrim	k	k	c	c	---	c
Barry	5,072	409,769.00	1,210,484 55	1,224,587 95	---	1,224,587 95
Bay	d	d	d	d	---	d
Benzie	e	e	e	e	---	e
Berrien	11,417	775,038.31	3,022,658 00	3,060,893 55	---	3,060,893 55
Branch	12,472	837,289.15	3,188,308 00	2,874,854 00	Add 863,954 00	3,738,308 00
Calhoun	19,169	1,637,347.00	3,742,270 00	3,646,946 00	Add 1,783,758 00	5,430,704 00
Cass	10,906	841,411.00	2,710,660 00	2,700,660 00	Add 244,278 00	2,944,938 00
Charlevoix	k	k	z	z	---	z
Cheboygan	k	k	k	k	---	k
Chippewa	898	105,291.00	---	---	---	200,000 00
Clare	d	d	d	d	---	d
Clinton	5,102	382,783.00	1,174,323 00	1,164,959 00	---	1,164,959 00
Crawford	k	k	a	a	---	a
Delta	k	k	k	k	---	k
Eaton	7,058	519,614.52	1,692,927 00	1,732,854 00	---	1,732,854 00
Emmet	k	k	k	k	---	k
Genesee	12,031	735,209.23	2,980,924 54	2,548,036 54	Add 566,319 46	3,114,356 00
Gladwin	d	d	d	d	---	d
Grand Traverse	k	k	k	k	---	k
Gratiot	d	d	d	d	---	d

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Popu- lation 1, 1850.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by State Board, 1851.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as assessed, 1853.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by Boards of Su- pervisors, 1853.	Amount added or deducted by State Board.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by State Board, 1853.
Hillsdale.....	16,159	993,240.00	\$4,169,523 76	\$4,167,225 76	Ded. \$157,702 76	\$4,009,523 00
Houghton.....	m	m	m	m	m	m
Huron.....	8,597	588,387.00	1,870,153 00	1,853,000 00	1,853,000 00	1,853,000 00
Ingham.....	7,597	515,993.67	1,938,130 50	2,007,218 87	2,007,218 87	2,007,218 87
Ionia.....	k	k	d	d	d	d
Iosco.....	d	d	d	d	d	d
Isabella.....	19,433	1,516,459.01	5,758,013 00	5,723,798 00	5,723,798 00	5,723,798 00
Jackson.....	13,179	1,093,192.15	4,787,874 00	4,810,655 00	4,810,655 00	4,810,655 00
Kalamazoo.....	k	k	c	c	c	c
Kalkaska.....	12,017	883,014.78	3,734,440 00	3,562,823 00	3,562,823 00	3,562,823 00
Kent.....	n	n	n	n	n	n
Keweenaw.....	w	w	w	w	w	w
Lake.....	7,026	406,400.88	1,771,019 33	1,666,118 59	1,666,118 59	1,666,118 59
Lapeer.....	k	k	c	c	c	c
Leelanaw.....	26,880	2,358,059.82	9,590,431 00	9,609,813 00	9,609,813 00	9,609,813 00
Lenawee.....	13,475	807,687.20	2,738,576 86	3,278,626 97	Ded. 200,000 00	3,078,626 97
Livingston.....	3,597	127,709.70	169,902 25	169,902 25	169,902 25	169,902 25
Mackinac.....	15,532	896,246.00	4,366,399 00	4,510,399 00	Ded. 500,000 00	4,010,399 00
Macomb.....	w	w	c	c	c	c
Manistee.....	k	k	k	k	k	k
Manitou.....	aa	aa	q	q	q	q
Marquette.....	w	w	r	r	r	r
Mason.....	r	r	s	s	s	s
Mecosta.....	s	s	d	d	d	d
Menominee.....	d	d	d	d	d	d
Midland.....	d	d	d	d	d	d

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Missaukee	k	k	c	c	c	c
Monroe	14,695	960,844.22	8,843,595 00	3,811,875 00	3,811,875 00	
Montcalm	894	109,182.55	265,422 00	291,645 00	291,645 00	
Montmorency	k	k	a	a	a	
Muskegon	v	v	v	v	v	
Newaygo	r		153,928 75	153,928 75	153,928 75	
Oakland	31,267	2,441,475.74	8,618,290 00	8,617,930 00	8,617,930 00	
Oceana	w	w	w	w	w	
Ogemaw	k	k	a	a	a	
Ontonagon	aa	aa	aa	aa	aa	
Osceola	w	w	w	w	w	
Oscoda	k	k	a	a	a	
Otsego	k	k	a	a	a	
Ottawa	5,587	481,847.23	1,239,114 25	1,322,479 70	1,322,479 70	
Presque Isle	k	k	a	a	a	
Roscommon	k	k	a	a	a	
Saginaw	2,609	357,973.01	1,327,393 49	1,336,002 22	1,336,002 22	
Sanilac	2,115	221,225.19	776,657 00	776,657 00	776,657 00	
Schoolcraft	aa	t	t	t	t	
Shiawassee	5,233	411,666.49	1,155,017 00	1,280,488 00	1,280,488 00	
St. Clair	10,411	977,261.25	3,325,076 02	3,052,532 39	3,909,044 00	
St. Joseph	12,717	1,088,920.00	4,104,713 00	4,116,975 00	4,116,975 00	
Tuscola	291	115,249.58	281,123 43	278,157 93	278,157 93	
Van Buren	5,618	541,663.35	1,482,751 79	1,683,561 14	1,683,561 14	
Washtenaw	28,569	2,517,427.00	9,012,393 00	9,375,000 00	9,375,000 00	
Wayne	42,765	3,833,213.76	17,953,525 00	16,097,331 30	18,953,525 00	
Wexford	k	k	c	c	c	
Totals		\$30,976,270.18	\$115,647,758 95	\$114,049,162 34	\$120,362,414 35	

(a) Attached to Cheboygan.	(e) Part of Leelanaw.	(n) Part of Houghton.	(s) Part of Delta.	(w) Attached to Ottawa.
(c) Attach'd to Grand Traverse	(k) Attached to Mackinac.	(q) Attached to Oceana.	(t) Attached to Marquette.	(z) Attached to Emmet.
(d) Attached to Saginaw.	(m) Attached to Sanilac.	(r) Attached to Kent.	(v) Part of Oceana and Ottawa.	(aa) Attached to Houghton.

TABLE II.  
Population for 1854, and Valuation for 1856.

COUNTIES.	Popu- lation 1854.	Number of Acres of Land Assessed 1856.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as assessed, 1856.	Aggregate of Real Estate as assessed, 1856.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equaliza- tion.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by State Board of Equalization, '56.
Alcona.....	a	464,979.00	a	a	a	a
Allegan.....	7,804		\$1,704,608 00	\$2,704,798 00	Ded. \$197,527 00	\$2,507,271 00
Alpena.....	a		a	a		a
Antrim.....	c		c	c		c
Barry.....	7,821	232,550.00	1,720,339 00	1,710,948 00	Add 69,052 00	1,780,000 00
Bay.....	d		d	d		d
Benzie.....	e		e	e		e
Berrien.....	13,849	850,515.00	4,245,857 00	4,426,061 90	Ded. 486,866 00	3,939,195 00
Branch.....	15,724	312,696.00	3,796,784 00	3,799,317 00	Add 27,076 00	3,826,393 00
Calhoun.....	22,768	438,188.85	5,426,584 00	5,426,584 00	Add 26,112 00	5,452,696 00
Cass.....	13,124	297,875.79	3,703,478 00	3,703,478 00	Ded. 407,382 00	3,296,096 00
Charlevoix.....	c		c	c		c
Cheboygan.....		6,450.66	89,289 25	90,115 00	Ded. 9,913 00	80,202 00
Chippewa.....	1,962					100,000 00
Clare.....	d		d	d		d
Clinton.....	8,042	334,275.00	2,174,123 00	2,180,123 00	Ded 239,818 00	1,940,310 00
Crawford.....	a		a	a		a
Delta.....	k		k	k		k
Eaton.....	10,965	368,546.00	3,185,767 00	2,778,123 00	Ded. 553,123 00	2,225,000 00
Emmet.....	4,971					50,000 00
Genesee.....	15,676	336,775.00	8,922,997 00	4,008,499 00	Add 4,958 00	4,013,455 00
Gladwin.....	d		d	d		d
Grand Traverse.....	911					100,000 00
Gratiot.....	d	294,920.00	585,947 00	474,101 00	Ded. 118,191 00	356,000 00

Hillsdale	19,188	879,017.28	5,171,400 00	5,162,400 00	Ded.	567,864 00	4,594,536 00
Houghton	4,323						300,000 00
Huron	m	m	m	m			m
Ingham	11,222	838,374.05	2,894,810 55	2,925,811 55	Ded.	611,811 55	2,314,000 00
Ionia	10,727	338,095.22	3,188,605 25	3,144,528 00	Ded.	830,528 00	2,314,000 00
Iosco	d	d	d	d			d
Isabella	d	l	l	l			l
Jackson	21,855	435,677.00	6,526,113 00	6,199,925 00	Ded.	681,991 00	5,517,934 00
Kalamazoo	16,893	846,246.00	5,781,582 00	5,619,229 00	Ded.	618,115 00	5,001,114 00
Kalkaska	c	c	c	c			c
Kent	17,869	506,136.24	6,503,338 18	6,557,737 50	Ded.	721,351 50	5,836,386 00
Keweenaw	n	n	n	n			n
Lake	w	o	o	o			o
Lapeer	9,704	372,869.96	2,256,841 00	2,199,141 00	Ded.	241,905 00	1,957,236 00
Leelanaw	c	c	c	c			c
Lenawee	31,148		10,674,746 00	10,536,619 00	Ded.	1,159,028 00	9,377,591 00
Livingston	14,185	258,004.43	3,296,369 75	3,238,357 00	Ded.	356,219 00	2,882,138 00
Mackinac	1,373	3,181.48	154,331 00	165,599 00	Ded.	18,215 00	147,384 00
Macomb	18,114	289,270.00	5,296,466 00	5,296,466 00	Ded.	582,511 00	4,713,955 00
Manistee	c	40,660.84		221,531 44	Ded.	24,368 44	197,163 00
Manitou	702						25,000 00
Marquette							325,000 00
Mason	q						50,000 00
Mecosta	r	r	r	r			r
Menominee	s	s	s	s			s
Midland	d	201,103.79	560,600 66	569,514 80	Ded.	62,646 80	506,868 00
Missaukee	c	c	c	c			c
Monroe	18,122	330,728.00	4,236,159 00	4,199,570 00	Ded.	461,952 00	3,737,618 00
Montcalm	2,060	219,689.00	893,580 00	893,580 00	Ded.	98,293 00	795,288 00
Montmorency	a	a	a	a			a
Muskegon	v	v	v	v			v
Newaygo	970	201,000.00	702,286 00	647,225 00	Ded.	71,194 00	576,031 00
Oakland	31,884	513,904.00	10,266,760 00	10,266,760 00	Ded.	1,129,343 00	9,137,417 00

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Popu- lation 1854.	Number of Acres of Land Assessed 1856.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as assessed, 1856.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by Boards of Su- pervisors.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equaliza- tion.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as assessed by State Board of Equalization, '56.
Oceana.....	W.....	54,428.84	\$209,292 62	\$232,994 62	Ded. \$25,628 62	\$207,366 00
Ogemaw.....	a.....			a.....		a.....
Ontonagon.....	3,662	201,862.54		511,169 88	Add 22,830 12	534,000 00
Osceola.....	W.....			W.....		W.....
Oscoda.....	a.....			a.....		a.....
Otsego.....	a.....			a.....		a.....
Ottawa.....	9,233	398,344.46	2,363,729 21	2,438,437 15	Ded. 268,228 15	2,170,209 00
Presque Isle.....	a.....			a.....		a.....
Roscommon.....	a.....			a.....		a.....
Saginaw.....	3,528	456,081.03	2,520,803 86	2,511,121 62	Ded. 276,223 62	2,234,898 00
Sanilac.....	3,529	401,327.26	1,729,033 87	1,740,864 44	Ded. 191,939 44	1,548,925 00
Schoolcraft.....	t.....			t.....		t.....
Shiawassee.....	7,419	318,547.00	2,229,656 00	2,460,248 00	Ded. 270,627 00	2,182,621 00
St. Clair.....	16,897	395,017.56	3,753,860 00	3,767,672 15	Ded. 414,443 15	3,353,229 00
St. Joseph.....	15,087	311,202.44	5,273,170 00	5,412,958 00	Ded. 962,958 00	4,450,000 00
Tuscola.....	1,504	279,163.34	927,026 79	922,094 45	Ded. 101,430 45	820,664 00
Van Buren.....	8,000	369,406.58	2,402,243 75	2,395,925 94	Ded. 263,551 94	2,132,374 00
Washtenaw.....	28,836	440,931.16	9,194,680 00	9,000,000 00	Ded. 100,000 00	8,900,000 00
Wayne.....	65,778	382,762.00	20,236,936 00	19,148,481 00		19,148,481 00
Wexford.....	C.....			u.....		u.....
Totals.....		12,167,812.84	\$149,749,623 41	\$149,688,200 44		\$137,663,009 00

(a) Attached to Cheboygan.	(k) Attached to Mackinac.	(o) Attached to Mason.	(t) Attached to Marquette.
(c) Attached to Grand Traverse.	(l) Attached to Midland.	(q) Attached to Oceana.	(u) Attached to Manistee.
(d) Attached to Saginaw.	(m) Attached to Saulte.	(r) Attached to Kent.	(v) Part of Oceana and Ottawa.
(e) Part of Iosauanaw.	(n) Part of Houghton.	(s) Part of Delta.	(w) Attached to Ottawa.

TABLE III.  
Population for 1860, and Valuation for 1861.

COUNTIES	Population 1860.	Number of Acres of Land Assessed in 1861.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate, as assessed in 1861.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as equalized by State Board of Equalization, '61.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as equalized by State Board of Equalization, '61.
Alcona	b	b	b	b	b	b
Allegan	16,091	498,761.00	\$3,061,876 00	\$2,998,876 00	Ded. \$18,551 00	\$2,980,325 00
Alpena	291	237,832.02	367,362 78	367,362 78		367,362 78
Antrim	c	c	c	c	c	c
Barry	14,041	347,747.00	1,757,797 00	1,743,642 00	Add 397,078 00	2,140,720 00
Bay	3,169	142,078.00	697,426 00	685,809 00	Add 40,538 00	675,862 00
Benzie	e	e	e	e	e	e
Berrien	22,274	855,097.00	4,676,268 00	4,222,042 00	Add 328,820 00	4,545,862 00
Branch	21,197	316,793.00	3,805,903 00	3,802,948 00	Add 1,100,000 00	4,902,948 00
Calhoun	29,898	438,542.87	5,681,784 00	5,819,358 00	Add 1,264,542 00	7,083,900 00
Cass	17,895	302,871.00	3,813,881 00	3,813,881 00	Add 100,000 00	3,913,881 00
Charlevoix	c	c	c	c	c	c
Cheboygan	599	22,170.00	83,686 20	77,225 20		77,225 20
Chippewa	1,544	20,070.03	111,224 86	111,224 86	Ded. 11,224 86	100,000 00
Clare	f	f	f	f	f	f
Clinton	13,923	346,550.68	2,406,314 00	1,977,538 00	Add 385,802 00	3,363,340 00
Crawford	h	h	h	h	h	h
Delta	1,172					150,000 00
Eaton	16,574	350,673.00	3,201,910 00	3,048,828 00	Ded. 253,513 00	2,795,315 00
Emmet	1,155	5,913.64	41,102 86	41,102 86		41,102 86
Genesee	92,707	395,342.00	4,058,830 00	4,052,298 00	Ded. 26,868 00	4,025,930 00
Gladwin	l	l	l	l	l	l
Grand Traverse	1,467	164,661.00	521,298 00	498,459 00	Add 50,000 00	548,459 00
Gratiot	4,027	274,002.00	787,372 00	595,711 00	Add 12,150 00	607,861 00



TABLE III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Population 1860.	Number of Acres of Land Assessed 1861.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as assessed, 1861.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as equalized by Boards of Supervisors.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equalization.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Estate as equalized by State Board of Equalization, '61.
Hillsdale.....	26,307	379,202.00	\$5,407,782 00	\$5,252,637 00	Add \$993,714 00	\$6,246,351 00
Houghton.....	9,253	134,869.02	1,033,666 72	1,033,666 72	Ded. 33,236 72	1,000,430 00
Huron.....	3,167	185,406.00	533,591 16	466,855 00	Add 78,455 00	545,310 00
Ingham.....	17,456	333,497.00	2,910,247 00	2,748,990 00	-----	2,748,990 00
Ionia.....	16,665	343,828.50	3,376,465 25	3,356,875 25	Ded. 316,356 25	3,040,519 00
Iosco.....	175	83,283.30	129,250 37	129,250 37	-----	129,250 37
Isabella.....	1,445	134,727.00	497,080 00	457,080 00	Ded. 73,411 00	383,669 00
Jackson.....	26,664	432,158.00	6,476,813 00	5,034,559 00	Add 2,018,121 00	7,052,680 00
Kalamazoo.....	24,663	346,255.00	4,646,911 00	4,689,662 00	Add 1,100,000 00	5,789,662 00
Kalkaska.....	C	-----	C	-----	-----	C
Kent.....	30,743	516,425.00	6,357,454 00	6,431,679 00	Add 1,764,609 00	8,196,288 00
Keweenaw.....	n	118,425.95‡	771,032 02	771,032 02	-----	771,032 02
Lake.....	O	-----	O	-----	-----	O
Lapeer.....	14,875	392,626.80	2,286,622 00	2,137,307 00	-----	2,137,307 00
Leelanaw.....	C	-----	C	-----	-----	C
Lenawee.....	38,497	465,446.00	10,360,157 00	10,288,929 00	Add 1,077,111 00	11,366,040 00
Livingston.....	16,629	365,472.92	3,156,530 00	3,155,430 00	Ded. 155,230 00	3,000,200 00
Mackinac.....	1,939	30,975.77	147,785 00	147,785 00	-----	147,785 00
Macomb.....	23,112	295,845.00	4,899,459 00	4,809,959 00	-----	4,809,959 00
Manistee.....	874	99,043.35	338,662 62	335,662 62	-----	335,662 62
Manitou.....	1,043	9,388.00	62,177 00	62,177 00	-----	62,177 00
Marquette.....	2,899	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,000,000 00
Mason.....	831	83,261.76	212,897 40	178,133 82	Add 75,787 18	253,871 00
Mecosta.....	1,017	235,876.28	342,410 15	342,410 15	Add 130,089 85	472,500 00
Menominee (formerly Bleeker).....	S	-----	-----	-----	-----	154,000 00
Midland.....	783	280,090.14	588,520 76	572,385 96	Add 11,134 04	588,520 00

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.  
Population for 1864, and Valuation for 1866.

COUNTIES.	Popu- lation 1864.	Number of Acres of Land Assessed in 1866.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate, as assessed in 1866.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by Boards of Su- pervisors.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equal- ization.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by State Board of Equaliz'n for '66.
Alcona	b	b	b	b	b	b
Allegan	18,849	496,043.00	\$3,183,816 00	\$3,077,307 00	Add \$2,864,474 66	\$5,941,781 66
Alpena	963	349,255.26	1,299,284 36	1,299,284 36	Add 448,563 96	1,747,848 32
Antrim	391	129,515.99	218,023 53	206,636 61	Add 357,791 71	564,428 32
Barry	14,483	343,054.00	1,864,958 00	1,857,815 00	Add 1,529,993 32	3,387,808 32
Bay	5,307	198,715.89	1,457,708 00	1,448,790 00	Add 1,053,193 32	2,501,983 32
Benzie	c	c	c	c	c	c
Berrien	25,720	349,426.46	4,620,040 00	5,257,735 00	Add 2,843,726 66	8,101,461 66
Branch	22,458	311,867.00	4,055,296 00	4,038,260 00	Add 2,961,713 32	6,999,973 32
Calhoun	30,488	440,770.00	6,167,774 00	6,167,774 00	Add 6,190,894 32	12,358,668 32
Cass	17,776	309,850.00	4,003,755 00	3,988,000 00	Add 3,091,051 66	7,079,051 66
Charlevoix	c	c	c	c	c	c
Cheboygan	483	31,968.00	84,128 00	79,128 00	Add 73,783 66	152,861 66
Chippewa	1,158	30,640.18	125,905 00	125,905 00	Add 42,550 00	168,455 00
Clare	f	f	f	f	f	f
Clinton	14,739	349,845.92	2,676,817 44	2,676,817 44	Add 1,520,400 88	4,197,218 32
Crawford	i	i	i	i	i	i
Delta	501					256,650 00
Eaton	16,497	358,608.00	3,164,512 00	3,092,860 00	Add 1,375,000 00	4,467,860 00
Emmet	1,325	21,994.09	61,876 87	62,790 12	Add 58,981 54	116,771 66
Genesee	22,043	392,991.00	4,387,699 00	4,464,737 00	Add 3,281,541 32	7,746,278 32
Gladwin	l	l	l	l	l	l
Grand Traverse	2,517	139,448.26	313,287 00	311,728 00	Add 387,878 66	699,101 66
Gratiot	5,831	280,718.00	930,533 00	711,259 00	Add 923,486 00	1,634,745 00

Hillsdale	27,324	377,222.23	6,013,013 00	5,791,041 00	Add 3,212,845 66	9,003,886 66
Houghton	8,225	284,629.66	2,047,922 13	1,865,000 00	Add 1,377,523 32	3,242,523 32
Huron	3,961	250,750.00	723,624 91	737,610 61	Add 573,166 05	1,310,776 66
Ingham	17,123	340,468.00	3,147,872 00	3,863,000 00	Add 1,606,960 00	4,469,960 00
Ionia	17,984	360,320.52	3,922,548 00	3,965,370 00	Add 2,842,578 32	6,807,948 32
Iosco	395	257,387.88	633,273 81	633,273 81	Add 510,849 51	1,144,123 32
Isabella	1,844	242,777.49	664,445 49	535,426 61	Add 536,398 39	1,071,825 00
Jackson	25,905	433,700.00	6,868,880 00	6,067,086 00	Add 6,651,485 66	12,718,571 66
Kalamazoo	25,842	340,035.00	5,576,204 00	5,619,443 00	Add 4,356,903 66	9,976,346 66
Kalkaska	i	i	i	i	i	i
Kent	33,458	520,401.00	7,022,318 00	6,733,968 00	Add 5,149,677 00	11,883,645 00
Keweenaw	5,180	248,629.38	1,703,846 20	1,409,700 20	Add 1,102,473 12	2,512,173 32
Lake	o	o	o	o	o	o
Lapeer	15,247	414,274.14	2,268,082 00	2,216,010 00	Add 2,499,721 66	4,715,731 66
Leelanaw	2,389	60,193.91	227,554 00	231,564 00	Add 99,047 66	330,611 66
Lenawee	40,202	468,382.00	10,724,100 00	10,286,178 00	Add 7,278,065 32	17,559,243 32
Livingston	16,186	364,210.00	3,245,041 00	2,875,881 00	Add 8,388,554 00	6,264,435 00
Mackinac	1,335	30,487.23	237,917 15	237,917 15	Add 135,707 85	373,625 00
Macomb	22,404	295,580.00	5,193,249 00	5,273,249 00	Add 8,336,934 32	8,610,183 32
Manistee	1,740	138,041.44	612,826 91	612,826 91	Add 200,431 41	813,258 32
Manitou	3,849	20,989.41	117,306 00	117,306 00	Add 33,215 66	150,521 66
Marquette	844	280,569.48	1,139,989 00	1,128,794 00	Add 1,118,611 00	2,247,405 00
Mason	1,583	101,664.95	239,188 42	238,889 00	Add 247,086 00	485,975 00
Mecosta	496	276,464.37	769,954 10	775,040 50	Add 438,434 50	1,213,475 00
Menominee	1,284	91,981.00	241,728 00	241,728 00	Add 198,532 00	440,260 00
Midland	u	449,136.91	1,326,243 00	1,326,243 00	Add 554,988 66	1,881,231 66
Missaukee	u	u	u	u	u	u
Monroe	22,221	337,326.00	4,281,928 00	4,271,610 55	Add 2,630,191 11	6,901,801 66
Montcalm	5,619	350,431.00	1,230,491 00	1,175,231 00	Add 865,605 66	2,040,836 66
Montmorency	b	b	b	b	b	b
Muskegon	5,810	190,715.09	1,634,747 72	1,623,689 39	Add 1,019,417 27	2,643,106 66
Newaygo	3,481	273,218.59	949,174 00	948,265 18	Add 632,176 48	1,580,441 66
Oakland	33,725	478,261.39	9,066,705 00	9,066,705 00	Add 6,321,855 00	15,388,560 00

TABLE IV—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Population 1964.	Number of Acres of Land Assessed in 1966.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as assessed in 1966.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by Boards of Su- pervisors.	Amount added or deducted by State Board of Equaliz- ation.	Aggregate of Real and Personal Es- tate as equalized by State Board of Equalization for '66.
Oceana.....	2,379	200,600.65	575,690 69	610,861 18	Add 353,478 87	964,340 00
Ogemaw.....	h	h	h	h	h	h
Ontonagon.....	5,406	191,521.33	865,128 58	677,457 58	Add 743,927 42	1,421,385 00
Osceola.....	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oscoda.....	b	b	b	b	b	b
Otsego.....	i	i	i	i	i	i
Ottawa.....	15,156	314,984.00	1,870,761 00	1,832,122 00	Add 1,671,071 32	3,503,193 32
Presque Isle.....	b	b	b	b	b	b
Roscommon.....	l	l	l	l	l	l
Saginaw.....	19,675	457,177.07	3,487,419 55	3,875,575 67	Add 4,583,715 99	8,459,291 66
Sanilac.....	8,853	497,021.61	1,578,501 00	1,532,984 00	Add 945,419 32	2,478,403 32
Schoolcraft.....	t	t	t	t	t	t
Shiawassee.....	13,465	333,588.77	2,248,774 00	2,119,565 00	Add 1,667,786 66	3,787,351 66
St. Clair.....	27,591	426,446.00	3,783,919 00	3,783,919 00	Add 2,522,612 60	6,306,531 66
St. Joseph.....	21,796	303,531.00	6,395,603 00	6,343,536 00	Add 2,886,205 66	9,229,741 66
Tuscola.....	6,983	383,572.00	1,406,023 00	1,433,593 00	Add 988,860 32	2,422,453 32
Van Buren.....	17,820	380,828.00	3,415,697 00	3,025,000 00	Add 1,901,238 32	4,926,238 32
Washtenaw.....	34,050	429,454.00	9,747,064 00	10,000,000 00	Add 7,189,765 00	17,189,765 00
Wayne.....	83,326	871,027.36	23,245,285 00	23,239,561 00	Add 18,132,157 32	41,371,718 32
Wexford.....	u	u	u	u	u	u
Totals.....	803,745	17,111,710.91	\$179,065,450 86	\$170,209,042 82	-----	\$307,965,842 92

(b) Attached to Alpena. | (f) Attached to Isabella. | (l) Attached to Antrim. | (o) Attached to Mason. | (u) Attached to Manistee.  
(c) Attach'd to Grand Traverse | (h) Attached to Iosco. | (i) Attached to Midland. | (t) Attached to Marquette. | (x) Attached to Mecosta.

TABLE V.

Population for 1854, 1860, 1864, and 1870; and Number of Acres Assessed in 1856, 1861, 1866, and 1871.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.				NO. OF ACRES ASSESSED.			
	1854.	1860.	1864.	1870.	1856.	1861.	1866.	1871.
Alcona.....	a	b	b	766	a	b	b	443,798 37
Allegan.....	7,804	16,091	18,849	32,093	464,979 00	493,761 00	496,043 00	505,205 00
Alpena.....	a	291	963	2,756	a	237,832 02	349,255 26	304,879 51
Antrim.....	c	c	391	1,985	c	c	129,515 99	130,881 00
Barry.....	7,821	14,041	14,483	22,204	232,550 00	347,747 00	343,054 00	347,865 00
Bay.....	d	3,169	5,307	15,820	d	142,078 00	198,715 89	364,898 50
Benzie.....	e	e	c	2,184	e	e	c	129,064 00
Berrien.....	18,849	22,274	25,720	35,119	350,515 00	355,087 00	349,426 46	352,511 00
Branch.....	15,724	21,197	22,458	26,229	312,696 00	316,793 00	311,867 00	315,162 60
Calhoun.....	22,768	29,398	30,488	36,571	438,188 85	438,542 37	440,770 00	439,174 00
Cass.....	13,124	17,895	17,776	21,097	297,875 79	302,871 00	309,850 00	305,875 00
Charlevoix.....	c	c	c	1,724	c	c	c	28,367 47
Cheboygan.....	599	599	483	2,197	6,450 66	22,170 00	31,968 00	101,041 56
Chippewa.....	1,544	1,544	1,158	1,690	20,070 03	20,070 03	30,640 18	135,904 81
Clare.....	d	f	f	266	d	f	f	250,494 01
Clinton.....	8,042	13,928	14,789	22,852	334,275 00	346,550 63	349,845 92	358,081 00
Crawford.....	a	h	i	i	a	h	i	cc
Delta.....	k	1,172	561	2,441	k	350,679 00	358,608 00	132,939 00
Eaton.....	10,965	16,574	16,497	25,164	338,546 00	350,679 00	358,608 00	358,926 00
Emmet.....	4,971	1,155	1,325	1,211	388,775 00	5,913 64	21,994 09	12,434 34
Genesee.....	15,676	22,707	22,043	33,965	388,775 00	395,342 00	392,991 00	400,642 03
Gladwin.....	d	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
Grand Traverse.....	911	1,467	2,517	4,443	164,661 00	164,661 00	139,448 26	146,844 00
Gratiot.....	d	4,037	5,831	11,809	224,929 00	274,602 00	289,718 00	345,902 00
Hillsdale.....	19,188	26,807	27,324	31,691	379,017 28	379,202 00	377,222 23	377,607 00

TABLE V—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					NO. OF ACRES ASSESSED.			
	1856.	1860.	1864.	1870.	1886.	1861.	1866.	1871.	
Houghton	4,323	9,253	8,225	13,881		134,869 02	284,629 66	303,422 47	
Huron	m	3,167	3,961	9,049	m	185,406 00	250,750 00	369,521 00	
Ingham		17,456	17,123	25,270	333,374 05	333,497 00	340,468 00	341,047 63	
Ionia		16,665	17,984	27,676	338,095 22	343,828 50	360,320 52	359,153 00	
Iosco	d	175	395	3,175	d	83,283 30	257,387 88	418,250 07	
Isabella	d	1,445	1,844	4,113	i	134,727 00	242,777 49	224,797 00	
Jackson		26,664	25,905	36,042	435,677 00	432,158 00	433,700 00	433,259 00	
Kalamazoo		24,663	25,842	32,063	346,246 00	346,255 00	340,085 00	354,245 00	
Kalkaska	c		i	424	c			137,422 43	
Kent		30,743	33,458	50,410	506,136 24	516,425 00	520,401 00	525,541 00	
Keweenaw	n		5,180	4,209	n	118,425 95	248,629 38	288,306 43	
Lake	w			548	o			106,842 73	
Lapeer		14,875	15,247	21,345	372,869 96	392,626 80	414,274 14	362,475 51	
Leelanaw	c		2,389	4,577	c		60,193 91	109,993 46	
Lenawee		38,497	40,202	45,503		465,446 00	468,382 00	467,462 00	
Livingston		16,629	16,186	19,417	258,004 43	365,472 92	364,210 00	364,492 13	
Mackinac		1,939	1,335	1,716	3,181 48	80,975 77	30,487 28	73,957 21	
Macomb		23,112	22,404	28,050	289,270 00	295,845 00	295,580 00	297,341 00	
Manistee	c	874	1,740	6,074	40,660 94	99,043 35	188,041 44	211,499 01	
Manitou		1,043		891		9,388 00	20,989 41		
Marquette		2,899	3,849	15,077			280,569 48	424,383 00	
Mason	q	831	844	3,266		83,261 76	101,664 95	123,005 07	
Mecosta	r	1,017	1,583	5,646	r	235,876 28	276,464 87	256,671 00	
Menominee	s		496	1,894	s		91,981 00		
Midland	d	783	1,284	3,383	201,103 79	280,090 14	449,136 91	688,024 00	
Missaukee	c				c			134,826 90	





TABLE VI.  
Assessed Valuation for 1853, 1856, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

COUNTIES.	1853.	1856.	1861.	1866.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Alcona.....	a	a	b	b	\$1,132,019 62	\$1,174,253 43	\$1,240,235 15
Allegan.....	a	\$1,704,698 00	\$3,061,876 00	\$3,183,816 00	11,806,438 00	10,431,687 00	9,894,575 00
Alpena.....	a	a	c	c	1,299,284 36	1,488,729 92	1,484,160 70
Antrim.....	c	c	c	c	218,023 53	460,433 00	356,253 00
Barry.....	d	1,720,339 00	1,757,797 00	1,864,958 00	6,505,060 00	5,587,424 00	5,186,767 00
Bay.....	d	d	e	e	1,457,708 00	2,423,034 20	2,775,699 70
Benzie.....	e	e	e	c	368,900 78	307,413 00	449,214 00
Berrien.....	e	4,245,357 00	4,676,268 00	4,620,040 00	6,208,923 00	6,234,094 00	6,398,163 00
Branch.....	e	3,796,734 00	3,805,903 00	4,055,296 00	4,343,943 00	4,367,038 00	4,485,678 00
Calhoun.....	e	5,426,584 00	5,681,784 00	6,167,774 00	7,339,497 00	7,215,237 00	7,398,145 00
Cass.....	e	3,703,478 00	3,813,881 00	4,003,755 00	4,360,572 00	4,269,031 00	4,293,820 00
Charlevoix.....	z	c	c	c	85,770 80	93,947 25	107,426 41
Cheboygan.....	k	89,289 25	83,686 20	84,128 00	410,015 00	506,669 00	568,698 00
Chippewa.....	d	d	f	f	214,451 00	220,838 00	441,673 00
Clare.....	d	d	f	f	g	g	1,020,960 50
Clinton.....	d	1,174,323 00	2,406,314 60	2,676,817 44	3,421,665 00	3,610,617 00	3,796,253 00
Crawford.....	a	a	h	i	i	i	cc
Delta.....	k	k	k	k	361,964 00	815,000 00	887,153 00
Eaton.....	k	1,692,927 00	3,201,910 00	3,164,512 00	4,897,514 00	5,425,721 00	5,229,407 00
Emmet.....	k	k	k	k	70,841 50	161,914 00	75,495 00
Genesee.....	d	2,980,924 54	4,056,830 00	4,387,699 00	5,973,857 00	6,002,954 00	6,160,948 00
Gladwin.....	d	d	i	i	i	i	i
Gd Traversee.....	d	d	i	i	1,241,898 00	1,159,580 00	920,216 00
Gratiot.....	d	d	i	i	2,812,052 00	2,686,474 00	2,749,140 00
Hillsdale.....	d	4,169,523 76	5,407,782 00	6,018,013 00	6,636,593 00	6,807,502 00	6,567,835 00
Houghton.....	d	d	i	i	2,166,646 30	1,865,648 00	1,338,293 97

Huron	m	---	---	---	533,591 16	723,624 91	1,096,144 50	1,181,823 00	1,254,771 00
Ingham	---	1,870,153 00	2,894,810 55	2,910,247 00	2,910,247 00	3,147,872 00	4,170,548 00	8,921,812 00	8,402,960 00
Ionia	---	1,938,130 50	3,188,605 25	3,376,465 25	3,376,465 25	3,922,548 00	4,380,278 00	4,247,390 00	4,144,237 00
Iosco	d	---	---	129,250 37	129,250 37	633,273 81	1,356,295 94	1,513,409 16	1,750,716 50
Isabella	d	---	---	497,080 00	497,080 00	664,445 49	1,367,254 20	1,296,143 00	1,305,154 00
Jackson	---	5,758,013 00	6,526,113 00	6,476,813 00	6,476,813 00	6,868,880 00	10,883,289 00	9,649,386 00	9,638,894 00
Kalamazoo	---	4,787,874 00	5,781,582 00	4,646,911 00	4,646,911 00	5,576,204 00	6,450,773 00	10,661,417 00	11,071,644 00
Kalkaska	c	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	182,254 00
Kent	---	3,734,440 00	6,503,398 18	6,357,454 00	6,357,454 00	7,022,318 00	8,581,710 00	9,844,100 00	10,169,203 00
Keweenaw	n	---	---	771,032 02	771,032 02	1,703,846 20	1,122,915 69	1,122,915 69	807,020 00
Lake	w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	560,708 00
Lapeer	---	1,771,019 33	2,256,841 00	2,286,622 00	2,286,622 00	2,268,082 00	2,872,202 00	2,888,235 00	2,741,186 00
Leelanaw	c	---	---	---	---	227,554 00	414,431 00	454,321 00	492,541 07
Lenawee	---	9,590,431 00	10,674,746 00	10,360,157 00	10,360,157 00	10,724,100 00	11,021,848 00	10,554,663 00	11,196,462 00
Livingston	---	2,738,576 86	3,296,369 75	3,156,530 00	3,156,530 00	3,245,041 00	3,480,600 00	3,496,541 00	3,548,395 00
Mackinac	---	169,902 25	154,331 00	147,785 00	147,785 00	237,917 15	337,098 75	410,934 75	482,541 31
Macomb	---	4,366,399 00	5,296,466 00	4,899,459 00	4,899,459 00	5,193,249 00	5,864,072 00	5,862,255 00	6,032,737 00
Manistee	c	---	---	338,662 62	338,662 62	612,826 91	1,102,865 78	1,136,284 68	1,203,405 00
Manitou	k	---	---	62,177 00	62,177 00	117,306 00	113,551 00	113,551 00	---
Marquette	---	---	---	---	---	1,139,989 00	2,698,522 00	3,175,065 00	2,756,768 00
Mason	q	---	---	212,897 40	212,897 40	239,188 42	427,997 08	937,724 32	812,080 93
Mecosta	r	---	---	342,410 15	342,410 15	769,954 10	2,416,428 59	2,391,636 53	2,186,258 00
Menominee	s	---	---	---	---	241,728 00	541,650 03	589,474 89	---
Midland	d	---	560,600 66	583,520 76	583,520 76	1,326,243 00	3,007,608 00	3,108,568 00	2,431,168 00
Missaukee	c	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	497,169 43
Monroe	---	3,843,595 00	4,236,159 00	4,071,835 00	4,071,835 00	4,281,928 00	4,558,767 00	4,427,307 00	4,366,008 00
Montcalm	---	265,422 00	893,580 00	1,037,162 00	1,037,162 00	1,230,491 00	1,527,449 00	1,973,142 00	2,014,966 00
M'tmorency	a	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Muskegon	v	---	---	793,884 52	793,884 52	1,634,747 72	2,946,813 00	3,237,212 00	3,345,814 00
Newaygo	---	153,928 75	702,286 00	703,911 00	703,911 00	949,174 00	1,519,644 00	1,928,247 00	2,083,461 49
Oakland	---	8,618,290 00	10,266,760 00	9,689,543 00	9,689,543 00	9,066,703 00	9,579,819 00	9,601,435 00	9,659,855 00
Oceana	w	---	209,292 62	427,054 59	427,054 59	575,690 69	1,074,802 41	1,420,784 07	1,731,155 28
Ogemaw	a	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

b

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b

b

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1856.	1861.	1866.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Ontonagon--aa	-----	-----	\$1,132,329 00	\$865,128 58	\$1,035,121 00	\$971,803 00	\$710,299 00
Osceola ---w	-----	w	-----	-----	985,895 94	1,065,978 00	816,400 00
Oscoda ---a	-----	a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Otsego-----a	-----	a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ottawa-----	\$1,239,114 25	\$2,363,729 21	1,353,723 00	1,870,761 00	2,333,454 00	2,257,368 00	2,260,387 00
Presque Isle a	-----	a	-----	-----	-----	-----	345,771 24
Roscommon a	-----	a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Saginaw----	1,327,393 49	2,520,803 86	2,480,487 60	3,487,419 55	4,688,809 00	8,298,663 00	8,502,049 00
Sanilac ----t	776,657 00	1,729,033 87	1,520,274 14	1,578,501 00	1,803,594 00	3,409,275 00	3,119,459 00
Schoolcraft--	-----	t	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shiawassee--	1,155,017 00	2,229,656 00	2,672,644 00	2,248,774 00	2,431,648 00	2,462,142 00	2,513,867 50
St. Clair----	3,325,076 02	3,753,860 00	3,607,428 00	3,783,919 00	4,000,941 00	5,747,587 00	4,363,647 00
St. Joseph--	4,104,713 00	5,273,170 00	5,800,059 00	6,395,603 00	15,316,083 00	12,721,564 00	12,924,365 00
Tuscola-----	281,122 43	927,026 79	1,118,891 69	1,406,023 00	1,808,020 00	1,867,621 00	1,821,155 00
Van Buren--	1,482,757 79	2,402,243 75	2,587,654 00	3,415,697 00	11,106,330 00	9,935,634 00	7,170,713 00
Washtenaw--	9,012,392 00	9,194,680 00	9,253,558 00	9,747,064 00	10,837,845 00	10,866,340 00	11,293,259 00
Wayne ----	17,953,525 00	20,236,936 00	20,010,220 00	23,245,285 00	27,515,229 00	27,291,620 00	24,662,718 00
Wexford ---c	-----	u	-----	-----	941,279 03	795,909 72	498,861 86
Totals----	\$115,647,758 95	\$149,749,623 41	\$157,863,206 69	\$179,065,450 86	\$253,869,606 96	\$266,929,278 49	\$261,158,704 54

(a) Attached to Cheboygan.	(h) Attached to Iosco.	(q) Attached to Oceana.	(x) Attached to Mecosta.
(b) Attached to Alpena.	(i) Attached to Antrim.	(r) Attached to Kent.	(y) Attached to Alcona.
(c) Attached to Grand Traverse.	(k) Attached to Mackinac.	(s) Part of Delta.	(z) Attached to Emmet.
(d) Attached to Saginaw.	(l) Attached to Midland.	(t) Attached to Marquette.	(aa) Attached to Houghton.
(e) Part of Leelanaw.	(m) Attached to Sanilac.	(u) Attached to Manistee.	(bb) Is part of Iosco.
(f) Attached to Isabella.	(n) Part of Houghton.	(v) Part of Oceana and Ottawa.	(cc) Attached to Kalkaska.
(g) E½ attached to Midland, W½ to Mecosta.	(o) Attached to Mason. [to Mason.	(w) Attached to Ottawa.	(dd) Attached to Wexford.
	(p) E½ attached to Osceola, W½		

TABLE VII.

*Valuation of Taxable Property as Equalized by Boards of Supervisors for 1851, 1853, 1856, 1861, 1866, and 1871.*

COUNTIES.	1851.	1853.	1856.	1861.	1866.	1871.
Alcona.....	k	a	a	b	b	\$1,240,235 15
Allegan.....			\$2,704,798 00	\$2,998,876 00	\$3,077,307 00	8,133,920 00
Alpena.....	k	a	a	367,363 78	1,299,284 36	1,384,160 70
Antrim.....	k	c	c	c	206,636 61	355,857 00
Barry.....			1,710,948 00	1,743,642 00	1,857,815 00	4,403,913 00
Bay.....	d	d	d	635,309 00	1,448,790 00	2,623,457 00
Benzie.....	e	e	e	e	c	481,052 00
Berrien.....			4,426,061 90	4,222,042 00	5,257,735 00	6,864,583 00
Branch.....			3,799,317 00	3,802,948 00	4,038,260 00	4,555,393 00
Calhoun.....			5,420,584 00	5,819,358 00	6,167,774 00	7,998,719 00
Cass.....			3,703,478 00	3,813,881 00	3,988,000 00	4,492,000 00
Charlevoix.....	k	z	c	c	c	106,824 00
Cheboygan.....	k	k	90,115 00	77,225 20	79,128 00	560,198 00
Chippewa.....	*			111,214 36	125,905 00	442,122 50
Clare.....	d	d	d	f	f	982,275 50
Clinton.....			2,180,123 00	1,977,538 00	2,676,817 44	4,327,418 00
Crawford.....	k	a	a	h	i	cc
Delta.....	k	k	k			337,153 00
Eaton.....			2,778,123 00	3,046,828 00	3,092,860 00	5,531,598 93
Emmet.....	k	k		41,102 36	62,790 12	74,066 46
Genesee.....			4,008,499 00	4,052,298 00	4,464,737 00	6,122,976 00
Gladwin.....	d	d	l	l	l	l
Grand Traverse.....				498,459 00	311,723 00	919,766 00
Gratiot.....	d	d		595,711 00	711,259 00	2,065,749 00
Hillsdale.....			5,162,400 00	5,252,637 00	5,791,041 00	6,514,769 00
Houghton.....				1,033,666 72	1,865,000 00	1,338,293 97

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1851.	1853.	1856.	1861.	1866.	1871.
Huron.....	m	m	m	\$466,855 00	\$737,610 61	\$1,276,987 00
Ingham.....		\$1,853,000 00	\$2,925,811 55	2,748,990 00	2,863,000 00	6,039,533 00
Ionia.....		2,007,218 87	3,144,528 00	3,856,875 25	3,965,370 00	4,205,831 00
Iosco.....	k	d	d	129,250 37	633,273 81	1,750,716 50
Isabella.....	d	d	l	457,080 00	535,426 61	1,309,496 00
Jackson.....		1,516,459 01	6,199,925 00	5,034,559 00	6,067,086 00	10,741,550 00
Kalamazoo.....		892,402 00	5,619,239 00	4,689,662 00	5,619,443 00	11,523,570 00
Kalkaska.....	k	c	c	c	i	182,254 00
Kent.....		986,608 68	3,562,823 00	6,431,679 00	6,733,968 00	9,505,187 00
Keweenaw.....	n	n	n	771,032 02	1,409,700 20	857,852 00
Lake.....	w	w	o	o	o	560,708 00
Lapeer.....		406,400 88	2,199,141 00	2,137,307 00	2,216,010 00	2,780,000 00
Leelanaw.....	k	c	c	c	231,564 00	487,581 07
Lenawee.....		2,563,108 50	10,536,619 00	10,288,929 00	10,286,178 00	11,093,596 00
Livingston.....		607,283 61	3,238,357 00	3,155,430 00	2,875,881 00	3,846,895 00
Mackinac.....	†	170,279 60	169,902 25	147,785 00	237,917 15	482,541 81
Macomb.....		896,246 00	4,510,399 00	4,809,959 00	5,273,249 00	6,077,737 00
Manistee.....	q	c	c	335,662 62	612,826 91	1,206,448 00
Manitou.....	k	k		62,177 00	117,806 00	
Marquette.....					1,128,794 00	2,756,708 00
Mason.....	q	q		178,188 82	298,889 00	798,123 82
Mecosta.....	r	r	r	342,410 15	775,040 50	2,186,258 00
Menominee.....	s	s	s		241,728 00	
Midland.....	d	d	569,514 80	572,385 96	1,326,243 00	2,382,174 00
Missaukee.....	k	c	c	u	u	497,169 43
Monroe.....		960,344 22	4,199,570 00	4,061,888 00	4,271,610 55	4,407,941 00
Montcalm.....		83,986 58	291,645 00	1,087,107 00	1,175,281 00	1,779,809 00
Montmorency.....	k	a	a	b	b	b

Muskegon	v		v	v	860,524 12	1,623,689 39	3,333,018 93
Newaygo			153,928 75	647,325 00	675,412 00	948,365 18	1,555,000 00
Oakland	w	2,339,886 00	8,617,980 00	10,266,760 00	9,689,543 00	9,036,705 00	9,730,855 00
Oceana	k			232,994 62	424,943 95	610,861 18	1,997,211 57
Ogemaw	aa						bb
Ontonagon	w			511,169 88	1,132,329 00	677,457 58	500,268 00
Oscoda	k						839,198 00
Otsego	k						
Ottawa	k	566,879 09	1,322,479 70	2,438,437 15	1,974,817 00	1,832,128 00	2,240,280 00
Presque Isle	k						238,943 45
Roscommon	k						
Saginaw	k	559,832 85	1,336,002 22	2,511,121 62	2,250,424 83	3,875,575 67	8,702,730 29
Sanilac	t	221,225 19	776,657 00	1,740,864 44	1,518,158 34	1,532,984 00	3,440,989 00
Schoolcraft							577,845 00
Shiawassee		386,541 81	1,280,488 00	2,460,248 00	2,466,282 00	2,119,565 00	2,420,300 00
St. Clair		977,261 25	3,052,593 89	3,767,673 15	3,575,891 00	3,783,919 00	4,331,647 00
St. Joseph		1,068,920 00	4,116,975 00	5,412,958 00	5,825,565 00	6,843,536 00	12,753,118 00
Tuscola		88,653 58	278,157 93	922,004 45	980,709 42	1,483,593 00	1,964,427 00
Van Buren		541,633 35	1,683,561 14	2,895,923 94	2,865,650 00	3,025,000 00	4,554,000 00
Washtenaw		2,517,427 00	9,375,000 00	9,000,000 00	8,900,000 00	10,000,000 00	11,325,208 00
Wayne		3,549,272 00	16,097,831 00	19,148,481 00	18,582,962 00	23,239,561 00	23,493,101 00
Wexford	k						498,861 86
Totals		\$31,485,092 74	\$114,049,162 34	\$149,688,200 44	\$151,871,992 07	\$176,209,042 88	\$254,509,737 46

(a) Attached to Cheboygan.	(i) Attached to Antrim.	(u) Attached to Alpena.
(b) Attached to Alpena.	(k) Attached to Mackinac.	(v) Attached to Cheboygan.
(c) Attached to Grand Traverse.	(l) Attached to Midland.	(w) Attached to Cheboygan.
(d) Attached to Saginaw.	(m) Attached to Benlac.	(x) Attached to Cheboygan.
(e) Part of Leelanaw.	(n) Part of Houghton.	(y) Attached to Cheboygan.
(f) Attached to Isabella.	(o) Attached to Mason.	(z) Attached to Cheboygan.
(g) Attached to Iosco.	(p) Attached to Oceana.	

TABLE VIII.

*Valuation as equalized by State Board of Equalization for 1851, 1853, 1856, 1861, 1866, and 1871.*

COUNTIES.	1851.	1853.	1856.	1861.	1866.	1871.
Alcona	k	a	a	b	b	\$2,100,000 00
Allegan		\$1,341,737 43	\$2,507,271 00	\$2,980,325 00	\$5,911,781 66	13,120,000 00
Alpena	k	a	a			910,000 00
Antrim	k	c	c	c		810,000 00
Barry		409,769 00	1,780,000 00	2,140,720 00	3,887,808 32	9,450,000 00
Bay	d	d	d		2,501,983 32	7,350,000 00
Benzie	e	e	e	e	c	440,000 00
Berrien		775,088 31	3,939,195 00	4,545,862 00	8,101,461 66	16,430,000 00
Branch		837,289 15	3,826,398 00	4,902,948 00	6,999,973 32	15,220,000 00
Calhoun		1,637,347 00	5,452,660 00	7,083,900 00	12,358,668 32	21,000,000 00
Cass		841,411 00	3,296,096 00	3,913,881 00	7,079,051 66	16,430,000 00
Charlevoix	k	z	c	c	c	160,000 00
Cheboygan	k	k				450,000 00
Chippewa		105,291 00	200,000 00	100,000 00	168,455 00	450,000 00
Clare	d	d	d	f	f	890,000 00
Clinton		382,783 00	1,940,810 00	2,368,340 00	4,197,218 32	9,450,000 00
Crawford	k	a	a	h	i	cc
Delta	k	k	k			450,000 00
Eaton		519,614 52	2,225,000 00	2,793,815 00	4,467,860 00	11,230,000 00
Emmet	k	k	50,000 00	41,102 36	116,771 66	100,000 00
Genesee		735,209 23	4,013,455 00	4,025,930 00	7,746,278 32	17,850,000 00
Gladwin	d	d	l	l	l	l
Grand Traverse			100,000 00	548,459 00	699,101 66	1,860,000 00
Gratiot	d	d	356,000 00	607,861 00	1,634,745 00	2,620,000 00
Hillsdale		993,240 00	4,594,536 00	6,246,351 00	9,003,896 66	20,160,000 00
Houghton			800,000 00	1,000,480 00	3,242,523 32	2,100,000 00







TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1851.	1858.	1858.	1861.	1866.	1871.
Ontonagon	aa	aa	\$534,000 00	\$653,322 00	\$1,421,385 00	\$1,310,000 00
Osceola	w	w		x	x	890,000 00
Oscoda	k	a		b	b	y
Otsego	k	a		b	i	i
Ottawa	k	\$481,847 23	\$1,322,479 70	1,876,820 00	3,503,193 32	8,400,000 00
Presque Isle	k	a		b	b	450,000 00
Roscommon	k	a		i	i	
Saginaw		357,973 01	2,234,898 00	2,493,660 00	8,459,291 66	16,870,000 00
Sanilac		221,225 19	1,548,925 00	1,491,808 00	2,478,403 32	3,520,000 00
Schoolcraft	t	t		t	t	520,000 00
Shiawassee		411,666 49	2,189,621 00	2,566,282 00	3,787,351 66	9,240,000 00
St. Clair		977,261 25	3,909,044 00	3,996,840 00	6,306,531 66	7,350,000 00
St. Joseph		1,088,920 00	4,116,975 00	5,825,565 00	9,229,741 66	24,300,000 00
Tuscola		115,249 58	278,157 93	930,709 42	2,422,453 32	4,040,000 00
Van Buren		541,663 35	1,683,561 14	2,591,490 00	4,926,238 32	11,550,000 00
Washtenaw		2,517,427 00	9,375,000 00	10,160,430 00	17,189,765 00	31,500,000 00
Wayne		3,833,213 76	18,953,525 00	23,503,940 00	41,371,718 32	90,000,000 00
Wexford	k	c		u	u	540,000 00
Totals	\$30,976,270 08	\$120,362,414 35	\$137,663,009 00	\$172,055,808 89	\$307,965,842 92	\$630,000,000 00

(a) Attached to Cheboygan.  
 (b) Attached to Alpena.  
 (c) Attached to Grand Traverse.  
 (d) Attached to Saginaw.  
 (e) Part of Leelanaw.  
 (f) Attached to Isabella.  
 (h) Attached to Iosco.

(i) Attached to Antrim.  
 (k) Attached to Mackinac.  
 (l) Attached to Midland.  
 (m) Attached to Sanilac.  
 (n) Part of Houghton.  
 (o) Attached to Mason.  
 (q) Attached to Oceana.

(r) Attached to Kent.  
 (s) Part of Delta.  
 (t) Attached to Marquette.  
 (u) Attached to Manistee.  
 (v) Part of Oceana and Ottawa.  
 (w) Attached to Ottawa.

(x) Attached to Mecosta.  
 (y) Attached to Alcona.  
 (z) Attached to Emmet.  
 (aa) Attached to Houghton.  
 (bb) Part of Iosco.  
 (cc) Attached to Kalkaska.

TABLE IX.

*Showing number of Acres of Land, exclusive of cities, assessed in 1871, the average rate per acre at which the same was assessed, and the assessed value of Real Estate, exclusive of cities; Also showing the population of 1870, the amount of Personal Property per capita, and the value of Personal Property as assessed in 1871.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed in 1871, except Cities.	Average Rate per Acre, ex. Cities.	Assessed Value of Real Estate, except Cities.	Population, 1870.	Personal Property per Capita.	Assessed Value of Personal Property.
Alcona.....	443,798 37	\$ 2 63	\$1,169,016 15	766	\$92 98	\$71,219 00
Allegan.....	505,205 00	16 74	8,458,964 00	32,083	44 73	1,435,611 00
Alpena.....	300,953 41	2 31	694,447 31	2,756	89 63	247,022 84
Antrim.....	130,881 00	2 10	274,838 00	1,985	41 02	81,415 00
Barry.....	344,665 00	11 71	4,036,636 00	22,204	29 20	648,346 00
Bay.....	364,898 50	4 02	1,466,913 70	15,820	21 24	335,966 00
Benzie.....	129,064 00	2 97	383,252 00	2,184	50 20	65,962 00
Berrien.....	352,511 00	13 49	4,754,922 00	35,119	27 38	961,466 00
Branch.....	312,144 00	9 69	3,023,610 00	26,229	29 05	761,948 00
Calhoun.....	436,685 00	10 63	4,640,355 00	36,571	38 07	1,392,405 00
Cass.....	305,875 00	11 82	3,615,085 00	21,097	32 17	678,735 00
Charlevoix.....	28,867 47	2 30	65,356 41	1,724	24 40	42,070 00
Cheboygan.....	101,041 56	4 52	456,744 00	2,197	51 53	111,954 00
Chippewa.....	135,904 81	2 72	370,977 00	1,690	41 83	70,695 00
Clare.....	250,494 01	4 02	1,005,927 50	206	56 52	15,033 00
Clinton.....	358,081 00	8 85	3,170,314 00	22,852	27 39	625,939 00
Crawford.....	cc			1		cc
Delta.....	132,939 00	1 92	254,628 00	2,441	33 81	82,525 00
Eaton.....	358,926 00	12 58	4,514,722 00	25,164	28 41	714,685 00
Emmet.....	12,434 34	4 42	54,998 00	1,211	16 93	20,497 00
Genesee.....	398,091 52	10 72	4,268,521 00	38,965	29 10	989,784 00
Gladwin.....	1			1		1

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land Assessed in 1871, except Cities.	Average Rate per Acre, ex. Cities.	Assessed Value of Real Estate, except Cities.	Population 1870.	Personal Property per Capita.	Assessed Value of Personal Property.
Grand Traverse.....	146,844 00	\$4 73	\$693,987 00	4,443	\$50 92	\$226,229 00
Gratiot.....	345,902 00	7 02	2,427,842 00	11,809	27 21	321,298 00
Hillsdale.....	375,147 00	12 80	4,801,646 00	31,691	37 26	1,180,719 00
Houghton.....	303,422 47	3 79	1,150,718 97	13,881	13 51	187,575 00
Huron.....	369,521 00	2 61	963,749 00	9,049	32 16	291,023 00
Ingham.....	341,047 63	16 86	5,749,863 00	25,270	40 03	1,011,533 00
Ionia.....	359,153 00	9 87	3,544,598 00	27,676	25 28	699,689 00
Iosco.....	418,250 07	3 91	1,681,472 50	3,175	37 56	119,244 00
Isabella.....	224,797 00	5 23	1,175,028 00	4,113	31 64	130,126 00
Jackson.....	433,259 00	14 12	6,117,107 00	36,042	45 67	1,645,867 00
Kalamazoo.....	354,245 00	26 59	9,419,313 00	32,063	51 53	1,652,381 00
Kalkaska.....	137,422 43	1 23	169,432 00	424	30 24	12,822 00
Kent.....	525,541 00	10 82	5,685,034 00	50,410	36 24	1,827,080 00
Keweenaw.....	238,306 43	3 19	759,293 00	4,209	11 34	47,727 00
Lake.....	106,842 73	5 00	534,034 00	548	48 68	26,674 00
Lapeer.....	859,475 51	5 08	2,091,316 00	21,345	20 78	443,565 00
Leelanaw.....	109,993 46	3 17	349,095 07	4,577	31 34	143,446 00
Lenawee.....	467,462 00	16 63	7,773,424 00	45,503	45 05	2,049,867 00
Livingston.....	364,492 13	7 93	2,889,373 00	19,417	33 94	659,022 00
Mackinac.....	73,957 21	5 95	489,689 81	1,716	24 97	42,852 00
Macomb.....	297,341 00	16 68	4,960,372 00	28,050	38 23	1,072,865 00
Manistee.....	211,499 01	2 26	478,839 00	6,074	52 92	821,436 00
Manitou.....	-----	----	-----	891	----	-----
Marquette.....	420,253 00	4 07	1,708,940 00	15,077	26 16	394,458 00
Mason.....	123,005 07	5 01	617,013 93	8,266	59 78	195,078 00
Mecosta.....	251,031 00	5 31	1,382,639 00	5,646	43 97	248,289 00
Menominee.....	-----	----	-----	1,894	----	-----

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Midland.....	688,624 00	3 83	2,295,852 00	3,883	40 00	185,816 00
Missaukee.....	134,826 90	3 63	489,011 43	130	62 75	8,158 00
Monroe.....	336,877 00	8 90	2,993,204 00	27,584	23 48	619,099 00
Montcalm.....	406,740 00	4 00	1,628,081 00	18,642	18 67	254,700 00
Montmorency.....	b.....	---	---	b.....	---	b.....
Muskegon.....	228,182 85	5 88	1,312,153 00	14,895	57 11	850,610 00
Newago.....	388,060 08	4 73	1,836,484 00	7,292	38 87	246,977 49
Oakland.....	529,347 00	13 72	7,261,894 00	40,906	39 24	1,605,191 00
Oceana.....	272,238 28	5 69	1,548,723 28	7,222	25 26	182,482 00
Ogemaw.....	bb.....	---	---	bb.....	---	bb.....
Ontonagon.....	244,959 60	2 51	614,009 00	2,846	38 88	96,290 00
Osceola.....	156,870 00	4 60	719,177 00	2,104	46 21	97,223 00
Oscoda.....	y.....	---	---	y.....	---	y.....
Otsego.....	i.....	---	---	i.....	---	i.....
Ottawa.....	337,124 91	3 14	1,485,777 00	26,665	13 62	363,168 00
Presque Isle.....	88,397 38	3 70	327,821 24	355	50 56	17,950 00
Roscommon.....	l.....	---	---	l.....	---	l.....
Saginaw.....	480,252 35	7 44	3,574,810 00	39,079	28 09	1,098,089 00
Sanilac.....	522,865 00	4 82	2,521,036 00	14,565	41 09	598,423 00
Schoolcraft.....	---	---	---	t.....	---	---
Shiawassee.....	331,792 00	5 79	1,922,319 00	20,864	14 24	297,076 50
St. Clair.....	430,720 00	6 12	2,636,015 00	36,687	21 36	783,692 00
St. Joseph.....	312,045 00	35 10	10,952,267 00	26,274	59 84	1,572,118 00
Tuscola.....	450,746 00	3 49	1,574,268 00	18,721	17 99	246,887 00
Van Buren.....	382,521 00	16 02	6,129,473 00	28,735	36 29	1,041,240 00
Washtenaw.....	438,122 00	16 57	7,259,123 00	41,442	48 61	2,014,181 00
Wayne.....	367,668 00	15 94	5,859,016 00	119,054	50 48	6,008,752 00
Wexford.....	84,792 16	2 77	235,085 86	650	55 12	35,826 00
Totals.....	19,625,824 15	\$9 14	\$179,819,545 66	1,184,688	\$35 85	\$42,471,835 83

(b) Attached to Alpena.  
(t) Attached to Antrim.

(l) Attached to Midland.  
(t) Attached to Marquette.

(y) Attached to Alcona.  
(bb) Part of Iosco.

(cc) Attached to Kalkaska.



Gratiot	16	11,809	345,902 00	2,749,140 00	2,065,749 00	Add	554,251 00	2,620,000 00
Hillsdale	22	81,691	377,607 00	6,567,835 00	6,514,769 00	Add	13,645,231 00	20,160,000 00
Houghton	11	13,881	303,422 47	1,338,293 97	1,338,293 97	Add	761,706 03	2,100,000 00
Huron	22	9,049	369,521 00	1,254,771 00	1,276,987 00	Add	2,053,013 00	3,380,000 00
Ingham	21	25,270	341,047 63	8,402,966 00	6,059,533 00	Add	7,490,467 00	13,550,000 00
Ionia	16	27,676	359,153 00	4,144,237 00	4,205,831 00	Add	9,964,169 00	14,170,000 00
Iosco	8	3,175	418,250 07	1,750,716 50	1,750,716 50	Add	1,399,283 50	3,150,000 00
Isabella	12	4,113	224,797 00	1,305,154 00	1,309,496 00	Add	180,504 00	1,490,000 00
Jackson	27	36,042	493,259 00	9,638,894 00	10,741,550 00	Add	15,508,450 00	26,250,000 00
Kalamazoo	16	32,063	354,245 00	11,071,644 00	11,523,570 00	Add	13,676,430 00	25,200,000 00
Kalkaska	3	424	137,422 43	182,254 00	182,254 00	Add	127,746 00	310,000 00
Kent	32	50,410	525,541 00	10,169,203 00	9,505,187 00	Add	21,494,813 00	31,000,000 00
Keweenaw	7	4,209	238,306 43	807,020 00	857,852 00	Add	712,148 00	1,570,000 00
Lake	6	548	106,842 73	560,708 00	560,708 00	Ded.	40,708 00	520,000 00
Lapeer	21	21,345	362,475 51	2,741,186 00	2,780,000 00	Add	3,520,000 00	6,300,000 00
Leelanaw	8	4,577	109,993 46	492,541 07	487,581 07	Add	32,418 93	520,000 00
Lenawee	26	45,503	467,462 00	11,196,463 00	11,093,596 00	Add	15,156,404 00	26,250,000 00
Livingston	16	19,417	364,492 13	3,548,395 00	3,846,395 00	Add	7,743,605 00	11,590,000 00
Mackinac	3	1,716	73,957 21	482,541 31	482,541 31	Ded.	32,541 31	450,000 00
Macomb	14	28,050	297,841 00	6,032,787 00	6,077,737 00	Add	10,822,263 00	16,900,000 00
Manistee	15	6,074	211,499 01	1,203,405 00	1,206,448 00	Add	1,253,552 00	2,460,000 00
Manitou	3	891	---	---	---	Add	100,000 00	100,000 00
Marquette	9	15,077	424,388 00	2,756,768 00	2,756,768 00	Add	1,233,292 00	3,990,000 00
Mason	10	3,266	123,005 07	812,086 93	793,122 82	Add	256,877 18	1,050,000 00
Mecosta	18	5,646	256,671 00	2,186,258 00	2,186,258 00	Add	333,742 00	2,520,000 00
Menominee	2	1,894	---	---	---	Add	1,570,000 00	1,570,000 00
Midland	9	3,383	688,624 00	2,431,168 00	2,382,174 00	Add	767,826 00	3,150,000 00
Missaukee	5	130	134,826 90	497,169 43	497,169 43	Ded.	47,169 43	450,000 00
Monroe	19	27,534	336,377 00	4,366,008 00	4,407,941 00	Add	5,042,059 00	9,450,000 00
Montcalm	22	13,642	409,212 00	2,014,966 00	1,779,809 00	Add	3,170,191 00	4,950,000 00
Montmorency	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Muskegon	19	14,895	223,182 35	3,845,814 00	3,338,018 95	Add	1,911,981 05	5,250,000 00
Newaygo	14	7,292	388,060 06	2,083,461 49	1,555,000 00	Add	545,000 00	2,100,000 00













**ABSTRACT**  
**OF THE**  
**ANNUAL REPORTS**  
**OF THE**  
**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN,**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.**

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

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**LANSING:**  
**W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1872.**



# ABSTRACT.

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STATE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN, }  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
*Lansing, January 31st, 1872.*

To His Excellency, HENRY P. BALDWIN,

*Governor of the State of Michigan :*

SIR:—In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit the following Abstract of the Annual Reports of the several Boards of County Superintendents of the Poor, as received at this office for the year ending September 30th, A. D. 1871.

It has been impossible to prepare this abstract at an earlier date, for the reason, that in several instances so much time elapsed after the reports were due, without anything in relation thereto being received, that it became necessary to call the attention of the respective boards to the delay, by circular letter, and in one instance the report was received as late as the 22d inst., and then only after application had been made to the prosecuting attorney of the county to proceed against the board, as provided by law, if the report was not made at once; and besides this *unnecessary* delay, it is claimed by superintendents, that as the law now stands, two or three weeks must unavoidably elapse after the time prescribed for making the report (September 30th) before the statistics for it can be collected; that being done at the time of the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, on the second Monday of October.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Board of Commissioners for the examination and improvement of Penal, Reformatory, and Charitable institutions, in its report

to the Legislature of 1871, an amendment was made by said Legislature to the law requiring superintendents of the poor to make annual reports to the Secretary of State, whereby a much greater amount of information relative to the care and support of the poor is required to be, and under said amendment has been, communicated, than has heretofore been required.

The abstract of the information thus obtained, is comprised in the accompanying schedules, and although some of the reports were not as full and definite as was desirable, yet a good commencement has been made, on a system which it is confidently hoped, will, with judicious management, stimulate an ambition for improvement in those counties which are evidently behind their neighbors, and result in improving the condition of all those unfortunate sufferers who inhabit our county poorhouses, and correcting abuses connected with the disbursement of the poor funds.

With a few exceptions, the execution of the reports was creditable and satisfactory, but in some of them there was lacking a full and clear statement in relation to the treatment and care of the paupers, as well as of some other items of information required by the law to be communicated. This was no doubt due principally to the fact that the requirements were new, and the reasons for requiring such statements not fully understood. Perhaps, in some instances, those who wrote the word "good" as an explanation of the treatment of the paupers, did so with the feeling that that was about all that could be said on the subject. If so, I beg to refer them most respectfully to the statements on this point from Hillsdale, Jackson, Oakland, and Ottawa counties (See Schedule "G") as specimens of what can be said in relation thereto, and as indicating the direction which, it seems to me, remarks on this point ought to take.

Through the courtesy of the county clerks in forwarding the blanks for the reports, which were mailed in their care,

and in writing in relation to the matter, where there were no county superintendents, together with a very obvious and commendable desire on the part of nearly all of the superintendents to meet the requirements of the law, in good faith, I am enabled to present positive information from every organized county in the State.

There seems to be no provision of law for obtaining information on this subject where the townships take care of their own poor, as is the case in Delta county; and although Delta is now the only county in the State where this method is practiced, (unless it be Manitou, from which we only have the statement that "There are no superintendents of the poor in the county"), others may adopt the plan; and I think it advisable that the law be amended in this particular.

As a guide to the information contained in the abstract, allow me to say, in relation to the different schedules, that Schedule "A" shows by counties, the whole number, average number per month, and number under sixteen years of age, of the insane, idiotic, blind, mutes, and all others who are maintained in poorhouses, the totals for the State, of which are as follows:

CLASSES.	Whole Number.	Average number per month.	Number under sixteen years of age.
Insane.....	<sup>a</sup> 332	237.45	5
Idiotic.....	127	107.25	23
Blind.....	50	42.58	.....
Mutes.....	18	15.16	7
All others.....	2,629	973.26	489
Totals.....	3,156	<sup>b</sup> 1375.70	529

<sup>a</sup> Of these one hundred and sixty-four, or only two less than half, are in Wayne and Washtenaw counties, where there are county asylums for the insane.

<sup>b</sup> This sum is greater by 1.33 than shown by schedule "A," and the discrepancy is occasioned by discrepancies in the statements of the averages of the different classes and the total averages in the counties of Genesee and Lapeer.



Schedule "B" shows in the same manner the nationalities of the aforesaid paupers supported in the poorhouses, with totals for the State as follows :

Born in the United States, except Negroes and Indians, 1,191; English, 220; Irish, 677; Scotch, 44; Germans, 303; French, 101; Italians, 1; Swedes, 82; Canadians, 129; Colored,<sup>1</sup> 123; Indians, 7; Danes, 13; Polanders, 3; Hollanders, 9; Welsh, 5; Norwegians, 4; Unknown, 244; In all 3,156.

Schedule "C" shows in the same manner the number and nationality of the persons temporarily relieved, not in the poorhouses, with totals for the State, as follows :

Whole number 14,600. Born in the United States, except Negroes and Indians, 1,868; English, 332; Irish, 1,186; Scotch, 40; Germans, 452; French, 262; Italians, 2; Swedes, 67; Canadians, 259; Colored,<sup>1</sup> 212; Indians, 124; Hollanders, 8; Norwegians, 50; Unknown,<sup>2</sup> 9,738.

Schedule "D" shows the expenditures.

Schedule "E" the value of farm property, farm products, and paupers' labor.

Schedule "F" is a recapitulation for the State of some of the columns in Schedules "A," "D," and "E," with computations, comparisons, and remarks on the summing up.

Schedule "G" shows the statements of the superintendents relative to the condition of the poorhouses and other buildings, and their value, the facilities for bathing, warming, and ventilating, the treatment, food, clothing, care of the sick, accommodations for the insane and idiotic, and their treatment, and the education of the children.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL STRIKER,

*Secretary of State.*

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<sup>1</sup> Of African descent.

<sup>2</sup> Remarks on the large number of unknown nationality shown in this statement will be found following the Schedule ("C.")

## SCHEDULE A,

Showing the whole number, average number per month, and the number under sixteen years of age of each class named as "Idiota," "Blind," "Mutes," and "All Others," which have been maintained in the County Poorhouses during the year ending September 30, 1871, with totals for the Counties and for the State.

COUNTIES.	IDIOTS.			BLIND.			ALL OTHERS.			TOTALS.		
	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.
Alcona <sup>1</sup>	2	2.	—	2	2.	—	1	1.	—	76	20.	11
Allegan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alpena <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antrim <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry	4	2.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	12.	5
Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	9.50	14
Benzie <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berrien	6	2.	—	6	2.33	—	1	1.	—	67	20.	25
Branch	1	1.	—	1	1.	—	—	—	—	27	25.	4

<sup>1</sup> Report shows none. Supposed to have no poorhouse.

<sup>2</sup> No poorhouse.

<sup>3</sup> Either this average, or the statement in Schedule "D" relative to average cost per month of supporting the poor, is wrong, or perhaps both are.

## SCHEDULE A—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			MUTES.			ALL OTHERS.			TOTALS.		
	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.
Calhoun.....	13	11.	1	1	1.	1	4	4.	1	1	1.	1	73	35.	32	91	53.	24
Cass .....	3	2.	2	4	4.	3	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	33	36.	10	40	32.	13
Charlevoix <sup>2</sup> .....																		
Cheboygan <sup>1</sup> .....																		
Chippewa <sup>2</sup> .....																		
Clare <sup>2</sup> .....				1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	3	1.	1
Clinton .....	2	1.	2	7	7.	2	3	3.	1	1	1.	1	20	14.	3	33	25.	5
Delta <sup>4</sup> .....																		
Eaton.....	3	3.		7	7.		1	1.	1	1	1.	1	9	7.		20	18.	
Emmet <sup>1</sup> .....																		
Genesee.....	4	3.33	3	15	1.25	3	1	1.08	1	1	1.08	1	43	14.	3	69	18.41	7
Grand Traverse.....																		
Gratiot.....	1	1.	1	5	4.	1	1	1.	1	1	1.	1	7	3.	3	14	9.	3
Hilledale.....	3	3.	3	3	3.								65	30.	4	76	41.	7

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.**

2

[illegible]

and this is the result of a month, which is not an instance, if one were referring to the superintendent cannot be reconciled with the computation by the superintendent of the superintend- averages in the other

## SCHEDULE A—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			MUTES.			ALL OTHERS.			TOTALS.		
	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.
Lenawee .....	10	10.	—	5	5.	—	2	1.	—	1	1.	—	66	30.	10	84	47.	10
Livingston .....	5	8.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.	—	28	12.	8	84	16.	8
Mackinac? .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb .....	9	7.50	—	5	5.	4	1	1.	—	—	—	—	79	42.	9	94	55.50	18
Manistee .....	6	4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	10.50	7	62	14.50	7
Manitou? .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marquette .....	2	1.	1	—	—	—	1	.17	—	—	—	—	47	8.67	17	50	9.84	18
Mason? .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mecosta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	5.18	2	22	5.18	2
Menominee? .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland .....	1	.04	—	1	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7.	4	12	8.04	4
Missaukee? .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe .....	4	4.	—	6	6.	—	1	1.	—	—	—	—	58	40.	6	69	51.	6
Montcalm .....	—	—	—	2	2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9.	8	15	11.	8

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.**

City	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total
Manitagon												16
Manitago												50
Oakland	9	3	1	1								114
Oceana			1	1								5
Ontonagon												
Oscoda												47
Ottawa	6		1	1								16
Presque Isle												
Baginaw	3	1										85
Sanilac	7	1										4
Schoolcraft												
Shiawassee	6	4	3	1								10
St. Clair	5	1	1									85
St. Joseph	5	4	2	3								30
Tuscola	2	1										19
Van Buren		3		2								27
Washtenaw	36	3	1	2								207
Wayne	124	1	2	2								708

1) To avoid a lifetime of **convinced to have no poorhouse.**

**r in the county.**

house," number is correct, for the average number per month is stated to be the same, and this, it will be seen, does not in the case of Losco county, which is demonstrated in note "d" to be wrong in all probability.

• **UCC**

SCHEDULE A—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			MUTES.			ALL OTHERS.			TOTALS.		
	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.	Whole Number.	Average No. per Month.	Number under 16 years of age.
Wexford <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	889	287.45	5	197	107.25	28	50	42.58	.....	18	15.16	7	2,029	973.26	489	3,156	1,374.87	529

<sup>1</sup> Report shows none. Supposed to have no poorhouse.

It is thought that in other instances besides those noticed in foot-notes “b” and “d,” the superintendents failed to report the *whole number* of persons which were in the poorhouse within the year, and that some merely gave the greatest number in the house at any one time, and others the whole number in the house at the close of the year. This is merely a supposition, and is stated for the purpose of guarding against a like mistake hereafter, should such be the case.

## SCHEDULE B.

*Showing the Nationality of the Paupers supported in the Poorhouses in the several counties of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1871, with totals for the counties and for the State.*

COUNTIES.	Born in the U. S., except Negroes and Indians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	Indians.	Danes.	Polanders.	Hollanders.	Welsh.	Norwegians.	Unknown.	Total.
Alcona <sup>2</sup> .....																		
Allegan.....	49	7	9		2			7		2								78
Alpena <sup>2</sup> .....																		
Antrim <sup>2</sup> .....																		
Barry.....	27	2	4															33
Bay.....	18	10	13	3	8	4				2								48
Benzie <sup>2</sup> .....																		
Berrien.....	41	8	25	1	18			5		1								89
Branch.....	23		3		1					2								29
Calhoun.....	60	8	12	1	4				5	4			1			1		91
Cass.....	28	1			1	1				5							4	40
Charlevoix <sup>2</sup> ..																		
Cheboygan <sup>2</sup> ..																		
Chippewa <sup>2</sup> ...																		
Clare <sup>4</sup> .....	2																	2
Clinton.....	30		1						1									32
Delta <sup>5</sup> .....																		
Eaton.....	10	1	3		3			1									2	20
Emmet <sup>2</sup> .....																		
Genesee.....	24		12		6												27	69

<sup>1</sup> Of African descent.

<sup>2</sup> Report is silent. Supposed to have no poorhouse.

<sup>3</sup> No poorhouse.

<sup>4</sup> Two persons reported as being in the poorhouse, which is supposed to be a mistake, as the county was organized in 1871.

<sup>5</sup> No county superintendents. Townships provide for their own poor.



## SCHEDULE B—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Born in the U. S., except Negroes and Indians	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	Indians.	Danes.	Polanders.	Hollanders.	Welsh.	Norwegians.	Unknown.	Total.
Gr'd Traverse	2	.....	.....	..	1	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	3
Gratiot.....	18	1	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	14
Hillsdale.....	18	4	10	..	5	.....	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	76
Houghton.....	12	5	42	..	5	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	75
Huron <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Ingham.....	82	5	18	..	2	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	88
Ionia.....	24	5	7	..	.....	.....	..	2	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	30
Iosco.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	2
Isabella.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Jackson.....	41	7	40	1	7	.....	..	..	.....	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	.....	100
Kalamazoo...	18	2	80	..	19	.....	..	..	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	65
Kalkaska <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Kent.....	87	2	22	1	11	.....	..	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	.....	99
Keweenaw...	.....	5	8	..	4	1	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	13
Lake <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Lapeer.....	24	1	.....	..	1	.....	..	..	7	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34
Leelanaw <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Lenawee.....	72	.....	5	..	8	.....	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	84
Livingston....	11	8	9	..	8	2	..	6	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	34
Mackinac <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Macomb.....	82	7	15	8	15	21	..	..	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	94
Manistee.....	.....	15	8	2	18	8	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	63
Manitou <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Marquette....	10	7	14	..	6	.....	..	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	50
Mason <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Mecosta.....	10	.....	.....	..	1	.....	..	5	6	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	23
Menominee <sup>3</sup> ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Of African descent.<sup>2</sup> Report is silent. Supposed to have no poorhouse.<sup>3</sup> No poorhouse.<sup>4</sup> No superintendents of the poor in the county.

## SCHEDULE B—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Born in the U. S., except Negroes and Indians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	Indians.	Danes.	Polanders.	Hollanders.	Welsh.	Norwegians.	Unknown.	Total.
Midland.....	7		8						2									12
Missaukee <sup>2</sup> ...																		
Monroe.....	84	1	12		7	12			8									99
Montcalm.....	6	1	1	1				1	2			8						15
Muskegon.....	6		1	2	7			17	4					1				88
Newaygo <sup>3</sup> .....																		
Oakland.....	87	4	18	4	5	2			4	4							54	182
Oceana.....	2		2		2													6
Ontonagon <sup>4</sup> ...																		
Osceola <sup>5</sup> .....																		
Ottawa.....		88	5		4									7		2		56
Presque Isle <sup>5</sup> ...																		
Saginaw.....	16	1	5		5				4								71	102
Sanilac.....	8				8	1			5									12
Schoolcraft <sup>5</sup> ...																		
Shiawassee....	25	1	4															80
St. Clair.....	28	1	4		8	1			10									42
St. Joseph.....	28		2	1	1												11	43
Tuscola.....	8		2		1	1											10	22
Van Buren....	22	8	2			1	1	2	1	2								84
Washtenaw....	106	25	62	2	82	5		1	7	9								249
Wayne.....	214	49	254	22	104	45		11	55	75		10	2	1	1			848
Wexford <sup>5</sup> .....																		
Totals.....	1,191	220	677	44	803	101	1	82	129	123	7	18	8	9	5	4	244	3,156

<sup>1</sup> Of African descent.<sup>2</sup> No superintendents of the poor in the county.<sup>3</sup> No poorhouse.<sup>4</sup> "No paupers supported in poorhouse."<sup>5</sup> Report is silent. Supposed to have no poorhouse.

## SCHEDULE C.

*Showing the Number and Nationality of persons not in Poorhouses, who have been temporarily relieved, in the several counties, for the year ending September 30, 1871, with totals for the counties and for the State.*

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of persons temporarily relieved, not in Poorhouses.	Born in the United States, except Negroes and Indians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	French.	Italian.	Swede.	Canadian.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	Unknown.	Total.
Alcona .....	18	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Allegan .....	492	322	2	7	11	58	5	...	8	18	7	...	492
Alpena .....	21	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	21
Antrim .....	17	9	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	17
Barry .....	25	48	8	15	...	8	6	...	4	6	...	...	25
Bay .....	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	226
Benzle .....	28	28	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Berrien .....	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	714
Branch .....	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
Calhoun .....	248	124	17	124	7	18	...	...	...	8	48	...	248
Cass .....	150	108	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	150
Charlevoix .....	8	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chasboygan .....	17	1	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chippewa .....	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16
Clare .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Clinton .....	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71
Delta <sup>2</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton .....	29	64	5	12	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	29
Emmet <sup>3</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honolulu .....	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	448
Grand Traverse .....	84	29	15	4	...	17	2	...	...	1	...	...	84
Gratiot .....	68	44	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	68

<sup>1</sup> Of African descent.

<sup>2</sup> No county superintendents. Townships provide for their own poor.

<sup>3</sup> No relief granted. Inhabitants nearly all Indians, who receive supplies from the United States Government.

## SCHEDULE C—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of persons temporarily relieved, not in Poorhouses.	Born in the United States, except Negroes and Indians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	Indians.	Hollanders.	Norwegians.	Unknown.	Total.
Hilledale <sup>4</sup> .....																
Houghton.....	548		58	869	2	89	18		12			40			10	548
Huron .....	8					1				2						8
Ingham .....	297		26	108		6					6				151	297
Ionia <sup>5</sup> .....																
Iosco .....	87														87	87
Isabella .....	64	59				5										64
Jackson.....	898	245	17	50	5	18	8			15	40					898
Kalamazoo ....	226	66	10	50	1				1		18				80	226
Kalkaska <sup>6</sup> .....																
Kent .....	206														206	206
Keweenaw.....	7		1	8		8										7
Lake <sup>7</sup> .....																
Lapeer .....	170	66	14	16		21				47	5				1	170
Leelanaw .....	25		7	1		15	1					1				25
Lenawee <sup>8</sup> .....																
Livingston.....	85	55	10	8		6			2	2	1				1	85
Mackinac .....	24	19		2						8						24
Macomb <sup>9</sup> .....																
Manistee.....	85		5	20		10								50		85
Manitou <sup>10</sup> .....																
Marquette .....	506	106	50	178	2	25			19	41	15	61				506
Mason .....	71	51	1			12	5					2				71
Mecosta.....	61														61	61
Menominee .....	88														88	88

<sup>1</sup> Of African descent.<sup>4</sup> Report states that this class of persons are mostly cared for by supervisors, and the superintendents know but little about them, except to audit the accounts.<sup>5</sup> Report says, "We cannot state correctly."<sup>6</sup> No superintendents. County organized in 1871.<sup>7</sup> No relief granted. County organized in 1871.<sup>8</sup> Report is silent on this point.<sup>9</sup> Report states "No report furnished by supervisors."<sup>10</sup> No superintendents of the poor in the county.

## SCHEDULE C—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Persons temporarily relieved, not in Poorhouses.	Born in the United States, except Negroes and Indians.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	French.	Italians.	Swedes.	Canadians.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	Norwegians.	Unknown.	Total.
Midland .....	88	48		9						11	2	1	10	88
Missaukee <sup>2</sup> .....														
Monroe .....	408	119	25	108	5	119	129	2	8	25	15			604
Montcalm .....	210												210	210
Muskegon .....	168	82	4	12	7	22			17	22		8		168
Newaygo .....	55												55	55
Oakland <sup>11</sup> .....														
Oceana .....	25												25	25
Ontonagon .....	105	42	18	25		9	18							105
Osceola <sup>12</sup> .....														
Ottawa <sup>13</sup> .....														
Presque Isle <sup>1</sup> .....														
Saginaw <sup>14</sup> .....														
Sanilac .....	57												57	57
Schoolcraft <sup>1</sup> .....														
Shiawassee .....	129	90	11	10		17							11	129
St. Clair .....	477												477	477
St. Joseph <sup>15</sup> .....														
Tuscola .....	252												252	252
Van Buren .....	108	65	10	10		8	3		1	1	10			108
Washtenaw .....	622												622	622
Wayne .....	5,835												5,835	5,835
Wexford .....	13	7	1							5				13
Totals .....	14,600	1,348	382	1,168	40	422	202	9	67	239	212	124	8,738	14,600

<sup>1</sup> Of African descent.<sup>2</sup> No superintendents. County organized in 1871.<sup>1</sup> No relief granted. County organized in 1871.<sup>11</sup> Report states "No record."<sup>12</sup> "Twenty-one families." Nationality not stated.<sup>13</sup> The report states, "We have no means of knowing, as the supervisors do not report from the different towns as the law directs."<sup>14</sup> The report is silent on this point, but a letter from one of the superintendents says, "It is impossible to state."<sup>15</sup> The report says, "No account has been kept separate."

The foregoing Schedule (C) is of but little value on account of so many persons being reported as of unknown nationality, yet it serves to show to what use the statistics asked for may be put.

As nearly all the reports in which the nationality of persons temporarily relieved, outside the poorhouse, was reported unknown, contained a promise to take the necessary steps to secure the desired information in the future, it is hoped that such an explanation as the above will not again be in place.

# SCHEDULE D.

Showing the Expenditures in the several counties on account of the relief and maintenance of the Poor, for the year ending September 30, 1871, with totals for the State.

COUNTIES.	Paid to the Keeper of the Poorhouse.	Paid for Transportation of the Poor.	Paid for Medical Attendance at Poorhouse.	Paid for Repairs of Poor-house Buildings.	Paid for Labor and Seed on County Poor Farm.	Paid for Stock, Utensils, and Furniture on Co. Poor Farm and in Poorhouse, including all items which cannot properly be included in the annual expense of supporting the Poor.	Paid for all other expenses which can be properly included in the annual expense of supporting the Poor at the Poorhouse, such as food for man and beast, clothing, etc.	The Total Expense of Maintaining the Poorhouse for the year.	The average cost per month for supporting each pauper in the Poorhouse.
Alcona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegan .....	9400 00	9858 40	988 85	.....	2303 83	9526 05	92,245 07	\$8,914 79	96 28 1/4
Alpena .....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antrim .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barry .....	349 84	44 00	50 00	.....	100 00	470 00	.....	741 57	.....
Bay .....	500 00	285 25	2 800 00	98 67	54 81	336 65	880 80	2,570 00	2 2 70
Benzle .....	.....	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrien .....	800 00	892 06	75 00	.....	479 00	287 25	.....	3,454 56	9 28
Branch .....	600 00	114 58	52 00	76 64	143 70	126 00	535 43	1,154 18	3 85
Calhoun .....	800 00	150 68	105 00	6 2,967 93	787 17	208 70	1,863 99	2,074 49	6 25
Cass .....	600 00	15 00	180 00	.....	600 00	400 00	400 00	1,618 79	4 48

### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

[illegible]

... receive annuities from the United States Government.  
... county.

and pays for board, clothing, and medical attendance of paupers when the number cost of maintaining the poorhouse, and the average number of paupers main-



## SCHEDULE D—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid to the Keeper of the Poorhouse.	Paid for Transportation of the Poor.	Paid for Medical Attendance at Poorhouse.	Paid for Repairs of Poorhouse Buildings.	Paid for Labor and Seed on County Poor Farm.	Paid for Stock, Utensils, and Furniture on Co. Poor Farm and in Poorhouse, including all items which cannot properly be included in the annual expense of supporting the Poor.	Paid for all other expenses which can be properly included in the annual expense of supporting the Poor at the Poorhouse, such as food for man and beast, clothing, etc.	The Total Expense of Maintaining the Poorhouse for the year.	The average cost per month for supporting each Pauper in the Poorhouse.
Isabella.....	\$475 00	.....	\$9 50	.....	\$193 67	\$70 00	\$90 25	\$390 25	.....
Jackson.....	700 00	\$390 00	75 00	\$305 43	\$77 96	\$33 56	2,086 30	4,018 25	\$7 33
Kalamazoo.....	700 00	\$43 53	140 00	.....	450 00	218 00	1,169 41	3,508 93	8 34
Kalkaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	767 07	\$77 73	200 00	58 13	164 69	181 00	.....	2,277 05	8 00
Keweenaw.....	1,554 96	\$2 23	233 00	.....	.....	462 75	440 88	3,991 13	\$0 07
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer.....	611 00	71 00	54 00	.....	126 25	200 00	2,880 00	3,673 15	8 00
Leelanaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenawee.....	850 00	460 14	175 00	700 00	515 00	500 00	.....	4,640 54	8 25
Livingston.....	225 00	182 50	50 00	43 75	125 00	1,200 00	1,150 75	1,787 00	8 00
Mackinac.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macomb.....	450 00	105 06	194 07	40 00	\$15 83	\$5 37	\$146 73	3,938 50	7 50

# COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

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Manistee.....	666 64	150 00	148 80	.....	261 25	816 95	1,868 19	8,580 00	10 19
Manitou <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	877 00	511 06	800 00	18 75	66 85	240 16	720 09	1,477 19	10 00
Mason.....	.....	87 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mcosta.....	216 70	5 00	125 75	.....	45 70	225 00	.....	880 00	19 00
Menominee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland.....	250 00	.....	145 00	84 50	300 00	600 00	812 69	2,292 10	28 75
Miscaukee <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	500 00	127 95	89 75	10 00	579 99	707 85	924 60	2,751 69	5 78
Montcalm.....	475 00	65 00	127 75	.....	191 74	219 26	271 00	1,000 00	7 60
Muskegon.....	579 52	87 55	85 00	6 00	98 64	70 00	379 09	1,255 80	11 88
Newaygo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakland.....	500 00	88 80	128 00	208 76	454 07	606 88	1,875 18	3,292 79	5 49
Oceana.....	166 64	10 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	100 00	.....	.....
Ontonagon.....	.....	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oscoda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	841 50	78 84	164 44	182 42	278 90	489 05	1,119 55	8,092 16	10 00
Presque Isle <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw.....	465 00	468 26	495 64	.....	.....	.....	2,702 59	8,198 84	7 75
Sanilac.....	465 00	.....	78 29	19 47	178 28	164 70	588 68	1,424 40	9 96

<sup>1</sup> No expenditures for poor. County organized in 1871.

<sup>2</sup> No superintendents of the poor in the county.

## SCHEDULE D—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid to the Keeper of the Poorhouse.	Paid for Transportation of the Poor.	Paid for Medical Attendance at Poorhouse.	Paid for Repairs of Poorhouse Buildings.	Paid for Labor and Seed on County Poor Farm.	Paid for Stock, Utensils, and Furniture on Co. Poor Farm and in Poorhouse, including all items which cannot properly be included in the annual expense of supporting the Poor.	Paid for all other expenses which can be properly included in the annual expense of supporting the Poor at the Poorhouse, such as food for man and beast, clothing, etc.	The Total Expense of Maintaining the Poorhouse for the year.	The average cost per month for supporting each Pauper in the Poorhouse.
Schoolcraft <sup>1</sup> .....					\$54 54	\$107 00	\$1,070 08	\$2,227 90	\$10 00
Shiawassee.....	\$648 25	\$18 90	\$53 29	\$286 24			483 14	8,243 83	10 81
St. Clair.....	<sup>c</sup> 2,706 40	40 50	55 28			2 80			
St. Joseph.....	650 00	200 00	140 00	300 00	175 00	800 00	3,440 00	5,205 00	8 00
Tuscola.....	700 00	108 00	50 00		578 77	287 66	500 25	1,983 02	8 84
Van Buren.....	800 00	189 35	146 23	75 25	560 88	215 25	564 04	2,590 86	9 50
Washtenaw.....	500 00	42 70	27 68	318 49	301 49	141 85	6,514 52	7,846 68	8 60
Wayne.....	<sup>f</sup> 2,571 14	2,855 00	744 79	4,088 56	1,804 57	1,563 23	14,841 63	26,716 17	6 50
Wexford.....		2 25							
Totals.....	\$31,385 88	\$9,400 16	\$6,744 06	\$10,065 57	\$11,811 03	\$14,803 66	\$64,463 43	\$142,450 60	\$368 18

<sup>1</sup> No expenditures for poor. County organized in 1871.<sup>c</sup> For board of paupers at \$3 10 each per week, as stated in the report, but supposed to include clothing and medical attendance.<sup>f</sup> This includes \$681.50 paid to assistants at poorhouse, and \$1,193.65 paid to keepers and assistants at county insane asylum.

SCHEDULE D—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Medical Attendance on persons not in Poor-house.	Paid to Superintendents.	Paid to Supervisors.	Paid to Justices of the Peace.	Paid to Directors of the Poor.	Paid for Temporary Relief of Persons not in Poor-house.	Paid for Expense of Insane at Asylum.	Expended in the Erection of New Buildings, and purchase of Farm.	The whole amount paid from the Poor Fund during the year.
Alcona.....	\$36 50	\$58 00	.....	\$2 00	.....	\$391 95	.....	.....	\$123 45
Allegan.....	421 76	543 88	\$30 75	.....	.....	2,201 90	.....	.....	7,619 20
Alpena.....	61 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 06	.....	.....	546 81
Antrim.....	.....	44 00	.....	.....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....
Barry.....	330 00	290 00	30 00	.....	.....	1,833 19	.....	\$797 55	3,906 05
Bay.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....	.....	2,453 60	.....	1,080 00	6,754 73
Benzle.....	327 75	120 00	.....	1 00	.....	1,153 89	.....	.....	1,495 14
Berrien.....	1,373 27	235 00	175 00	.....	.....	6,443 97	.....	327 02	10,873 30
Branch.....	38 00	240 00	15 80	.....	.....	905 61	.....	.....	2,741 87
Calhoun.....	442 00	458 08	98 18	.....	.....	5,533 66	.....	.....	12,371 03
Cass.....	150 00	716 00	130 00	.....	.....	2,087 97	.....	15,000 00	5,443 43

c For superintending building of Poorhouse.

## SCHEDULE D—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Medical Attendance on persons not in Poor-house.	Paid to Superintendents.	Paid to Supervisors.	Paid to Justices of the Peace.	Paid to Directors of the Poor.	Paid for Temporary Relief of persons not in Poor-house.	Paid for Expense of Inmate at Asylum.	Expended in the Erection of New Buildings, and purchase of Farm.	The whole amount paid from the Poor Fund during the year.
Charlevoix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$80 00	.....	.....	.....
Cheboygan.....	\$63 71	\$47 75	.....	.....	.....	412 09	.....	.....	\$523 55
Chippewa.....	17 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579 23
Clare.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 92	.....	.....	267 63
Clinton.....	251 08	145 00	\$18 00	.....	.....	790 60	.....	\$1,080 54	3,945 47
Delta <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	88 00	450 00	181 70	.....	.....	1,167 49	.....	.....	3,561 40
Emmet <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	536 00	348 00	390 00	.....	.....	4,255 00	.....	.....	11,275 23
Grand Traverse.....	230 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	679 63	.....	.....	2,143 13
Gratiot.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 37	.....	.....	1,576 60
Hilledale.....	200 00	190 00	50 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	3,263 71
Houghton.....	.....	700 00	.....	.....	.....	10,731 47	.....	.....	15,641 91

# COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

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Baron .....	85 80	75 40	.....	.....	.....	475 50	.....	.....	.....	595 50
Ingham .....	188 98	218 15	84 74	.....	.....	1,108 48	.....	.....	1,878 00	6,561 90
Ionia .....	280 38	204 85	25 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800 00	8,048 00
Iosco .....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 80	.....	.....	304 86	1,777 19
Isabella .....	108 80	40 85	20 46	.....	.....	240 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	301 00	350 00	28 20	.....	.....	1,228 79	.....	.....	800 80	6,983 94
Kalamazoo .....	289 10	600 00	27 08	.....	.....	2,006 71	.....	.....	368 50	8,788 08
Kalkaska <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent .....	178 06	400 85	49 16	.....	.....	2,080 94	.....	.....	.....	6,945 18
Keweenaw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer .....	200 00	425 80	28 48	25 00	.....	1,920 00	.....	.....	50 08	5,476 56
Leelanaw .....	48 00	80 00	2 04	.....	.....	288 56	.....	.....	.....	588 90
Lenawee .....	1,519 05	618 75	502 88	.....	.....	8,305 27	.....	.....	500 00	12,820 98
Livingston .....	308 68	197 50	28 00	10 00	.....	858 79	.....	.....	2,200 00	4,610 86
Mackinac .....	.....	40 40	.....	.....	.....	680 00	.....	.....	.....	744 59
Macomb .....	1,080 75	206 10	184 25	.....	.....	8,756 43	.....	.....	285 51	10,000 80
Manistee .....	80 75	245 00	27 00	.....	.....	1,000 08	.....	.....	27 00	5,783 06
Manitou <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> No. 1  
<sup>2</sup> No. 2  
<sup>3</sup> No. 3  
<sup>4</sup> No. 4

or their own poor.  
are Indians, and receive annuities from the United States Government.  
<sup>1</sup>.

## SCHEDULE D—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Medical Attendance on persons not in Poor- house.	Paid to Superintendents.	Paid to Supervisors.	Paid to Justices of the Peace.	Paid to Directors of the Poor.	Paid for Temporary Relief of persons not in Poor- house.	Paid for Expense of Insane at Asylum.	Expended in the Erection of New Buildings, and pur- chase of Farm.	The whole amount paid from the Poor Fund during the year.
Marquette .....	\$364 30	\$800 00	.....	.....	.....	\$9,049 18	.....	\$875 54	\$12,560 56
Mason .....	159 00	24 26	.....	.....	.....	1,094 56	.....	.....	1,264 92
Mecosta .....	250 00	185 00	\$349 88	.....	.....	881 61	.....	545 08	8,361 63
Menominee .....	140 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	1,145 00	.....	.....	1,305 00
Midland .....	27 50	860 00	58 50	.....	.....	1,848 90	.....	989 72	5,006 87
Missaukee <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe .....	406 95	200 00	42 50	\$1 50	.....	1,989 23	.....	1,000 00	6,597 50
Montcalm .....	908 30	124 24	5 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	8,899 00
Muskegon .....	747 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,226 49	.....	.....	4,240 26
Newaygo .....	150 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	1,178 37	.....	.....	1,418 87
Oakland .....	.....	270 00	225 00	.....	.....	3,480 83	.....	.....	7,056 89
Oceana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontonagon .....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,947 50	.....	.....	.....

Osceola.....	182 18	.....	60 00	.....	528 16	.....	.....	770 84
Ottawa.....	.....	268 40	31 00	.....	1,588 88	.....	.....	4,680 88
Presque Isle¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baginaw.....	680 40	800 00	14 00	.....	2,580 56	.....	.....	7,542 58
Sanilac.....	168 92	828 00	10 25	.....	1,868 96	.....	41 14	8,518 67
Schoolcraft¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shiawassee.....	491 56	71 85	84 00	.....	1,520 60	7 8788 26	.....	4,803 41
St. Clair.....	888 55	650 00	165 50	.....	7,868 96	.....	.....	11,816 08
St. Joseph.....	285 60	412 00	80 00	.....	58 00	.....	.....	5,948 60
Tuscola.....	567 85	177 89	.....	.....	1,886 28	.....	.....	6,287 56
Van Buren.....	588 00	295 60	75 00	15 00	8,008 84	.....	783 78	7,275 14
Washtenaw.....	987 68	409 80	355 05	.....	6,958 65	.....	.....	16,178 01
Wayne.....	.....	683 50	.....	101 00	15,455 81	.....	.....	41,220 55
Wexford.....	86 00	85 25	.....	.....	185 20	.....	.....	258 79
Totals.....	\$16,740 05	\$14,616 30	\$8,623 67	\$125 50	\$751 65	\$788 26	\$40,880 44	\$324,800 48

¹ No expenditures for poor. County organized in 1871.  
g At Kalamazoo and Detroit.



**SCHIEDLE E.**

Showing the value of the county poor-farms and buildings, stock and labor in the several counties, for the year ending 1871.

COUNTIES.	Value of county poor-farm, including all buildings (estimated).	Value of live stock on said farm (estimated).	Value of all farming implements on poor-farm (estimated).	Value of all other property on farm, not included in foregoing (estimated).	Total value of farm and appurtenances, (estimated).	Value of all products of poor-farm.	Value of poor-farm labor (estimated).
Alcona 1							
Allagan.....	\$12,000 00	\$700 00	\$667 25	\$2,000 00	\$15,367 25	\$1,438 21	\$75 00
Alpena 2							
Antrim.....	4,400 00						
Barry.....	5,500 00	700 00	225 00	1,000 00	7,425 00	2,000 00	100 00
Bay.....	4,000 00	500 00	150 00	600 50	5,250 50	600 50	180 00
Benzie 3							
Berrien.....	20,000 00	800 00	200 00	2,070 00	24,070 00	1,200 00	
Branch.....	15,000 00	1,200 00	200 00	300 00	17,400 00	900 00	50 00
Calhoun.....	11,000 00	900 00	417 00	700 00	13,754 00	1,800 50	75 00
Cass.....	25,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	500 00	27,900 00	2,000 00	250 00
Charlevoix 2							
Cheboygan 1							
Chippewa 2							



## SCHEDULE E--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Value of county poor-farm, in- cluding all buildings (es- timated).	Value of live stock on said farm (estim- ed).	Value of all farming imple- ments on poor- farm (estim- ed).	Value of all oth- er property on farm, not in- cluded in fore- going (est'd).	Total value of farm and ap- purtenances (estimated).	Value of all pro- ducts of poor- farm.	Value of pau- pers' labor (es- timated).
Keweenaw <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapeer.....	\$3,000 00	\$1,200 00	\$312 00	\$525 00	\$10,087 00	\$1,070 00	\$200 00
Leelanaw <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenawee.....	\$5,000 00	600 00	200 00	1,000 00	26,900 00	1,525 00	100 00
Livingston.....	15,000 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	75 00	17,775 00	1,950 00	250 00
Mackinac <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macomb.....	18,295 00	790 00	277 00	981 00	20,843 00	1,461 00	180 00
Manistee.....	8,900 00	389 40	650 80	.....	9,289 70	250 00	165 00
Manitou <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	8,000 00	85 00	45 00	420 00	8,550 50	181 00	.....
Mason.....	960 00	.....	.....	.....	960 00	.....	.....
Mecosta.....	3,000 00	280 00	120 00	200 00	3,600 00	166 64	.....
Menominee <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland.....	3,500 00	600 00	200 00	.....	4,200 00	1,000 00	.....

### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

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County owns no firm nor buildings, but rents a building for a poorhouse.

20

**Supposed to have no farm or buildings.**

100

have no poorhouse. The

have no portion. The keeper owns stock and implements.

SCHEDULE E—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Value of county poor-farm, in- cluding all buildings (es- timated).	Value of live stock on said farm (estimat- ed).	Value of all farming imple- ments on poor- farm (estimat- ed).	Value of all oth- er property on farm, not in- cluded in fore- going (est'd).	Total value of farm and ap- purtenances (estimated.)	Value of all pro- ducts of poor- farm.	Value of pau- pers' labor (es- timated).
Washtenaw.....	28,000 00	880 00	548 00	2,141 71	31,504 71	2,018 00	250 00
Wayne.....	47,000 00	2,250 00	1,735 48	11,000 00	62,005 48	6,241 58	674 50
Wexford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$797,965 50	\$56,857 65	\$23,496 01	\$67,426 25	\$943,944 91	\$39,084 16	\$10,209 50

The report is silent. Supposed to have no farm or buildings.

## SCHEDULE F.

*Recapitulation for the State, of columns from Schedules A, D, and E, showing the several items of expenses for Maintaining the Poor in Poorhouses, the Total Expenses, and the Average Monthly Expenses for the same, as stated by the Superintendents, and as computed in the office of the Secretary of State, from the several items specified in the Reports of Superintendents of the Poor, for the year ending September 30, 1871.*

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.	Column 8.	Column 9.	Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.
Capital invested in farms and improvements	Interest on investments at 7 per cent per annum.	Paid keepers of poorhouses.	Paid for transportation of the poor.	Paid for repairs.	Paid for medical attendance at poorhouses.	Paid for labor and seed.	All other expenses properly included in the maintenance of the poorhouses.	Total expense of maintaining the poorhouses, as shown by the preceding column.	Value of paupers' labor.	Expense of maintaining poor houses, including poor.	Expense of maintaining poor houses, as stated by the Superintendents.
\$612,074 23	\$42,911 00	\$21,325 23	\$8,400 15	\$10,265 57	\$2,744 06	\$11,511 06	\$24,453 42	\$176,756 23	\$2,467 50	\$1,138 83	\$142,456 60

It is not possible to separate accurately the expenses for maintaining the poorthouses from the expenses for the other poor relief work.

on the amount in column 12, which was probably, in most cases may include a part of the pay of superintendents. The poorhouse, counting the average number 1,874.

## SCHEDULE F—CONTINUED.

Value of the farm products.	Average number of paupers supported during the year.	Excess of expenses over farm products, as shown by subtracting column 13 from column 9.		Average expenses for ed in the returns.	Per cent of value of farm products to capital invested (directing cost of producing).
Column 13.	Column 14.	Column 15.	Column 16.	Column 17.	Column 18.
\$57,063 53	1,874.87	\$118,702 77	\$7 20	(g) \$9 20	9.21

(g) For the forty counties represented, the footing of the items of "Average expense for each pauper per month" is \$968 18—average expense for forty paupers per month. Then \$968 18—40—\$9 20—average expense for each pauper in the State, per month.

Concerning per cent of value of farm products to capital invested, as shown in column 18, it may be well to remark that some part of the capital must necessarily be unproductive, because invested in buildings, whether paupers be kept on a farm or elsewhere, unless the counties relinquish immediate control of the paupers, and hire them boarded. There seems reason to believe that the amounts stated as "Value of farm products" are not accurate in all cases. Some portion probably went towards reducing the "Average expense for each pauper."

Supposing all other expenses necessary, whether a farm be carried on or not, then the interest on the value of the farm itself, of the stock, implements, etc., the expense for extra labor and seed, and some part of the miscellaneous expenses (column 8) would be directly chargeable to "Cost of farm productions." From the data supplied, it is not possible to learn precisely the amount of these items, but if we take one-half of the total of the column headed "Interest on capital invested," the whole of the two headed "Paid for repairs" and "Paid for labor and seed," and one-fourth of "All other expenses properly included in the maintenance of the poor-houses," it amounts to \$59,449 55, which is a little more than

the value of the farm productions, as shown in column 13. It will be noticed that the average expense for each pauper is generally greater in the new than in the old counties. The difference being greater there, is accounted for by the greater expense for ordinary living, indicating, perhaps, that the county farms in new counties are not yet as profitable as those in the older and better improved counties.

The question, whether the care of the poor can be most economically given in connection with a county farm, can hardly be answered from the evidence in the returns for 1871, but the extremely small average expense of supporting each pauper per month, as stated in the old counties, compared with the expense stated where the paupers were boarded by the week, or with the ordinary cost of living, would seem to indicate that the county-farm system is, in the end, the most economical one yet practiced. No evidence is given of the care of paupers in connection with any other employment than farming.



## SCHEDULE G.

The following statements of superintendents show the condition of the poorhouses and other buildings, the facilities for bathing and warming and ventilating the buildings, the treatment of the paupers and their food and clothing, the care of the sick, the accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment, and the education of the children: \*

*Alcona*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Allegan*—Poorhouse and other buildings in good condition, new and clean, and built of wood; no facilities for bathing; building warmed by furnace and ventilated by windows; paupers kindly treated and well provided for; kept clean in clothing and person, and fed on wheat and corn bread, pork, beef, mutton, etc., vegetables and plenty of fruit, prepared in the usual manner; three meals a day in summer and two in winter; clothing woolen, including undershirts, drawers, etc., in winter, cotton and woolen in summer. The sick have been well nursed and had good medical aid; bedding and rooms aired often and kept clean. The insane and idiotic have outdoor exercise in yard in fair weather; warm rooms or cells at night and in cold weather. They have been kindly treated by good, experienced nurses, and have had medical treatment when deemed necessary. The children have been sent to a good district school near by.

*Alpena*—No poorhouse or farm.

*Antrim*—No poorhouse.

*Barry*—The poorhouse is in good repair; not large, but convenient to accommodate twenty to twenty-five persons. One barn is old but in very good condition, and one barn and shed are new. The facilities for bathing are wash-tubs and pails, with good well and cistern; buildings warmed by stoves;

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\* These remarks are given in the words of the superintendents so far as could be done and make a connected statement.

house not built with very good view to ventilation, but is ventilated on same plan as ordinary dwellings. The paupers are generally treated with kindness and are fed on bread, butter, meats, and vegetables; tea at breakfast and supper, prepared and cooked generally by pauper help, under direction of the overseer's wife; meals taken three times a day in summer, twice in winter. Their clothing is plain substantial woolen outer garments, and under-garments of woolen or cotton, according to condition of the individual. The sick are usually well cared for, either by occupants of poorhouse or extra help. The idiotic and mildly insane persons have their rooms and are allowed some liberty of grounds as other occupants; no special treatment for hopelessly insane; all other insane poor are sent to Asylum if possible. The children are sent to district school when of proper age and mental condition.

*Bay*—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good; no facilities for bathing; buildings warmed by stoves and ventilated by doors and windows; paupers treated well and fed on bread, butter, meat, vegetables, etc., prepared in the ordinary manner; meals taken three times a day; clothing, comfortable; care of the sick, good; insane and idiotic, none; children sent to district school.

*Benzie*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Berrien*—Large brick building, 52x62; two stories and basement, and in good condition. The facilities for bathing are, plenty of water, which comes into the house, but no arrangements for bath-rooms. Buildings warmed by steam; ventilation good; paupers treated well and fed on wheat and corn bread, pork, beef, mutton, tea and coffee, and plenty of fruit, vegetables, etc.; clothing, comfortable; care of the sick, good. The insane have two buildings out from the main one, which are divided into two apartments, each with hall between, where is kept a stove which warms the building; also a yard connected with the buildings; we do not, however, consider them good. Children attend the district school.

*Branch*—Poorhouse and other buildings all in good condition. Buildings warmed by stoves and ventilated by windows; no special facilities for bathing. Paupers well treated. Food, bread, butter, beef, pork, fish, potatoes, rice, milk, vegetables, tea, and coffee. Meals taken morning, noon, and evening. Paupers all well clothed and the sick well cared for. The idiotic do not require special care. The insane are confined in a comfortable room. Children are sent to district school near by.

*Calhoun*—The main building is an old wood structure in good repair. The insane department is new and in good order. Facilities for bathing, only ordinary. Have furnace for warming insane department, dining-room, and nursery. Ventilation of insane quarters, good; but, in the old portion of the house, indifferent. Treatment of paupers, kind. Food, wheat and corn bread, pork, beef, mutton, salt fish, potatoes, pudding-and-milk, and vegetables generally; butter and tea to invalids, and the old infirm. Clothing, plain. The sick are well cared for, both medically and in nursing. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, good, and treatment as good as possible. Fifteen weeks' school by female teacher during fall and winter, for children.

*Cass*—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good. Facilities for bathing not completed yet. Buildings warmed by stoves and ventilated by windows. Treatment of paupers, good. Those in good health have three meals a day, substantial food. Those sick or infirm treated accordingly. Clothing good, but no particular rule. The matron or keeper takes care of the sick, with a regular physician. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic at present, but are building. No school at present at the house, but one is contemplated, to have the children taught at the house as soon as possible.

*Charlevoix*—No poorhouse or farm.

*Cheboygan*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Chippewa*—No poorhouse or farm.

*Clare*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Clinton*—Poorhouse nearly new, and in good condition. Good barn and other out-buildings. Facilities for bathing, at present, not good; when buildings are fully completed, a room for bathing purposes. Buildings warmed by stoves and drums. Ventilation good. Treatment of paupers kind and humane. Food, same as used upon a well-regulated farm, prepared in plain farmer style, taken at morning, noon, and evening. Clothing, firm, strong fabrics, designed for comfort; mostly woolen in winter. Care of the sick good. Children sent to district school when of suitable age and mental capacity for receiving instruction.

*Delta*—No superintendents; townships take care of their own poor.

*Eaton*—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, comfortable; family rooms brick; dining, sitting, and sleeping rooms for males, two-story wooden building; rooms for females, a separate brick building. Facilities for bathing, limited. Paupers are required by the keeper to bathe in their rooms. Sleeping apartments for females, sick, and insane, warmed by furnace; the rest of the buildings by stoves. Ventilation very good, but could be improved. We cause those who are able, to work. No punishments allowed, except where it is absolutely necessary. Laborers have meat twice a day; others once, or oftener if desired; plenty of vegetables. Those desiring have milk and good bread; sick, aged, and feeble, tea or coffee. Clothing comfortable, and according to the condition and wants of the person. Care of the sick by the keeper and family. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, and their treatment, not very complete, consequently we keep all the insane we can at the Asylum. We now have five there. We keep no children at the poorhouse. We either find homes for them or take them to the Orphan Asylum at Adrian.

*Emmet*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Genesee*—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good. Facilities for bathing, none. Buildings warmed by stoves; ventilation by chimneys, doors, and windows. Treatment of paupers good, morally and physically. The food is bread, meat, potatoes, and such other food as is generally used among farmers, prepared by good cooks, and taken morning, noon, and evening. Clothing, common and comfortable, both for winter and summer. Care of the sick, good, by county physician and overseer and wife. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic at present, but we are preparing for them. Treatment as good as can be under the circumstances. Children sent to district school on the farm; all attend, summer and winter.

*Grand Traverse*—Poorhouse and other buildings in fair condition. Facilities for bathing, such as are usually found in country farmhouses. Warming of buildings by stoves; wood for fuel. Ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers well and kindly cared for. Food, such as is commonly found among the better class of farmers in a new country, prepared in a similar manner, and taken three times a day in such quantities as the recipients desire. Clothing, warm, comfortable, and all that is necessary. A physician attends the sick whenever necessary, and they receive such food and care as is proper. No fools or crazy people in this county. No children in the poorhouse.

*Gratiot*—The poorhouse is a small wooden building in good repair; barn and other buildings all in good condition. Facilities for bathing, nothing special. The inmates are required to bathe once a week, in tubs provided for that purpose. Buildings warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers reasonably good, considering their moral and intellectual condition. Clothing, mostly blue denims for males, and calico for females, in summer, with tweeds for males and denims for females in winter. The sick

are reasonably-well cared for by the keeper of the poorhouse, and medical attendants provided by keeper as per contract; but owing to the smallness of the house they cannot be properly cared for when we have our highest number. No special accommodations or treatment for the insane and idiotic, as the present inmates are docile and easily managed, and require none, except careful watching. We have no children old enough to attend school at present, but send to district school, a mile and a quarter distant, when we have those of proper age and mental condition.

*Hillsdale*—The poorhouse consist of a small frame building, occupied by most of the men, and, on the opposite side of the road, what would pass for a large frame farm-house. Part of it was on the farm when bought. It is 16x60 feet, with two wings 16x20 feet, the whole two stories high. When a person arrives, he is put into a tub of soap-suds and well scrubbed; if lousy and filthy, his clothes are burned; if not, washed. The women have a wash-room, and the men wash in their rooms. The buildings are warmed by three large stoves below, and drums and two small stoves above. A large stove below and drum above warms the men's house. Ventilation is effected by windows and doors. Most of the rooms are washed every day, except Sunday, and all kept clean and well aired. The paupers are kindly treated; no punishment is allowed, except to shut them up in good, airy, comfortable cells. All work who are able, but do not work hard, and do it willingly. Some more than earn their living. One hopelessly crazy man has earned as much as a good man we pay twenty dollars per month. The food consists of everything found on a good farmer's table.

It has been difficult to answer some of the questions as to cost of living, as we raise everything from the farm,—garden-stuff, fruit, etc., and they have all they want. We used twenty-five big hogs, two beeves, twelve to sixteen sheep, besides pigs and chickens, last year; also 180 gallons good

syrup, and some hundred pounds of sugar. Tea or coffee is given twice each day. The coarser and crazy women wear heavy denims; the others calico; the men usually denims and hickory shirts in summer. In winter, we get the heaviest cottonades, lined with the heaviest cotton cloth. Some old persons wear woolen under-clothes. They have good boots, stockings, leather mittens, caps and hats. We sell an average of five hundred dollars' worth from the farm, which about two-thirds pays for the clothes and groceries. We have no hospital for the sick, but appropriate such rooms as we think most convenient. They are kindly cared for, and have whatever is thought best, either medicine or diet. The insane and idiotic have good cells, made open so as to be easily aired, and opening into a room so as to be comfortably warmed. Some we keep confined only nights. Most of them work more or less; if unable to work, we send them away as quick as possible. There is a good school for the children within one mile, where we send them.

*Houghton*—The poorhouse is a three-story frame building, 50x80 feet, with a wing 24x30 feet, two stories high. We have a frame barn 24x36 feet. All buildings in good condition. The facilities for bathing are poor,—nothing better than ordinary tubs. The buildings are warmed by stoves, with wood for fuel. Tin ventilators are placed in the windows. The treatment of paupers is kind, but firm. The kinds of food used are bread, meat, and vegetables; soups once a day; fresh meat twice a week. Meals are served three times a day. The food is well prepared, under the direct supervision of the mistress of the house. Clothing is of coarse, plain material, and the garments are mostly made in the house. The sick are cared for in a hospital room with three bed-rooms opening out of it, under the direction of the county physician. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic are poor. None are admitted who are uncontrollable. The children are sent to school four months each year.

*Huron*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Ingham*—The general condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, average good. Facilities for bathing, poor; wash-dishes, pails, and wash-tubs. The buildings are warmed by stoves and ventilated by doors and windows. The treatment of paupers is mild and humane. Food, wheat and corn bread, beef, pork, mutton, fish, fowls, butter, milk, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, and vegetables of all kinds usually raised upon a farm; meals taken three times a day. Clothing for summer wear, principally cotton; for winter, wool cassimere, satinett, tweeds, and flannel. The care of the sick is good, but a sore trial in many instances. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, poor; good care and treatment considering our facilities. The children are sent to a district school, located forty rods from the house, winter and summer.

*Ionia*—The building now occupied as a poorhouse is built of logs; in very good repair for such a building; we have one barn in good repair; are now building a new brick poorhouse to cost about \$12,000. Facilities for bathing, none; there will be two bath-rooms in the new house. The buildings are warmed by stoves, and there is an abundance of ventilation in the old house; (the new house is to be warmed and ventilated by the Ruttan system.) The paupers are generally treated with kindness. The same kinds of food are furnished, prepared, and dealt out as is customary in farmers' families; three meals a day, except in winter, when but two are furnished. Plain but warm and substantial clothing is furnished. Our conveniences for the care of the sick are not very good, but they are cared for as well as the circumstances will admit. There are no accommodations for the insane. The idiotic are mostly kept in a room by themselves; we have none so idiotic but what they can wait upon and take care of themselves with some looking after. The children are sent to the district school; have never had enough for a school at the poorhouse.

*Iosco*—The poorhouse and other buildings are cheap, but



considered sufficient for number of paupers; are now in good repair. Facilities for bathing, none. The buildings are well warmed with stoves; the room occupied by paupers has one large box-stove, and the bedrooms above are warmed by pipe passing through them and by stairway leading into the chamber from sitting-room; kept comfortable. There is no special construction for ventilation. Paupers are well and kindly treated. Food, bread and butter, tea or coffee, salt beef or pork, potatoes at every meal, sugar, molasses; pies and cake once or twice a week, and beans occasionally; also, during summer, green corn, beans, peas, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, and turnips, from poorhouse garden. One person was destitute of clothing when received, and was warmly clothed throughout with good new suit. The other was very well clothed when he came, and has been furnished what was necessary.\* There has been hardly any sickness, but they have been attended when necessary by physician. For the insane and idiotic there are no separate accommodations yet prepared; we have had none at the poorhouse. There have been no children yet in the poorhouse.

*Isabella*—The buildings are an old log-house of not much value and a good barn and granary. Paupers are well treated, and supplied with good wholesome food, well prepared. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic except a small log jail.

*Jackson*—The county-house is a low brick building, with a new wood addition built this last summer especially for the use of the insane, and a small detached stone building for special use of male paupers so far as they will accommodate. As a whole, it is very inconvenient, and too small; but now in very good repair and quite comfortable. Facilities for bathing, none. Paupers are required to wash all over every week, or oftener if necessary, according to their condition and habits of cleanliness. The buildings are warmed by stoves in

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\* Only two paupers reported at the poorhouse.

the different rooms so far as necessary for the warmth of the whole building; no means of ventilation, except by the windows and opening of doors. The rooms for the insane have ventilation over each door into the hall. We think they are kindly and humanely treated. While we have rules and regulations for their government, we do not permit corporal punishment as a general rule. Food, wheat and corn bread, buckwheat, salt pork and beef, beans, salt fish occasionally, fresh meat at times in summer, and good share of time in cold weather,—all they wish. Tea or coffee twice a day with milk; butter part of the time; cakes and pies occasionally, and fruit, such as apples. The food is well prepared, and taken three times a day. We furnish good, warm, and comfortable clothing for all, and especially for those who can do work out of doors, so that they are respectably clothed. It is mostly made from woolen goods. Some who destroy their clothing, we clothe, as necessity requires, with strong material. The sick are well cared for, and nursed as well as circumstances require, or will permit; have a room devoted to them, though some are taken care of in their own rooms, and such food and extras furnished as is necessary for their comfort, or as the physician may direct. The new addition was built for the comfort and convenience of the insane and idiotic, having inner rooms where they are locked in at night, with yard attached where they can roam in the daytime, and a large room which they can occupy, with the exception of those who are dangerous and liable to do injury if they have their entire freedom. They are treated humanely, without corporal punishment or beating. Their food is such as necessity requires, and such as the family use. The children are sent to the district school in the neighborhood, from three to six months each year, or longer if there be a school, and provided with all necessary school-books.

*Kalamazoo*—Our poorhouse is old but is comfortable; it has sufficient room for keeper's family and inmates. We have two

barns, and one shed with hay-loft, in good condition; a corn-barn and wagon-shed, good—nearly new; a poultry-house, new, a good brick smoke-house, and brick wash-room. The Kalamazoo—a noble river—bounds our domain on the south, and being but sixty rods from the house, all but the sick, infirm, and lazy can bathe without cost to the county; the excepted paupers have no facilities other than rain-water, soap, and a wash-dish afford. The buildings are warmed by the use of common box-stoves, with dry wood for fuel. No devices for ventilation of buildings. Paupers are kindly treated and made as comfortable as the surroundings will permit. We use, uniformly, first quality winter wheat flour for bread; pork and potatoes without stint, milk and butter plenty, when the farm supply is ample. Meals three times and warm drink once a day. Clothing is sufficient to keep paupers comfortable. The sick have medical treatment, generally of the allopathy sort, and such care and attention as are required to improve their condition. For the insane and idiotic, we have rooms with grated doors for those that are incurable, turbulent, and unsafe; all curable cases are sent to the Asylum immediately for treatment. When there are a sufficient number of children in the poorhouse a school is kept as required by law.

*Kalkaska*—No poorhouse or farm.

*Kent*—The poorhouse and other buildings are good. Facilities for bathing, none. The buildings are warmed by common stoves; ventilation is good. Paupers are treated the usual way. The food consists of wheat flour and corn meal, prepared in the best manner, salt and fresh meat, potatoes, and other vegetables in their season; sugar, molasses, and dried fruit as occasion requires; three meals a day. Clothing, of the most substantial kind, and care of the sick, good. Our accommodations for the insane and idiotic and their treatment are good. We have no sane children at the poorhouse; but have six under sixteen years of age at Adrian, in the Orphan Asylum, for which the county pays one dollar per week for each.

*Keweenaw*—Condition of buildings, good; facilities for bathing, good; buildings warmed by stoves; ventilation, good; treatment of paupers, good; food good, and prepared three times a day. Clothing, good. Sick well taken care of. Have no insane or idiotic. Children educated at public school.

*Lake*—No poorhouse or farm.

*Lapeer*—The poorhouse is an ordinary wooden building, somewhat old, but in good repair throughout. It is easily warmed, and the inmates are kept comfortable in all parts of the same during cold weather. No facilities for bathing, except by means of tubs used for that purpose. There is great plenty of good water easily obtained from an overflowing well situated beneath the house, from which water is drawn into the rooms by means of pumps. The buildings are warmed by stoves. For ventilation of buildings there is no means or system except by doors and windows. The male portion of the paupers, such as are able, are required to labor on the farm at such work as they are best able to perform. The females perform a part of the household work, under the supervision of the matron; but the larger portion of them are unable to work any considerable portion of the time. Food is mainly of the common cereals, such as are usually raised on farms and consumed by farmers; occasionally fish, rice, and other proceeds of the market. Beef and pork is served twice a day. Three meals a day are furnished in summer, and two in winter. Such clothing is furnished for the males as is usually worn by farmers and other laborers,—such as common full cloth for outer garments, with flannel shirts for winter wear; for summer wear, such as is ordinarily worn by laborers and other. The females are furnished with common prints for dresses, with flannel skirts, etc., for usual wear, as may be needed. The sick have good medical attendance and good nursing. The house is not well constructed for classifying the paupers, or for keeping them in different apartments, as would be desirable. The worst cases of insanity

are, however, kept by themselves as much of the time as circumstances will admit. Much care and attention has to be bestowed upon this class of persons in order to restrain their actions and keep them under control. The children have been taught in the house a portion of the time the past summer, but having no apartments for that purpose, their teaching was irregular and of course not very effectual. Many requirements of the poor cannot be successfully met and carried out in a house which is entirely too small, and one not constructed for the purpose for which it is used.

*Leelanaw*—No poorhouse or farm.

*Lenawee*—The poorhouse and other buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing, good and modern. Warming of buildings is by steam, and by stoves when necessary. Ventilation in doors, windows, and walls. Paupers are well fed and cared for. Their food is such as most people consume, and taken at usual times. Clothed comfortably and cheaply. We *intend* the sick shall be well cared for. The insane and idiotic we keep in cells when compelled so to do, and treat them as kindly as possible under the circumstances. The children we educate at the Orphan Asylum at Raisin, in this county, where they are well provided for, and good facilities given for an education.

*Livingston*—County poorhouse and other buildings are all in good condition. Not any facilities for bathing. Warming of buildings is by stoves; ventilation by windows. Treatment of paupers, good. Food, wheat bread, potatoes boiled and baked, pork boiled and fried, butter once a day, beans, turnips, cabbage, and apples morning, noon, and night; coffee in the morning, tea at night. Clothing, with a view to their comfort. Care of the sick, good. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, not very good; treatment good. Children are sent to the common district school.

*Mackinac*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Macomb*—General condition of the poorhouse and other

buildings good,—nearly new. No facilities for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are kindly treated. Their food consists of wheat bread, pork, beef, and fish, all kinds of vegetables, fruit, etc.; warm meals three times a day eight months of the year; balance, twice a day. Coffee and tea morning and night. Clothing, good,—heavy and light boots and shoes, woolen socks, and buckskin mittens. All the men use the heavy striped shirting and denims for summer wear; mostly; for winter, we use farmers' and mechanics' cassimeres, with heavy knit jackets. The women wear, mostly, cotton goods. The sick have a good physician, paid by the visit, by the year, and called when necessary. Patients are moved to separate apartments and cared for as well as can be. The insane and idiotic are kept in a separate building, and a competent person detailed to attend to their wants. Food, same as other paupers, and clothing the strongest kind of goods. In summer season, and mild days in winter, they are allowed to occupy a yard by themselves. The children are sent to the district school.

*Manistee*—The poorhouse is built of brick and is in good repair, with suitable out-houses; the barn is temporary. The facilities for bathing are a bath-room and bathing-tub. Warming of buildings is by stoves; ventilation by both cold and hot air. Treatment of paupers has been very satisfactory; the keeper has been kind and humane. Kinds of food used have been salt and fresh meat, salt and fresh fish, plenty of vegetables and fruit, prepared on cook-stove, and taken at regular intervals when hungry. Woolen and flannel clothing in the winter, lighter clothing in the summer; but superintendents recommend wearing flannel the year round. The sick have been well taken care of by the keeper and two medical attendants. Temporary asylum for the insane and idiotic, but no specific treatment. Applications continually on file in office of Asylum at Kalamazoo for admission to such Asylum. Education of the children, none.

*Manitou*—No report. No superintendents.

*Marquette*—The poorhouse is a frame building with eight sleeping rooms for the paupers, and is too small for almost any other use than that of hospital. Most of the inmates have been invalids. There is no regular bathing-room, though there is water in great abundance on the place, and the inmates have not been allowed to suffer from want of its proper use. Buildings are warmed with stoves, of which there are four in use; no system of ventilation other than that found in any dwelling. Paupers are well and kindly treated. The poorhouse being so small, the system of outside relief has been practiced here almost entirely, and with the result of encouraging and increasing pauperism. The food consists of fresh and salt meats, vegetables, etc. The meals are served at 7 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. daily. Clothing is comfortable and tidy, and is provided for such as need it and as occasion requires. The sick are cared for better than the average of the public. Having had charge of them first as county physician for three years, and for the past year as superintendent and physician, I have endeavored to do my duty faithfully. For the insane and idiotic we have a cell, but without an occupant; the insane have been sent as early as possible to the State Asylum. The children are sent to a public school near by.

*Mason*—No poorhouse.

*Mecosta*—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings, by stoves; ventilated by windows. No corporal punishment is allowed to our knowledge. Since April we have leased the farm at \$250 per year rent, and pay \$4 per week board; have three meals per day, and the same kinds of food as is used among farmers,—meat, vegetables, tea and coffee. Clothing is principally flannel. We act as circumstances require. The sick are well cared for. This being a new county, we have taken pains to find homes for the children,—have more applications than children.

*Menominee*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Midland*—General condition of the poorhouse and other buildings, good. Facilities for bathing, none. Buildings are warmed by stoves. Ventilation, very good. Paupers are taken good care of, and have good common food; all have good warm clothing. The sick are well taken care of. The insane and idiotic are sent to Asylum, and the children are sent to district school.

*Missaukee*—No report. No superintendents.

*Monroe*—The poorhouse is old and not very convenient. Sanitary condition of the same and other buildings, good. Facilities for bathing consist of tubs, brushes, coarse cloths, etc. Stoves are used for the purpose of warming the buildings, and they are ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. The food is pork and beef, fried and boiled, codfish once a week, soup once a week, wheat and corn bread, mush and milk, vegetables of all kinds in their season, and tea and coffee. Three meals a day in summer, two in winter, with lunch. Clothing is appropriate for paupers,—warm and comfortable. Care of the sick is good. No special apartment for the insane; they enjoy the same as the other paupers; treatment, the best they can have under the circumstances. The children are sent to the common school.

*Montcalm*—The poorhouse and other buildings are in good repair and in good condition. Not any facilities for bathing, but a nice stream of water running through the farm. Buildings are warmed by stoves very comfortably; ventilation, good. Treatment of paupers, extremely good. Food consists of bread, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables of various kinds, tea and coffee; cakes, pies, and sauce once a day. Meals, three times a day, except on Sundays, two meals and lunch. Clothing good and warm,—some flannel,—and kept clean and whole. Good doctors and watchers furnished for the sick when needed, and good rooms and well cared for. No accommodations for the insane; they are kept in the Insane Asylum at



Kalamazoo. The idiotic are well treated and made comfortable. A new building will be built next year for the accommodation of the insane and idiotic. The children are sent to a district school, one half-mile distant.

*Muskegon*—The poorhouse is a cheaply-built, plain wooden structure,—the principal part nearly new. The barn is commodious,—nearly new and in good order. There is no specific bathing apparatus other than such utensils as are usually found in a dwelling. Warming of building is by stoves; no ventilation flues or special apparatus for ventilation. The superintendents believe that the inmates of the poorhouse have been discreetly and humanely treated by the person in charge. The food is mainly wholesome, plain farmers' fare, well cooked and served at usual meal hours; articles of light diet, suitable for invalids, are supplied and served as seems to be requisite for the well-being of the patients. But little clothing has been furnished; cheap but comfortable clothing is furnished when necessary. The sick have been in the care of the matron, an experienced and proficient nurse, and professional attendance called when deemed necessary. No suitable accommodations for the insane and idiotic; have one case of mild insanity, and not being able to procure her admission into the State Asylum she has been placed in the care of a private family. Have had only five children in poorhouse during the year, and their aggregate term of residence has been less than one hundred days, consequently no special educational arrangements have been made.

*Newaygo*—No poorhouse. The insane and idiotic are sent to Kalamazoo. Pauper children attend the union school.

*Oakland*—The poorhouse and other buildings are in good order. The barns and out-buildings are very well calculated for the purpose designed. The house is large and expensive, but poorly arranged for an almshouse. Facilities for bathing are poor. The house was built to be warmed by furnaces, but owing to the construction of the building it has never been

sufficiently warmed by them, and we are dependant, in a measure, on stoves. The ventilation of the building is ample, both by registers in the chimneys, and also by the loosely-fitted doors and windows. Paupers are well cared for, and kindly treated. Those able to do light labor are required to work a reasonable portion of the time. Their food consists of white and brown bread, butter, milk, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, pork, beef, mutton, and fish, fresh and salted, boiled, baked and fried, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and other vegetables, boiled and baked. Three regular meals daily. The under-clothing for men and women is mostly made in the house. All other garments are bought ready made, and all is comfortable, good, and substantial. The sick are attended by a good physician, and his directions relative to care, medicine, and food, implicitly obeyed. The faulty construction of the house gives absolutely nothing for the insane and idiotic that can be called accommodations. There is ample room devoted to this purpose in the building, but it is all in the upper stories, ill-contrived, inconvenient, and it is totally impossible to keep the apartments clean, sweet, and warm. The treatment is the best that can be given under the circumstances. Good places in respectable families are found for all children admitted to the poorhouse, soon after their admission. There is a common school within a half mile, to which children are sent if remaining long enough.

*Ossana*—The general condition of poorhouse and other buildings is good. Facilities for bathing, none. Warming of buildings is by stoves; ventilation, good. Treatment of paupers, good. Food is pork, beef, potatoes, turnips,—general farm diet; mush and milk for dinner, bread and butter and tea for supper. The paupers are all warmly clad, and the sick have good, careful attention. Have had no cases of insane or idiotic, and have no extra facilities for their accommodation. The children attend district school.

*Ontonagon*—No paupers are supported in the poorhouse.

*Osceola*—Supposed to have no poorhouse or farm.

*Ottawa*—The poorhouse has been repaired so that its appearance and condition are good, with but few exceptions. The other buildings are mostly new, and in excellent repair; one hay and grain barn 35x60, with shed attached 16x60, one horse-barn 32x44, one very good hog and corn barn 20x30, and one bee-house. Facilities for bathing are limited to a wash-tub; nevertheless, the paupers are required to bathe once a week. It is our purpose to furnish suitable bathing accommodations immediately. The main building, occupied by the keeper, and also paupers' dining-room, women's sitting-room, sick-room, and five sleeping-rooms, with hall, is warmed by furnace situated in the basement,—wood used for fuel. The men's sitting-room and rooms, and cells for the insane, are warmed by stoves and drums. The sleeping-rooms are nearly all supplied with ventilators in or over the doors. There are windows in every room. We intend the paupers shall be treated kindly. It is seldom that any means of punishment is deemed necessary. In some instances of immorality it has been necessary to punish. We find that the most effective way to punish is to keep them in a cell until they are willing to do right; this will generally have the desired effect. We have no particular bill of fare; we order the keeper to furnish good plain, substantial food, and give each pauper all that he wants to eat. We give them all kinds of vegetables in their season; good bread and butter, tea, molasses, pork, beef, mutton, and fish. The food is prepared in good order by the most competent paupers in their apartment, under the direction of the keeper's wife. I have seen the table set and loaded many times with good dishes, well filled. They always have three meals each day, except the Sabbath,—then two meals. We find that it is not economy to furnish the cheapest grade of clothing, and look more for the service than the expense. The women are supplied in the winter with cotton-flannel under-clothing; the children, with woolen; the men,

